

# DEBATES & PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

2nd. SESSION OF THE 21<sup>st</sup>. LEGISLATURE

OF THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

1945

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VOL. 1









THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

5.

FIRST DAY

Toronto, Ontario.  
Thursday,  
February 15, 1945.

SPEAKER: Honourable William J. Stewart, C.B.E.

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1945.

SPEAKER: Honourable William J. Stewart, C.B.E.

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SPEAKER: Honourable William J. Stewart, C.B.E.

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THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

FIFTH DAY

Toronto, Ontario,  
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SPEAKER: Honourable William J. Stewart, C.B.E.

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THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

SIXTH DAY

Toronto, Ontario  
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1945.

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THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

SEVENTH DAY

Toronto, Ontario,  
Friday, February 23, 1945.

SPEAKER: Honourable William J. Stewart, C.B.E.

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THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

E I G H T H   D A Y

Toronto, Ontario,  
Monday, February 26, 1945.

SPEAKER: Honourable William J. Stewart, C.B.E.

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THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

NINTH DAY

Toronto, Ontario,  
Tuesday, February 27, 1945.

SPEAKER: Honourable William J. Stewart, C.B.E.

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THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

TENTH DAY

Toronto, Ontario  
Wednesday, February 23,  
1945.

SPEAKER: Honourable William J. Stewart, C.B.E.

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THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

ELEVENTH DAY

Toronto, Ontario

Thursday, March 1, 1945.

SPEAKER: Honourable William J. Stewart, C.B.E.

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Toronto, Ontario,  
Friday, March 2, 1945.

SPEAKER: Honourable William J. Stewart, C.B.E.

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THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

THIRTEENTH DAY

Toronto, Ontario,  
Monday, March 5, 1945.

SPEAKER: Honourable William J. Stewart, C.B.E.

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THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

FOURTEENTH DAY

Toronto, Ontario,  
Tuesday, March 6, 1945.

SPEAKER: Honourable William J. Stewart, C.B.E.

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THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

FIFTEENTH DAY

Toronto, Ontario,  
Wednesday, March 7, 1945.

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THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

SIXTEENTH DAY

Toronto, Ontario,  
Thursday, March 6, 1945.

SPEAKER: Honourable William J. Stewart, C.B.E.

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THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

SEVENTEENTH DAY

Toronto, Ontario  
Friday, March 9, 1945.

SPEAKER: Honourable William J. Stewart, C.B.E.

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THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

EIGHTEENTH DAY

Toronto, Ontario,  
Monday, March 12, 1945.

SPEAKER: Honourable William J. Stewart, C.B.E.

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THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

NINETEENTH DAY

Toronto, Ontario,  
Tuesday, March 13, 1945.

SPEAKER: Honourable William J. Stewart, C.B.E.

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THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

NINETEENTH DAY

EVENING SESSION

Toronto, Ontario,  
Tuesday, March 13, 1945.

SPEAKER: Honourable William J. Stewart, C.B.E.

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THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

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Toronto, Ontario,  
Wednesday, March 14, 1945.

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SPEAKER: Honourable William J. Stewart, C.B.E.

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THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

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SPEAKER: Honourable William J. Stewart, C.B.E.

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THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

TWENTY FIRST DAY

EVENING SESSION

Toronto, Ontario,  
Thursday, March 15, 1945.

SPEAKER: Honourable William J. Stewart, C.B.E.

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THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

TWENTY SECOND DAY

Toronto, Ontario,  
Friday, March 16, 1945.

SPEAKER: Honourable William J. Stewart, C.B.E.

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THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

TWENTY THIRD DAY

Toronto, Ontario,  
Monday, March 19, 1945.

SPEAKER: Honourable William J. Stewart, C.B.E.

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THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

TWENTY THIRD DAY

EVENING SESSION

Toronto, Ontario,  
Monday, March 19, 1945.

SPEAKER: Honourable William J. Stewart, C.B.E.

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T H E   L E G I S L A T I V E   A S S E M B L Y

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Toronto, Ontario,  
Tuesday, March 20, 1945.

SPEAKER: Honourable William J. Stewart, C.B.E.

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THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

TWENTY FOURTH DAY

EVENING SESSION

Toronto, Ontario,  
Tuesday, March 20, 1945.

SPEAKER: Honourable William J. Stewart, C.B.E.

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THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

TWENTY FIFTH DAY.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Toronto, Ontario.

Wednesday, March 21, 1945.

SPEAKER: Honourable William J. Stewart, C.B.E.

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THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.TWENTY FIFTH DAY.EVENING SESSION.

Toronto, Ontario.  
 Wednesday, March 21,  
 1945.

SPEAKER: Honourable William J. Stewart, C. B. E.

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THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

TWENTY SIXTH DAY.

(AFTERNOON SESSION)

Toronto, Ontario.  
Thursday, March 22, 1945.

SPEAKER: Honourable William J. Stewart, C.B.E.

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THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

TWENTY SIXTH DAY.

EVENING SESSION

Toronto, Ontario.  
Thursday, March 22, 1945.

SPEAKER: Honourable William J. Stewart, C. B. E.

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THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

SPEAKER; Honourable William J. Stewart, C.B.E.

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Royal Assent	3/22/45	2079

BILL NO. 7

TITLE: An Act Respecting the Peterborough Civic Hospital -  
- Mr. Scott

1st Reading	3/6/45	Page 744
2nd Reading	3/19/45	1706
Committee	3/21/45	1921
3rd Reading	3/22/45	2074
Royal Assent	3/22/45	2079



BILL NO. 8

TITLE: An Act Respecting the Synod of the Diocese of Niagara -  
Mr. Roberts

1st Reading	2/27/45	Page 394
2nd Reading	3/19/45	1704
Committee	3/21/45	1917
3rd Reading	3/22/45	2072
Royal Assent	3/22/45	2079

BILL NO. 9

TITLE: An Act Respecting the City of Kingston - Mr. Stewart  
(Kingston)

1st Reading	3/6/45	Page 745
2nd Reading	3/19/45	1705
Committee	3/21/45	1920
3rd Reading	3/22/45	2073
Royal Assent	3/22/45	2079

BILL NO. 10

TITLE: An Act Respecting the Evangelical Lutheran Seminary  
of Canada - Mr. Cook

1st Reading	2/27/45	Page 394
2nd Reading	3/19/45	1704
Committee	3/21/45	1917
3rd Reading	3/22/45	2072
Royal Assent	3/22/45	2079

BILL NO. 11

TITLE: An Act respecting the City of St. Thomas - Mr. Hepburn  
(Elgin)

1st Reading	2/27/45	Page 393
2nd Reading	3/19/45	1704
Committee	3/21/45	1919
3rd Reading	3/22/45	2073
Royal Assent	3/22/45	2079

# Table 1

Table 1 shows the results of the analysis of variance for the following factors:

Factor	Level	Mean	SD
Factor 1	Level 1	1.23	0.45
Factor 1	Level 2	1.45	0.52
Factor 1	Level 3	1.67	0.58
Factor 1	Level 4	1.89	0.64

# Table 2

Table 2 shows the results of the analysis of variance for the following factors:

Factor	Level	Mean	SD
Factor 1	Level 1	1.23	0.45
Factor 1	Level 2	1.45	0.52
Factor 1	Level 3	1.67	0.58
Factor 1	Level 4	1.89	0.64

# Table 3

Table 3 shows the results of the analysis of variance for the following factors:

Factor	Level	Mean	SD
Factor 1	Level 1	1.23	0.45
Factor 1	Level 2	1.45	0.52
Factor 1	Level 3	1.67	0.58
Factor 1	Level 4	1.89	0.64

# Table 4

Table 4 shows the results of the analysis of variance for the following factors:

Factor	Level	Mean	SD
Factor 1	Level 1	1.23	0.45
Factor 1	Level 2	1.45	0.52
Factor 1	Level 3	1.67	0.58
Factor 1	Level 4	1.89	0.64



BILL NO. 12

TITLE: An Act respecting the City of Port Arthur -  
Mr. F.O. Robinson (Port Arthur)

1st Reading	3/6/45	Page 744
2nd Reading	3/19/45	1705
Committee	3/21/45	1920
3rd Reading	3/22/45	2073
Royal Assent	3/22/45	2079

BILL NO. 13

TITLE: An Act respecting the City of Ottawa Separate School  
Board - Mr. Laurier

1st Reading	2/27/45	Page 394
2nd Reading	3/19/45	1706
Committee	3/21/45	1923
3rd Reading	3/22/45	2074
Royal Assent	3/22/45	2080

BILL NO. 14

TITLE: An Act respecting the City of London - Mr. Patrick

1st Reading	3/13/45	Page 1066
2nd Reading	-	-
Committee	-	-
3rd Reading	-	-

BILL NO. 15

TITLE: An Act respecting Sacred Heart College of Sudbury -  
Mr. Carlin

1st Reading	2/28/45	Page 526
2nd Reading	-	-
Committee	-	-
3rd Reading	-	-



BILL NO. 16

TITLE: An Act respecting the Township of Stamford - Mr. Overall

1st Reading	3/13/45	Page 1066
2nd Reading	-	-
Committee	-	-
3rd Reading	-	-

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BILL NO. 17

TITLE: An Act to Incorporate the Kingston Club - Mr. Mitchell

1st Reading	2/28/45	Page 526
2nd Reading	-	-
Committee	-	-
3rd Reading	-	-

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BILL NO. 18

TITLE: An Act respecting the Township of Crowland - Mr. Brown

1st Reading	3/6/45	Page 743
2nd Reading	-	-
Committee	-	-
3rd Reading	-	-

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BILL NO. 19TITLE: An Act to authorize the Corporation of the City of  
Toronto to Plan and Zone the Municipality - Mr. Roberts

1st Reading	3/8/45	Page 813
2nd Reading	-	-
Committee	-	-
3rd Reading	-	-

# TABLE 1

TABLE 1. Summary of the results of the analysis of variance for the effect of treatment on the response of the subjects to the test.

Treatment	Mean	Standard Error	Significance
Control	10.0	0.5	0.05
Low dose	10.5	0.5	0.05
High dose	11.0	0.5	0.05

# TABLE 2

TABLE 2. Summary of the results of the analysis of variance for the effect of treatment on the response of the subjects to the test.

Treatment	Mean	Standard Error	Significance
Control	10.0	0.5	0.05
Low dose	10.5	0.5	0.05
High dose	11.0	0.5	0.05

# TABLE 3

TABLE 3. Summary of the results of the analysis of variance for the effect of treatment on the response of the subjects to the test.

Treatment	Mean	Standard Error	Significance
Control	10.0	0.5	0.05
Low dose	10.5	0.5	0.05
High dose	11.0	0.5	0.05

# TABLE 4

TABLE 4. Summary of the results of the analysis of variance for the effect of treatment on the response of the subjects to the test.

Treatment	Mean	Standard Error	Significance
Control	10.0	0.5	0.05
Low dose	10.5	0.5	0.05
High dose	11.0	0.5	0.05

BILL NO. 20

TITLE: An Act respecting the City of Toronto - Mr. Roberts

1st Reading	3/8/45	Page 814
2nd Reading	-	-
Committee	-	-
3rd Reading	-	-

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BILL NO. 21

TITLE: An Act respecting the Village of Swansea - Mr. Millard

1st Reading	3/8/45	Page 746
2nd Reading	-	-
Committee	-	-
3rd Reading	-	-

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BILL NO. 22

TITLE: An Act respecting the Township of Teck - Mr. Grummett

1st Reading	3/22/45	Page 1896
2nd Reading	-	-
Committee	-	-
3rd Reading	-	-

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BILL NO. 23

TITLE: An Act respecting the Canadian Legion of the British Empire Service League, Branch 51 - Mr. Overall

1st Reading	3/8/45	Page 743
2nd Reading	-	-
Committee	-	-
3rd Reading	-	-

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BILL NO. 24

TITLE: An Act respecting the Town of Paris - Mr. Nixon

1st Reading	3/22/45	Page 1896.
2nd Reading	-	-
Committee	-	-
3rd Reading	-	-





BILL NO. 25

TITLE: An Act to provide for the Voting of Active Service  
Voters at a General Election to the Assembly -Mr.Blackwell

1st Reading	2/15/45	Page 23
2nd Reading	2/19/45	61
Committee	2/21/45	140
3rd Reading	2/26/45	327
Royal Assent	2/27/45	401

BILL NO. 26

TITLE: An Act to Amend the Mental Hospitals Act - Mr. Vivian

1st Reading	2/19/45	Page 38
2nd Reading	2/21/45	158
Committee	2/26/45	327
3rd Reading	2/27/45	399
Royal Assent	2/27/45	401

BILL NO. 27

TITLE: An Act to Amend the Children's Protection Act - Mr. Vivian

1st Reading	2/19/45	Page 39
2nd Reading	2/21/45	158
Committee	2/26/45	327
3rd Reading	2/27/45	400
Royal Assent	2/27/45	401

BILL NO. 28

TITLE: An Act to Amend the Territorial Division Act - Mr. Thompson

1st Reading	2/19/45	Page 39
2nd Reading	2/21/45	159
Committee	2/26/45	330
3rd Reading	2/27/45	400
Royal Assent	2/27/45	401



BILL NO. 29

TITLE: An Act to Amend the Surveys Act - Mr. Thompson

1st Reading	2/19/45	Page 39
2nd Reading	2/21/45	160
Committee	2/26/45	330
3rd Reading	2/27/45	400
Royal Assent	2/27/45	401

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BILL NO. 30

TITLE: The Voters' List Act 1945 - Mr. Blackwell

1st Reading	2/20/45	Page 76
2nd Reading	2/26/45	331
Committee	3/1/45	560
3rd Reading	-	-

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BILL NO. 31

TITLE: The Election Act 1945 - Mr. Blackwell

1st Reading	2/20/45	Page 76
2nd Reading	3/1/45	341
Committee	( 3/2/45	643
	( 3/12/45	1011
3rd Reading	-	-

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BILL NO. 32

TITLE: An Act to Amend the Counties' Reforestation Act - Mr. Thompson

1st Reading	2/21/45	Page 136
2nd Reading	2/26/45	344
Committee	3/1/45	575
3rd Reading	3/2/45	637
Royal Assent	3/22/45	2080





BILL NO. 33

TITLE: An Act to Amend the Crown Timber Act - Mr. Thompson

1st Reading	2/21/45	Page 136
2nd Reading	2/26/45	350
Committee	3/1/45	578
3rd Reading	3/2/45	638
Royal Assent	3/22/45	2079

BILL NO. 34

TITLE: An Act respecting Forest Engineers - Mr. Thompson

1st Reading	2/21/45	Page 137
2nd Reading	2/26/45	350
Committee	( 3/2/45	638
	( 3/19/45	1706
3rd Reading	-	-

BILL NO. 35

TITLE: An Act to Amend the Damages by Fumes Arbitration Act -  
Mr. Frost

1st Reading	2/22/45	Page 170
2nd Reading	3/19/45	1656
Committee	-	-
3rd Reading	-	-

BILL NO. 36

TITLE: An Act to Amend the Public Works Act - Mr. Doucett

1st Reading	2/22/45	Page 170
2nd Reading	2/25/45	360
Committee	3/1/45	578
3rd Reading	3/2/45	638
Royal Assent	3/22/45	2079



BILL NO. 37

TITLE: An Act to Repeal the Political Contributions Act  
- Mr. Blackwell

1st Reading	2/22/45	Page 170
2nd Reading	3/1/45	600
Committee	3/12/45	1051
3rd Reading	3/19/45	1632
Royal Assent	3/22/45	2079

BILL NO. 38

TITLE: An Act to Amend the Judicature Act - Mr. Blackwell

1st Reading	2/22/45	Page 171
2nd Reading	3/1/45	601
Committee	3/12/45	1051
3rd Reading	3/19/45	1632
Royal Assent	3/22/45	2079

BILL NO. 39

TITLE: An Act to Amend the Municipal Act - Mr. Bennett

1st Reading	2/23/45	Page 231
2nd Reading	-	-
Committee	-	-
3rd Reading	-	-

BILL NO. 40

TITLE: An Act to Amend the Public Utilities Act - Mr. Connor

1st Reading	2/23/45	Page 231
2nd Reading	-	-
Committee	-	-
3rd Reading	-	-



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BILL NO. 41

TITLE: The Securities Act 1945 - Mr. Blackwell

1st Reading	2/26/45	Page 298
Debate on Motion for 2nd Reading -		
	3/5/45	688
2nd Reading	3/7/45	832
Committee	( 3/16/45	1551
	( 3/19/45	1572
3rd Reading	3/21/45	
Royal Assent	3/22/45	2079

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BILL NO. 42

TITLE: An Act respecting Prospecting Syndicates Having a Capital not exceeding \$35,000.00 - Mr. Blackwell

1st Reading	2/26/45	Page 303
2nd Reading	3/12/45	1052
Committee	3/19/45	1618
3rd Reading	3/21/45	2075
Royal Assent	3/22/45	2079

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BILL NO. 43

TITLE: An Act to Amend the Municipal Act - Mr. Belanger

1st Reading	2/27/45	Page 395
2nd Reading	-	-
Committee	-	-
3rd Reading	-	-

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BILL NO. 44

TITLE: An Act to Amend the Public Health Act - Mr. Vivian

1st Reading	3/1/45	Page 550
2nd Reading	3/12/45	1056
Committee	( 3/19/45	1619
	( 3/21/45	1924
3rd Reading	3/22/45	2075
Royal Assent	3/22/45	2080





BILL NO. 45

TITLE: An Act respecting Housing Standards - Mr. Dennison

1st Reading	3/1/45	Page 551
2nd Reading	-	-
Committee	-	-
3rd Reading	-	-

BILL NO. 46

TITLE: An Act to Amend the Public Hospitals Act - Mr. Vivian

1st Reading	3/2/45	Page 630
2nd Reading	3/19/45	1640
Committee	3/21/45	1932.
3rd Reading	3/22/45	2077
Royal Assent	3/22/45	

BILL NO. 47

TITLE: An Act to Amend the Workmen's Compensation Act - Mr. Daley

1st Reading	3/2/45	Page 631
2nd Reading	3/19/45	1637
Committee	3/21/45	1928
3rd Reading	3/22/45	2076
Royal Assent	3/22/45	2080

BILL NO. 48TITLE: An Act to Amend the Municipal Health Services Act 1944  
- Mr. Dennison

1st Reading	3/5/45	Page 681
2nd Reading	-	-
Committee	-	-
3rd Reading	-	-



BILL NO. 49

TITLE: An Act to Amend the Marriage Act - Mr. Strange

1st Reading	3/5/45	Page 681
2nd Reading	-	-
Committee	-	-
3rd Reading	-	-

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BILL NO. 50TITLE: An Act to amend the Hours of Work and Vacations with  
Pay 1944 - Mr. Williams

1st Reading	3/6/45	Page 742
2nd Reading	-	-
Committee	-	-
3rd Reading	-	-

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BILL NO. 51TITLE: An Act to Amend the Venereal Diseases Prevention Act 1942  
- Mr. Strange

1st Reading	3/6/45	Page 743
2nd Reading	-	-
Committee	-	-
3rd Reading	-	-

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BILL NO. 52

TITLE: An Act to Amend the Public Health Act - Mr. Dennison

1st Reading	3/6/45	Page 744
2nd Reading	-	-
Committee	-	-
3rd Reading	-	-





BILL NO. 53

TITLE: An Act to Amend the Public Health Act - Mr. Robinson  
(Port Arthur)

1st Reading	3/6/45	Page 745
2nd Reading	-	-
Committee	-	-
3rd Reading	-	-

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BILL NO. 54

TITLE: An Act to Authorize the Appointment of An Ontario Fuel  
Commission - Mr. Dennison

1st Reading	3/7/45	Page 812
2nd Reading	-	-
Committee	-	-
3rd Reading	-	-

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BILL NO. 55

TITLE: An Act to Amend the Municipal Act - Mr. Anderson

1st Reading	3/7/45	Page 813
2nd Reading	-	-
Committee	-	-
3rd Reading	-	-

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BILL NO. 56

TITLE: An Act to Amend the Dog Tax and Live Stock Protection Act  
- Mr. Doucett

1st Reading	3/7/45	Page 813
2nd Reading	3/19/45	1633
Committee	3/21/45	1924
3rd Reading	3/22/45	2075
Royal Assent	3/22/45	2079



BILL NO. 57TITLE: An Act to Amend the Statute Labour Act - Mr. Doucett

1st Reading	3/7/45	Page 814
2nd Reading	3/19/45	1636
Committee	3/21/45	1927
3rd Reading	3/22/45	2075
Royal Assent	3/22/45	2080

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BILL NO. 58TITLE: An Act to Confirm Tax Sales - Mr. Dunbar

1st Reading	3/7/45	Page 814
2nd Reading	3/19/45	1638
Committee	3/21/45	1929
3rd Reading	3/22/45	2076
Royal Assent	3/22/45	2080

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BILL NO. 59TITLE: An Act to Amend the Bees Act - Mr. Doucett

1st Reading	3/7/45	Page 815
2nd Reading	3/19/45	1639
Committee	3/21/45	1930
3rd Reading	3/22/45	2076
Royal Assent	3/22/45	2079

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BILL NO. 60TITLE: An Act to Amend the Optometry Act - Mr. Hepburn

1st Reading	3/8/45	Page 879
2nd Reading	-	-
Committee	-	-
3rd Reading	-	-



BILL NO. 61

TITLE: An Act to Enable Municipalities to Establish Community  
Planning and Housing Authorities - Mr. Warren

1st Reading	3/8/45	Page 880
2nd Reading	-	-
Committee	-	-
3rd Reading	-	-

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BILL NO. 62

TITLE: An Act to Amend the Professional Engineers Act - Mr. Scott

1st Reading	3/8/45	Page 880
2nd Reading	-	-
Committee	-	-
3rd Reading	-	-

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BILL NO. 63

TITLE: An Act to Amend the Public Trustees' Act - Mr. Blackwell

1st Reading	3/8/45	Page 881
2nd Reading	3/12/45	1052
Committee	3/19/45	1631
3rd Reading	3/21/45	1902
Royal Assent	3/22/45	2080

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BILL NO. 64

TITLE: An Act to Amend the Mining Act - Mr. Frost

1st Reading	3/8/45	Page 882
2nd Reading	3/19/45	1534
Committee	3/21/45	1924
3rd Reading	3/22/45	2075
Royal Assent	3/22/45	2079





BILL NO. 65

TITLE: An Act to Amend the Evidence Act - Mr. Blackwell

1st Reading	3/8/45	Page 882
2nd Reading	3/12/45	1056
Committee	3/19/45	1631
3rd Reading	3/21/45	1902
Royal Assent	3/22/45	2030

BILL NO. 66

TITLE: An Act to Amend the Nurses Registration Act - Mr. Vivian

1st Reading	3/12/45	Page 1003
2nd Reading	3/19/45	1657
Committee	-	-
3rd Reading	-	-

BILL NO. 67

TITLE: An Act to Provide Relief for Persons Who Have Suffered Substantial impairment of Income, Owing to Illness, or Unemployment or any other Cause Beyond Their Control in Respect to Their Homes - Mr. Warren

1st Reading	3/12/45	Page 1004
2nd Reading	-	-
Committee	-	-
3rd Reading	--	-

BILL NO. 68

TITLE: An Act to Amend the Venereal Diseases Prevention Act 1942 - Mr. Vivian

1st Reading	3/12/45	Page 1004
2nd Reading	3/19/45	1669
Committee	-	--
3rd Reading	-	--



BILL NO. 69

TITLE: An Act to Amend the Hours of Work and Vacation with Pay  
Act 1944 - Mr. Daley

1st Reading	3/12/45	Page 1005
2nd Reading	3/19/45	1670
Committee	-	-
3rd Reading	-	-

BILL NO. 70

TITLE: An Act to Amend the Medical Act - Mr. Vivian

1st Reading	3/12/45	Page 1005
2nd Reading	3/19/45	1678
Committee	-	-
3rd Reading	-	-

BILL NO. 71

TITLE: An Act to Provide Financial Protection for Persons  
who have Suffered Substantial Impairment of Income  
owing to illness, Unemployment or other causes beyond  
their Control. - Mr. Warren

1st Reading	3/12/45	Page 1005
2nd Reading	-	-
Committee	-	-
3rd Reading	-	-

BILL NO. 72

TITLE: An Act to Amend the Minimum Wage Act - Mr. Daley

1st Reading	3/12/45	Page 1006
2nd Reading	3/19/45	1696
Committee	-	-
3rd Reading	-	-





BILL NO. 73

TITLE: An Act to Amend the Liquor Authority Control Act 1944  
- Mr. Blackwell

1st Reading	3/13/45	Page 1065
2nd Reading	3/19/45	1639
Committee	3/21/45	1931
3rd Reading	3/22/45	2076
Royal Assent	3/22/45	2079

BILL NO. 74

TITLE: An Act to Amend the Highway Improvement Act - Mr. Doucett

1st Reading	3/13/45	Page 1066
2nd Reading	3/19/45	1696
Committee	3/21/45	1954
3rd Reading	3/22/45	2077
Royal Assent	3/22/45	2080

BILL NO. 75

TITLE: Sugar Beet Supsidy Act 1945 - Mr. Doucett

1st Reading	3/14/45	Page 1191
2nd Reading	3/19/45	1698
Committee	-	-
3rd Reading	-	-

BILL NO. 76

TITLE: An Act to Amend the Fire Department's Act - Mr. Blackwell

1st Reading	3/14/45	Page 1192
2nd Reading	3/19/45	1702
Committee	3/21/45	1956
3rd Reading	3/22/45	2077
Royal Assent	3/22/45	2080



BILL NO. 77

TITLE: An Act to Amend the Forest Fires' Prevention Act -  
Mr. Thompson

1st Reading	3/15/45	Page 1361
2nd Reading	-	-
Committee	-	-
3rd Reading	-	-

BILL NO. 78

TITLE: An Act to Amend the Factory, Shop and Office Building  
Act - Mr. Daley

1st Reading	3/15/45	Page 1362
2nd Reading	3/19/45	1702
Committee	-	-
3rd Reading	-	-

BILL NO. 79

TITLE: An Act to Amend the Public Vehicles Act - Mr. Doucett

1st Reading	3/15/45	Page 1362
2nd Reading	3/19/45	1702
Committee	3/21/45	1960
3rd Reading	3/22/45	2078
Royal Assent	3/22/45	2080

BILL NO. 80

TITLE: An Act to Amend Commercial Vehicles Act - Mr. Doucett

1st Reading	3/15/45	Page 1362
2nd Reading	3/19/45	1702
Committee	3/21/45	1961
3rd Reading	3/22/45	2078
Royal Assent	3/22/45	2080



BILL NO. 81

TITLE: An Act to provide for the Establishment of Conservation Authorities for the purpose of the Conservation, Restoration and Development of Natural Resources, other than gas, oil, coal and minerals, and for the Prevention of Floods and Water Pollution. - Mr. Porter

1st Reading	3/16/45	Page 1511
2nd Reading	-	-
Committee	-	-
3rd Reading	-	-

BILL NO. 82

TITLE: An Act to Amend the Trustee Act - Mr. Blackwell

1st Reading	3/16/45	Page 1512
2nd Reading	3/19/45	1703
Committee	3/21/45	1964
3rd Reading	3/22/45	2078
Royal Assent	3/22/45	2079

BILL NO. 83

TITLE: An Act to Amend the Highway Traffic Act - Mr. Doucett

1st Reading	3/16/45	Page 1512
2nd Reading	-	-
Committee	-	-
3rd Reading	-	-

BILL NO. 84

TITLE: An Act to Provide for An Annual Grant to the University of Toronto School of Nursing - Mr. Vivian

1st Reading	3/19/45	Page 1568
2nd Reading	-	-
Committee	-	-
3rd Reading	-	-





BILL NO. 85

TITLE: An Act to Amend the Sandwich-Windsor-Amherstburg  
Railway Act - Mr. Bennett

1st Reading	3/19/45	Page 1568
2nd Reading	-	-
Committee	-	-
3rd Reading	-	-

BILL NO. 86

TITLE: An Act to Amend the Municipal Act - Mr. Robinson  
(Port Arthur)

1st Reading	3/19/45	Page 1569
2nd Reading	-	-
Committee	-	-
3rd Reading	-	-

BILL NO. 87

TITLE: An Act to Amend the Insurance Act - Mr. Blackwell

1st Reading	3/19/45	Page 1569
2nd Reading	-	-
Committee	-	-
3rd Reading	-	-

BILL NO. 88

TITLE: An Act to Amend the Land Surveyors' Act - Mr. Thompson

1st Reading	3/19/45	Page 1570
2nd Reading	-	-
Committee	-	-
3rd Reading	-	-



BILL NO. 89.

TITLE: "The Mortgagors' and Purchasers' Relief Act,  
1945 - Mr. Blackwell.

1st Reading	3-19-45	Page 1570.
2nd Reading.	-	-
Committee	-	-
3rd Reading.	-	-

- - - - -

BILL NO. 90.

TITLE: "The Cheese and Hog Subsidy Act, 1945"  
Mr. Doucett.

1st Reading.	3-19-45	Page 1570.
2nd Reading.	-	-
Committee	-	-
3rd Reading.	-	-

- - - - -

BILL NO. 91.

TITLE: "An Act respecting Marine Insurance" - Mr.  
Blackwell.

1st Reading.	3-19-45.	Page 1570.
2nd Reading.	-	-
Committee	-	-
3rd Reading.	-	-

- - - - -

BILL NO. 92.

TITLE: "An Act to amend the Municipal Act" - Mr.  
Thornberry.

1st Reading	3-20-45.	Page 1730.
2nd Reading.	-	-
Committee	-	-
3rd Reading.	-	-

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BILL NO. 93.

TITLE: "An Act to amend the Minimum Wage Act" - Mr. Williams.

1st Reading.	3-20-45	Page 1730.
2nd Reading.	-	-
Committee;	-	-
3rd Reading.	-	-

- - - - -

Bill No. 94.

TITLE: "An Act to amend the Public Schools' Act". Mr. Grummett.

1st Reading	3-20-45	Page 1730.
2nd Reading	-	-
Committee	-	-
3rd Reading	-	-

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BILL NO. 95.

TITLE: "An Act to amend the Companies' Act" - Mr. Blackwell.

1st Reading	3-20-45	Page 1731.
2nd Reading	-	-
Committee	-	-
3rd Reading.	-	-

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BILL NO. 96.

TITLE: "An Act to amend the Separate Schools ' Act" Mr. Grummett.

1st Reading	3-20-45	Page 1731.
2nd Reading.	-	-
Committee	-	-
3rd Reading.	-	-

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# TABLE I

TABLE I. The first two columns show the number of cases and the number of deaths, respectively, for each of the four diseases.

Disease	Number of cases	Number of deaths
Smallpox	100	10
Scarlet fever	50	5
Diphtheria	20	2
Whooping cough	10	1

TABLE I. (continued)

# TABLE II

TABLE II. The first two columns show the number of cases and the number of deaths, respectively, for each of the four diseases.

Disease	Number of cases	Number of deaths
Smallpox	100	10
Scarlet fever	50	5
Diphtheria	20	2
Whooping cough	10	1

TABLE II. (continued)

# TABLE III

TABLE III. The first two columns show the number of cases and the number of deaths, respectively, for each of the four diseases.

Disease	Number of cases	Number of deaths
Smallpox	100	10
Scarlet fever	50	5
Diphtheria	20	2
Whooping cough	10	1

TABLE III. (continued)

# TABLE IV

TABLE IV. The first two columns show the number of cases and the number of deaths, respectively, for each of the four diseases.

Disease	Number of cases	Number of deaths
Smallpox	100	10
Scarlet fever	50	5
Diphtheria	20	2
Whooping cough	10	1

TABLE IV. (continued)

BILL NO. 97.

TITLE: An Act to amend the Loan and Trust Corporations' Act" - Mr. Blackwell.

1st Reading.	3-20-45	Page 1732.
2nd Reading.	-	-
Committee	-	-
3rd Reading.	-	-

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BILL NO. 98.

TITLE: "An Act to amend the Mining Tax Act" - Mr. Frost.

1st Reading.	3-20-45	Page 1732.
2nd Reading.	-	-
Committee	-	-
3rd Reading.	-	-

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BILL NO. 99.

TITLE: "And Act to amend the Labour Relations' Act" - Mr. Williams.

1st Reading.	3-21-45	Page 1895.
2nd Reading.	-	-
Committee	-	-
3rd Reading.	-	-

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BILL NO. 100.

TITLE: "An Act respecting the purchase of cattle with horns" - Mr. Doucett.

1st Reading.	3-21-45	Page 1895.
2nd Reading.	-	-
Committee	-	-
3rd Reading.	-	-

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BILL NO. 101.

TITLE: "An Act to amend the Workmen's Compensation Act" - Mr. Williams.

1st Reading.	3-21-45	Page 1896.
2nd Reading	-	-
Committee	-	-
3rd Reading.	-	-

BILL NO. 102.

TITLE: "The Town-Planning Act" - Mr. Porter.

1st Reading	3-22-45	Page 2062.
2nd Reading.	-	-
Committee	-	-
3rd Reading.	-	-

BILL NO. 103.

TITLE: "An Act to amend the Game and Fisheries' Act" - Mr. Dunbar.

1st Reading.	3-22-45.	Page 2063.
2nd Reading.	-	-
Committee	-	-
3rd Reading.	-	-

BILL NO. 104.

TITLE: "An Act to amend the Provincial Parks' Act" - Mr. Thompson.

1st Reading. -	3-22-45.	Page 2063.
2nd Reading.	-	-
Committee	-	-
3rd Reading.	-	-





BILL NO. 105,

TITLE: "An Act to amend the Vital Statistics' Act" -  
Mr. Dunbar.

1st Reading	3-22-45.	Page 2063.
2nd Reading	-	-
Committee	-	-
3rd Reading.	-	-

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BILL NO. 106,

TITLE: "An Act to amend the Wartime Housing Act"  
Mr. Dunbar.

1st Reading;	3-22-45 -	Page 2064.
2nd Reading.	-	-
Committee	-	-
3rd Reading.	-	-

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BILL NO. 107,

TITLE: "An Act to amend the Assessment Act" - Mr.  
Dunbar.

1st Reading;	3-22-45	Page 2064.
2nd Reading.	-	-
Committee	-	-
3rd Reading.	-	-

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BILL NO. 108,

TITLE: "An Act to amend the Local Improvement Act"  
Mr. Dunbar.

1st Reading	3-22-45	Page 2064.
2nd Reading	-	-
Committee	-	-
3rd Reading.	-	-

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BILL NO. 109,

TITLE: "An Act to amend the Ontario Municipal Board  
Act" - Mr. Dunbar.

1st Reading	3-22-45	Page 2065.
<del>2nd Reading.</del>	-	-
Committee	-	-
3rd Reading.	-	-



BILL NO. 110.

TITLE: "An Act to amend the Municipal Act" - Mr. Dunbar.

1st Reading.	3-22-45	Page 2065.
2nd Reading.	-	-
Committee	-	-
3rd Reading.	-	-

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BILL NO. 111.

TITLE: "An Act to amend the Longue Pointe Park Act" - Mr. Thompson.

1st Reading.	3-22-45	Page 2066.
2nd Reading.	-	-
Committee	-	-
3rd Reading.	-	-

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BILL NO. 112.

TITLE: "An Act to amend the Industrial Farms' Act" - Mr. Dunbar.

1st Reading.	3-22-45	Page 2066.
2nd Reading.	-	-
Committee	-	-
3rd Reading.	-	-

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BILL NO. 113.

TITLE: "An Act to amend the Presque Park's Act" - Mr. Thompson.

1st Reading.	3-22-45	Page 2067.
2nd Reading.	-	-
Committee	-	-
3rd Reading.	-	-

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BILL NO. 114.

TITLE: "An Act to provide for voting for the Benchers of the Law Society" - Mr. Blackwell.

1st Reading.	3-22-45	Page 2067.
2nd Reading.	-	-
Committee	-	-
3rd Reading.	-	-

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BILL NO. 115.

TITLE: "An Act to amend the Money Lenders' Act" - Mr. Blackwell.

1st Reading.	3-22-45.	Page 2067.
2nd Reading.	-	-
Committee	-	-
3rd Reading.	-	-

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BILL NO. 116.

TITLE: "An Act to amend the Coroners' Act" - Mr. Blackwell.

1st Reading.	3-22-45	Page 2069.
2nd Reading.	-	-
Committee	-	-
3rd Reading.	-	-

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BILL NO. 117.

TITLE: "An Act to amend the Surrogate Courts' Act" - Mr. Blackwell.

1st Reading.	3-22-45	Page 2070.
2nd Reading.	-	-
Committee	-	-
3rd Reading.	-	-

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P R O C E E D I N G S

of the

Second Session of the Twenty-first Legislature of the  
Province of Ontario.

Honourable George A. Drew, K. C.,  
Prime Minister,

Honourable William J. Stewart, C.B.E.,  
Speaker,

Major Alex Lewis, Clerk.

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F I R S T D A Y

Toronto, Ontario,  
Thursday, February 15, 1945.

The House met at 3 o'clock.

The Honourable the Lieutenant Governor then entered  
the House, and took his seat upon the Throne.

The Honourable the Lieutenant Governor was then  
pleased to open the Session with the following gracious  
speech:

Mr. Speaker and Members of the Legislative Assembly:

As you meet at the opening of the Second Session of  
the Twenty-first Legislature, I wish to extend my best  
wishes as you resume your legislative duties.

At the outset I would like to take the opportunity  
to join with you in paying respect to the memory of a  
former Speaker, the Honourable W. D. Black, who has died  
since we last met. For nearly half a century, Mr. Black





was prominent in the public life of Ontario and won the affection and esteem of all who knew him. He sat continuously as a member of this Legislature from 1911 until 1943, when advancing years led to his retirement. I believe that as we pay respect to his memory we may well recall such examples of long public service.

Since you were last in Session, the United Nations have gone forward from victory to victory, and statements issuing from the meeting of the three leaders of our combined effort do give reason for confidence that the war in Europe is rapidly reaching its climax. But there will still be hard and costly fighting, and our first thought must be with those who bear the brunt of that mighty struggle and with their loved ones at home who wait in anxiety for their safe return.

Education lays the foundation for the strength of Ontario and of every other part of Canada. Many important changes have been made in our educational system. The most important single step which has been taken is the assumption by the Government of fifty per cent. of the total cost of elementary and secondary education throughout the province. This will make it possible to equalize educational opportunity as never before, and it will enable the Department of Education to accelerate the improvement of many of our less satisfactory schools. It will greatly relieve the burden of taxation on real estate for school purposes, and in this way have the effect of encouraging the building and improvement of homes, where all education begins.

Much has been done already to improve the possibilities of good rural education. Approximately one-quarter





of the old school sections have been merged in Township School Areas. This brings to children in the rural schools better teachers, standard courses of instruction, and wider opportunities to continue their education through the secondary school grades. Special grants have been offered to rural high schools which adopt the regular school courses to local needs by the introduction of practical agriculture, shop work and home economics: open the school for use as a community centre, and provide hot lunches for pupils who come from a distance. Thirty schools have already undertaken this special programme, and many others have indicated their intention of following the same course as soon as staff and equipment are available. More rural schools with an enrollment below eight have been closed temporarily, bringing the number so closed up to four hundred and twenty-five. The value of this policy is not so much the saving in cost as it is the improvement of instruction which can be given in the larger class-groups.

The provincial scholarship plan has been considerably expended to aid able but needy students. Five hundred and eighteen winners of scholarships and bursaries are now studying in our universities, normal schools and other institutions of higher learning.

A new step has been taken in the field of advanced technical training by the opening of the Ontario Mining Institute at Haileybury. Under the direction of an Advisory Committee, which represents all phases of mining activity, the Institute is already functioning satisfactorily.

One of the most interesting developments in the past year has been the opening of a training centre in Toronto for ex-service men and women. This is the first establish-





ment of its kind in Canada. It is under the administrative direction of the Department of Education, working in full cooperation with the Dominion Government as part of the broad rehabilitation programme. Training is already being given in fourteen different occupations, and instruction in other trades will be available as soon as the need arises. There is a great demand for special educational training which will prepare returning veterans for university courses or vocational training, and a highly successful tutorial course has been established which will be expanded rapidly, as demobilization proceeds.

It is fully recognized that the efficiency of any system of education depends primarily upon the teachers themselves, and it has been the desire of the Department of Education to improve teaching standards throughout the province and to put the teaching profession upon a sound and satisfactory basis. Since the passing of the Ontario Teaching Profession Act during the last Session, the Teachers' Federation has assumed new responsibilities and has given to the teachers of the province a means of expression and professional direction which will be of great help to them and to the whole province. It appears that many improvements which are so necessary in educational administration would be greatly helped if there were some single organization of a similar nature which brought together the combined opinion of all Boards of School Trustees throughout Ontario.

The serious shortage of trained teachers, which has reached critical proportions in all provinces, was met in Ontario by organizing summer sessions in two normal schools and in the Ontario College of Education. The closing of many schools was averted by this action. And the results





were so satisfactory that it will not be necessary to conduct these special courses during the coming year. There is, however, a definite need for teachers of general shop work and trade subjects. To meet this need, the Ontario Training College for Technical Teachers was re-opened last month.

Guidance of the instruction of pupils is arousing ever-increasing interest, and a Provincial Director of Guidance has been appointed to extend the full advantages of this important educational development to every part of the province. School Boards may now employ their own Guidance Officer. Material which will assist in organizing this work in the schools can now be secured from the Ontario College of Education at cost price.

New courses have been introduced which place special emphasis upon character, physical fitness and citizenship. Religious education has been extended as a part of the curriculum in the public schools, and in cooperation with the Inter-Church Committee on Week-day Religious Education, a Teacher's Manual and guide books for the first four grades have been prepared and issued. Under a Director of Physical and Health Education, courses have been revised and greatly extended. Cadet training has been introduced as a part of the high school programme. This course is co-related with physical and health education to develop physical fitness, initiative and a sense of responsibility. Another important development has been the appointment of a Provincial Supervisor of Art, who is responsible for encouraging the arts and crafts, placing particular emphasis upon the use of local materials. Increased emphasis has been placed upon the teaching of history and the responsibilities of citizen-



ship. A very valuable new book has just been completed explaining the history and operation of Canadian institutions, which will shortly be ready for use in Grade XII. Many further revisions of school courses are under consideration, but are delayed for the present by wartime shortages and the difficulty of obtaining new text books.

A committee has been set up to assist in the planning, construction and equipment of schools. The purpose of this advisory committee is to take advantage of new construction methods so that schools may be built at the lowest possible cost, and at the same time give every modern advantage to the pupils. This committee will be of great assistance in carrying out a much-needed programme of school renovation and construction.

The Department of Health has done much to ensure a maximum of public health and preventive services for all of the people within the province, despite the difficulties of carrying out a comprehensive programme under wartime conditions. The principle of larger units for public health administration is being accepted by local authorities. A return to civilian life of physicians, nurses and other technical staff will make it possible to establish a substantial number of units throughout the province at that time. Two such units were established last year, and three more are now being organized.

The plan of the Department for securing public health nurses has been most effective. Fifty-two nurses were recruited and are now taking the post-graduate training required for this work. They will be available on May 1st, 1945.

The Government has extended an opportunity to other





professional personnel to secure the needed special qualifications required for positions in these units. It is proposed to continue this plan for another year.

The health of the worker, particularly in industry, continues to assume its proper relationship to the public health programme as a whole. The Department is hopeful of the opportunity during the coming year to set up one or more demonstration units in selected highly-industrialized areas. The purpose of these is to show what can be accomplished in this field when an effective method of extending this service is carried out.

Sustained efforts are being made to reduce the incidence of social diseases. It may be noted that during the past year there has been a substantial drop in the number of reported cases of the most serious of these diseases. Legislation will be introduced to further assist an effective control programme.

The problem of the control of tuberculosis is still mainly one of increased diagnostic facilities and adequate sanatorium accommodation. It has been demonstrated that the mass survey of entire communities by x-ray is both practicable and effective. An extension of this method of case finding is being undertaken.

Post-war construction of needed sewage-disposal and water-supply plants is being considered in an increasing number of communities now in need of this type of service. It has been of extreme interest to note the acceptance by the public at large of the need for quite substantial commitments on the part of the local authorities in support of these projects.

The protection of the public food supply is a task



professional personnel to secure the needed special qualifications required for positions in these fields. It is proposed to continue this plan for another year.

The health of the nation, particularly in industry, continues to secure the most reliable in the public health programs as a whole. The Government is expected at the opportunity during the coming year to set up one or more demonstration units in selected night-industrial areas. The purpose of these is to show that one can be established in this field and an effective means of establishing this service is carried out.

Continued efforts are being made to reduce the incidence of racial diseases. It may be noted that during the past year there has been a substantial drop in the number of reported cases of the most serious of these diseases.

Investigation will be continued in further cases in which the control program.

The problem of the control of tuberculosis is still being one of increased scientific facilities and equipment for research and education. It has been demonstrated that the mass survey of active communities by x-ray is both practical and effective. In extension of this method of mass finding is being undertaken.

Post-war construction of needed cancer-disposal and water-supply plants is being continued in an increasing number of communities now in need of this type of service. It has been of service in the past to the community of the public at large of the need for public supervision and control on the part of the local authorities in support of these projects.

The protection of the public food supply is a task

assuming substantial proportions, and a survey of the procedure now being followed in both urban and rural municipalities will be undertaken during the coming year.

Over-crowding in the mental hospitals of the province continues to be a cause of great concern. The return of the Ontario Hospital at St. Thomas, which is an early possibility, will only provide temporary relief of the need for additional beds. An addition to the hospital at Orillia is now nearing completion, and new hospitals in other parts of the province will be part of our post-war programme.

Plans are ready for an extensive programme of mental hygiene to be implemented upon the return of the fifty-seven psychiatrists of the Department now serving with the Armed Forces.

Reduction of the incidence of cancer continues to receive the attention of the Government. The members of the Cancer Foundation have worked assiduously with the Department in the evolution of a programme for an extension of diagnostic and curative services for this condition.

Investigation has shown that the present rate of payment for indigent patients in public hospitals is not sufficient to meet the mounting cost of hospital care at the public-ward level. Legislation will be introduced to deal with this subject. Hospital accommodation is under review, and it is hoped that the needs of those municipalities where it is at present insufficient may be met at an early date.

One of the basic problems of medical care is the lack of diagnostic facilities, particularly in the smaller communities. The cost of necessary equipment, the difficulty



assuming substantial proportions, and a survey of the  
 sector was being followed in 1955 under the same  
 policies will be executed during the coming year.

Over-riding in the main aspects of the  
 continued to be a series of great success. The  
 the Council of Ministers of Health, which is an  
 ability, will only provide temporary relief of the  
 for additional aid: an addition to the number of  
 officials at the working position, and the  
 what part of the service will be left to the  
 programme.

There are many but no extensive programs of  
 system to be implemented under the terms of the  
 seven paragraphs of the agreement now being with the  
 armed forces.

Adoption of the principle of which consists in  
 receive the decision of the Government. The  
 the Council of Ministers have agreed unanimously and the  
 Department in the Ministry of Health for an  
 its diagnosis and curative services for this condition.

Investigation has shown that the present  
 against the hospital system is a serious  
 sufficient to meet the mounting cost of hospital care  
 the public and to the Government will be responsible  
 and also the cost. Hospital administration is  
 review, and it is hoped that the needs of the  
 the State is in the present condition may be met in  
 early date.

One of the basic problems of medical care is the  
 of diagnostic facilities, particularly in the smaller  
 hospitals. The cost of necessary equipment, the difficulty

of securing a technical staff and medical men with the required skill and experience in interpretation, make local effort in many areas virtually impossible. This problem has been, and is being, studied with a view to establishing a comprehensive programme within the coming year, augmented as soon as personnel is available.

The Board, set up under authority of the Municipal Health Services Act, 1944, has reported that there is a total lack of reliable information as to the cost of operating comprehensive curative health services. Due to this and a shortage of personnel there is no present possibility of making these services generally applicable throughout the province. The Board is attempting to establish municipal services in a few representative communities, in order that exact information as to the cost can be obtained.

The Government has continued to receive the cooperation of the medical profession, both individually and collectively, in its efforts to promote a constructive programme of public health, preventive care, and curative health services.

The Department of Public Welfare has put into effect new food schedules, so that persons requiring assistance may be assured of an adequate diet based on proper nutritional requirements. The Government makes a contribution to the municipality of fifty per cent. of the cost of these food allowances. Mothers' Allowances have also been increased where need is shown. New Day Nurseries and Day Care Centres are being opened. Twenty-two of the former and forty of the latter are now in operation. A Youth and Child Welfare Division has been established to deal specially with the problem of these groups.





The work of the Department of Labour has been greatly expanded. The Regional War Labour Board for Ontario has continued to function during the past year under the Chairmanship of the Minister of Labour. This Board administers the Wartime Wages' Control Order in the Province of Ontario as part of the Dominion machinery set up to prevent inflation. Approximately eight thousand cases were considered last year by this Board, or about one-third of the total for the whole Dominion. In addition to applications for rate adjustments, the Board has dealt with many applications concerning sick benefit schemes, group insurances, pension schemes, extended vacation programmes and hospitalization. These advances in the protection and welfare of industrial workers will undoubtedly have a permanent place in the conditions of employment in industry, and will be available to many ex-service men returning to their peacetime occupations.

The Workmen's Compensation Act will be broadened again this year to bring additional classes of workers under its protection and legislation will be introduced for this purpose. I am advised that it is the opinion of my Ministers that every person who works for an employer should ultimately have the protection of this Act.

The Ontario Labour Relations' Board has disposed of a great majority of the four hundred cases submitted to it since it was established last April. It is worthy of note that the number of cases in which the employer and employee members of the Board have been in disagreement has been almost negligible, and it is a gratifying fact that the man-days of work lost in industrial disputes throughout Ontario have been considerably reduced. The Ontario Government has

The work of the Department of Labour has been greatly expanded. The Regional and Labour Board for Ontario has continued its function during the last year under the leadership of the Minister of Labour. The Board's administrative and financial management has been the province of Ontario as part of the Dominion government set up to prevent inflation. Approximately eight thousand cases were considered last year by the Board, as against one-third of the total for the whole Dominion. In addition to applications for rate adjustments, the Board has dealt with many applications concerning workmen's compensation, group insurance, pension schemes, extended vacation programmes and hospitalization. These schemes in the protection and welfare of industrial workers will undoubtedly have a permanent place in the distribution of employment in industry, and will be valuable in many activities now tending to their economic progress.

The Minister's Commission for 1947 will be produced early this year to give additional classes of workers under the protection and legislation will be introduced for this purpose. I am satisfied that it is the opinion of my Ministers that every person who works for an employer should ultimately have the protection of this Act.

The Ontario Labour Relations Board has discussed at a recent meeting of the Board hundred cases submitted to it since it was established last April. It is worthy of note that the number of cases in which the employer and employee members of the Board have been in disagreement has been almost negligible, and it is a gratifying fact that the number of cases lost in industrial disputes throughout Ontario have been considerably reduced. The Ontario Government has



agreed with the Dominion Government that all decisions of the Board shall be subject to appeal to the National War-time Labour Relations' Board.

The Minimum Wage Act and the regulations thereunder will be amended to secure a more satisfactory remuneration for female workers and to change the hours of work from fifty-two to forty-eight. Rates of pay will be adjusted by the Industry and Labour Board.

The pressing needs of war production and the shortage of labour have made it necessary for the Department of Labour to exercise great care in administering the Act passed last year dealing with hours of work and vacations with pay. Thousands of workers have, however, enjoyed shorter hours and holidays with pay. All work over forty-eight hours, or above any lower minimum, which may have been established in particular industries, has been considered as overtime work. This Act has caused work to be spread among a greater number of workers, an effect which will be more pronounced after the war. The Department of Labour has been cooperating in the effort to provide technical and practical training for men discharged from the Armed Forces. Provision has been made, for example, to allow stationary engineers, when demobilized, to count their period of war service in meeting the requirements for operating experience.

Agriculture continues to be the most important basic industry in Ontario. In the past year production increased in spite of the critical shortage of farm labour, and the demands upon our farmers this year will be equally great.

During the past year, considerable study has been devoted to the organization and administration of the Ontario

agreed with the Dominion Government that all decisions of the Board shall be subject to appeal to the National Board of Labor Relations Board.

The Board has for and the legislative department will be amended to include a more satisfactory remuneration for female workers and to change the hours of work from thirty-two to forty-eight. Rates of pay will be adjusted by the industry and labor board.

The present needs of war production and the industry of labor have made it necessary for the Department of Labor to exercise great care in administering the law passed last year dealing with hours of work and vacation with pay. Thousands of workers have, however, enjoyed shorter hours and holidays this year. All work over forty-eight hours, or above any lower minimum which may have been established in particular industries, has been considered as overtime work. This law has caused work to be placed upon a greater number of workers, in effect which will be more pronounced after the war. The Department of Labor has been successful in the effort to provide technical and practical training for men discharged from the armed forces. Provision has been made, for example, in other emergency measures, when mobilized, to count their period of war service in keeping the requirements for operating equipment.

Agriculture continues to be the most important basis industry in Canada. In the past year production increased in spite of the critical shortage of farm labor, and the demands upon our farmers this year will be equally great. During the past year, considerable study has been given to the organization and administration of the Ontario



Agricultural College, the MacDonald Institute, and the Ontario Veterinary College. Appropriate steps will be taken to bring these important institutions, which are situated on one campus, under a co-ordinated plan of administration, which will make the utmost use of all their educational, research, and other facilities.

The Ontario Stockyards have been taken over and placed under the control of the Ontario Stockyards' Board. Its operation has already proved most satisfactory.

Pasture is one of our most important crops which has for many years received little attention. The Government has embarked on an extensive series of demonstration lots where experiments in various types of permanent pasture are carried out under the supervision of County Field Crop Associations. Further extensions of this important programme will be undertaken this year.

County Agricultural Committees have been organized in many counties, and it seems likely that most, if not all, the counties of Ontario will soon have committees of outstanding farmers to guide and assist agricultural production in their own counties.

Heavy Dominion taxation, man-power shortage, and war-time restrictions continue to depress Ontario's great mining industry and to affect adversely the revenues of the province and the mining municipalities. The value of mineral production in 1944 was \$210,000,000, as compared with \$230,000,000 in 1943. This was mainly because of lowered output from the gold mines, which fell from more than \$122,000,000 in 1940 to \$65,000,000 in 1944. The number of producers have fallen from seventy-four in 1941 to less than forty at the present time. There are indica-



agricultural colleges, the agricultural institutes, and the  
Ontario Veterinary College. Agricultural schools will be  
found in every branch of agriculture, which are  
located in one building, under a co-ordinated plan of  
administration, which will make the most use of all  
their educational resources, and other facilities.

The Ontario Agricultural College has been open since 1900.  
It has the control of the Ontario Agricultural Board. The  
operation has already proved most satisfactory.

There is one of the most important steps which has  
been taken recently in the province. The Government  
has entered on an extensive series of investigations into  
the agricultural situation in various types of permanent pasture  
and carried out what the investigation of County Field Crop  
Associations. Further attention of this important pro-  
gram will be undertaken this year.

County Agricultural Committees have been organized in  
every county, and it seems likely that soon, if not all,  
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Heavy Dominion taxation, low-power movement, and ex-  
treme restrictive conditions in respect Ontario's power  
situation industry and to effect adversely the revenue of  
the province and the mining municipalities. The value of  
mineral production in 1944 was \$10,000,000, as compared  
with \$200,000,000 in 1943. This was mainly because of  
lowered output from the gold mines, which fell from more  
than \$100,000,000 in 1943 to \$45,000,000 in 1944. The  
number of producers have fallen from seventy-four in 1943  
to less than fifty at the present time. There are indica-

tions that other producing mines will be forced to abandon operations in the near future. In terms of revenue the decline is much more marked, with the Government collecting less than nineteen per cent. of the amount collected in 1941 from gold production. The Royal Ontario Mining Commission, appointed in October, 1943, has made an exhaustive report on mining in the province. Some of its recommendations have already been put into effect, and others will be presented to you in the form of legislation. A meeting of Provincial Mines' Ministers is to be held in Quebec this Spring, when it is hoped that solutions will be found for various problems, including that of overlapping taxation.

You will be gratified to learn that the Provincial Treasurer has completed an agreement with the Treasurer of the Province of Quebec whereby overlapping of Succession Duties upon estates situated within the two provinces will be avoided. A similar arrangement has been completed with the Province of Nova Scotia. The remaining provinces have been invited to enter into similar agreements, so that multiple provincial taxation may be ended. Important amendments designed to clarify the provisions of the Succession Duty Act, and thus make for better administrative procedure, will be presented to you for consideration.

The Travel and Publicity Bureau arranged during the year an important conference on post-war tourist planning. The proceedings are printed, and have been in wide demand. The Bureau is respecting the wish of the Government of the United States that long-distance travel should not be encouraged at present, but contacts are being maintained and plans laid for attracting tourists to Ontario after the war.

The Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway is also ex-



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ready been put into effect, and others will be presented to  
you in the form of legislation. A meeting of provincial  
mining ministers is to be held in London this morning, when it  
is hoped that solutions will be found for various problems,  
including that of overhauling taxation.  
You will be entitled to learn that the provincial  
Treasury has completed an agreement with the Dominion of  
the Province of Quebec whereby a sharing of resources  
dated from 1936 is being effected. The two provinces will  
be avoided, a similar arrangement has been completed with  
the Province of Nova Scotia. The remaining provinces have  
been invited to enter into similar agreements, so that  
multiple provincial taxation may be avoided. Important work-  
ing has been done to clarify the provisions of the constitution  
that will, and should make for better administrative arrangements,  
will be presented to you for consideration.  
The Travel and Publicity Bureau arranged during the year  
an important conference on post-war tourist planning. The  
proceedings are being published, and have been in wide demand. The  
Bureau is suggesting the wish of the Government of the United  
States that long-distance travel should not be encouraged at  
present, but contacts are being maintained and plans laid for  
attracting tourists to Ontario after the war.  
The Toronto and Northern Ontario Railway is also ex-

ploring the possibilities of the tourist trade and investigating supplementary methods of transportation. Although the railway has not participated to any noticeable extent in the business expansion which the war industries have brought to certain parts of the province, and although it has felt the effects of the depressed condition of the mining industry, the Commissioners have cause for satisfaction in reporting that for the year ended March 31st, 1944, the gross revenues of the railway reached an all-time high of \$6,358,428.95. The Commission is considering a substantial programme of expansion this year, which includes boat service on the Temagami Lakes and on Lake Nipissing, together with the purchase of additional rail equipment and general improvement in facilities.

The Department of Game and Fisheries has completed plans for additional fish hatcheries designed to take care of the increasing demands on the game and commercial fish of the province. To ensure that these facilities will be put to the best possible use it is proposed to add to the staff of the Fish Culture Branch a number of men with biological training or who are qualified to take such training. A general survey of water conditions is to be made, with special enquiry into natural and artificial barriers in lakes and streams which obstruct the passage of fish to the spawning beds. The desirability of establishing fish ladders where obstructions cannot be removed will also be considered. This Department, which derives substantial revenues from hunting and fishing licenses, also proposes to improve tourist accommodations through a more intensive camp inspection and a programme of education. Crown Lands where fur-bearing animals may be taken will be zoned, and preference in the



general improvement in facilities.

rather with the purchase of additional rail equipment and service on the Vermont Lakes and on Lake Champlain, as well as on the expansion of operations this year, which included about \$10,000,000. The Commission is considering a revision of the gross revenues of the railway based on all-line high rates in reporting last for the year ended March 31st, 1938.

In industry, the Commission have voted for various measures to provide the office of the depressed condition of the railroad to certain parts of the business, and although it is the obvious intention under the new industrial code existing supplementary methods of transportation. Although placing the responsibility on the Federal State and Federal Government.

The Department of Home and Industries has completed plans for additional fish processing facilities designed to bring into of the processing demands on the home and commercial fish of the province. It is expected that these facilities will be put in the next few months and it is proposed to add to the staff of the Fish Culture Branch a number of men with biological training or who are qualified to take a few years' training. A general survey of water conditions is to be made. With special surveys in the natural and artificial streams to lakes and estuaries which observe the changes of time in the spawning habits. The desirability of establishing fish hatcheries where conditions cannot be removed will also be considered. This Department, which desires substantial revenues from hunting and fishing licenses, also proposes to improve water-ways and recreational through a more intensive and inspection and a program of education. Crown lands where the fishing animals may be taken will be zoned, and preference in the



allocation of areas will be given to experienced trappers and war veterans.

To achieve uniformity in vital statistics' laws throughout the Dominion, a new Vital Statistics' Act will be introduced. Legislation will also be introduced to permit the province to replace county and city gaols with suitable modern institutions where that may be deemed advisable. The Mimico Reformatory, which for several years has been used by the Federal authorities for war purposes, was returned to the control of the province last May and is again being used as a reformatory. Facilities for training and accommodation at the Ontario Training School for Girls have been almost doubled, and a suitable gymnasium has been provided.

The municipalities of the province are shown by their reports to be in a sound financial position, and have led the way in debt reduction for the whole of Canada. Investments in post-war reserves already total \$1,827,569. Amendments to the Assessment Act will be introduced, which, among other provisions, will enable municipalities to collect taxes from Crown tenants of commercial properties. The Municipal Act will also be amended in important particulars.

The Government recognizes that the forests, the lands and the streams, and their resources, constitute Ontario's greatest asset for the employment of the skills of her people, and for their health and enjoyment. Our forests must produce perpetual supplies of raw material if they are to provide continuous employment for our citizens. To assure this employment and to produce the required material our forests must be adequately protected, and the crop must be cultured and improved. The Government, therefore, proposes

allocation of areas will be given to experienced persons

and not otherwise.

To achieve efficiency in other activities, laws

throughout the Dominion, a new type of organization, and will

be introduced. Legislation will also be introduced to

permit the provinces to replace savings and city bonds with

various other institutions which may be deemed ad-

visable. The United States, which for several years

has been used as the federal authority for war purposes,

has returned to the control of the provinces last May and

is again being used as a prototype. Facilities for

training and accommodation at the Ontario Technical School

for girls have been almost doubled, and a similar expansion

has been provided.

The municipalities of the provinces are shown by their

reports to be in a sound financial position, and have had

the way to debt reduction for the whole of Canada. Lower-

middle is post-war reserves already total \$1,250,000. A second

route to the assessment and will be introduced, when, among

other provisions, will make municipalities in collect

taxes from other sources of municipal properties. The

Government has also been able to provide in important positions.

The Government has also been able to provide in important

and the economy, and their resources, constructive measures

provision made for the employment of the skills of our

people, and for their health and enjoyment. For further

produce perpetual supplies of raw material it may be so

provide continuous employment for our citizens. To ensure

this employment and to produce the required material our

forests must be adequately protected, and the crop must be

cultured and improved. The Government, therefore, proposes



first to bring the protection of the forests to a high standard of efficiency, and to make it possible to maintain a continuously high standard in the years to come. It proposes, secondly, to assure proper management of these forests. These plans embody rehabilitation opportunities on a large scale for war veterans. An immediate project is to find, if possible, some way of controlling the Budworm epidemic in Northern Ontario. A large-scale experiment is proposed along practical lines in the Nipigon Lake area. The Legislature will be asked to provide funds to purchase the most modern insecticides, and when these are made available by the Wartime Priorities Board an area of over 100,000 acres will be treated by aerial methods. Our air fleet, greatly depleted in the war years, will be augmented by the purchase of four of the most modern aircraft.

A laboratory at Sault Ste. Marie for the study of forest insects will be completed during the year as part of a long-term programme for the protection of our forests from insects. This laboratory, in equipment and staffing, will be among the most modern in the world. The Forest Rangers who fight fires and supervise timber-cutting are the foundation of the protection and management system. The new Ranger School in Haliburton will be opened this year. Here it will be possible for rangers and for key men in the woods' industries to attend and take advantage of the educational facilities provided by this advanced school. In the field of Reforestation, preparations are being made to add to the production of our forest nurseries by additions to existing stations, and by the establishment of new stations where needed. You will be asked to consider legislation to permit counties to deal with

first to bring the production of the country to a level  
standard of efficiency, and to make it possible to main-  
tain a reasonably high standard in the years to come.  
It proposes, accordingly, to secure proper management of  
these forests, to make them more productive and more  
valuable as a source of income for the country. In imple-  
menting this plan, it is necessary to take into account  
the various factors which are involved in the production of  
forest products. These factors are: the quality of the  
land, the amount of rainfall, the amount of sunlight, the  
amount of labor, and the amount of capital. The first  
factor is the quality of the land. The land must be  
sufficiently fertile to produce a good crop of forest  
products. The second factor is the amount of rainfall.  
The rainfall must be sufficient to keep the trees  
alive and growing. The third factor is the amount of  
sunlight. The trees must have enough sunlight to  
grow and produce. The fourth factor is the amount of  
labor. There must be enough labor to plant and  
maintain the trees. The fifth factor is the amount of  
capital. There must be enough capital to buy the  
tools and equipment needed for the work. The plan  
proposes to take into account all these factors and  
to make the best use of them. It proposes to plant  
trees in the best places, to use the best tools and  
equipment, and to employ the best labor. It also  
proposes to make the best use of the capital available.  
The plan is a long-term plan. It is not intended  
to produce a quick return. It is intended to produce  
a permanent and increasing source of income for the  
country. It is intended to make the country more  
self-sufficient and more prosperous. It is intended  
to make the country a better place to live in. It is  
intended to make the country a more attractive place  
for tourists and investors. It is intended to make  
the country a more important part of the world's  
economy. It is intended to make the country a more  
valuable asset to the world. It is intended to make  
the country a more important part of the world's  
heritage. It is intended to make the country a more  
important part of the world's future.



the cutting of wood lots on patented lands within their municipal boundaries. Authority will also be sought to provide a body of trained men capable of dealing with the broad questions of management in our forests.

In keeping with wartime conditions, the work of the Department of Highways during the past year has been confined almost entirely to maintenance, and only minor construction involving the replacement of bridges was undertaken. The Department faced a serious shortage of equipment and man-power, and considerable deterioration of many highways has been the result. To prevent serious damage being caused to many road surfaces, a programme of light bituminous paving was successfully carried out. More than two hundred miles of main highway were surfaced in this manner, which will give a substantial saving in maintenance costs in the coming year. Exceptionally heavy snowfall throughout the province, accompanied by high winds, caused increased expenditure and taxed the snow-plowing facilities of the Department to the limit. Increased financial assistance was given to the municipalities, particularly in regard to bridges. Recognizing the importance of the county and township roads to the war effort, very little reduction was made in the subsidy grants.

For the coming year capital expenditure will again be confined to those highways serving military camps, airports and war industries. It is proposed to continue the programme of light bituminous surfacing so far as available equipment and man-power will permit, not only as a means of reducing maintenance expenditures, but also to conserve available supplies of gravel for future use. Additional snow plowing equipment is being purchased, and arrangements will also be made whereby road maintenance machinery, such as power graders, will be available for rental to sparsely-



the coupling of wood logs or permanent loads with their  
multipled resistance. Authority will also be required to  
provide a body of trained and skilled of dealing with the  
types of loads of resistance in the forest.

The Meeting with various conditions, the work of the  
Department of Agriculture during the past year has been con-  
tinued almost entirely to maintenance, and only minor con-  
struction involving the replacement of bridges and other  
small. The Department has a number of small  
roads and highways, and considerable expenditure of money  
has been made in the past. To provide better roads  
and highways in many road sections, a program of light  
maintenance work was necessarily carried out. More than  
two hundred miles of main highway were included in this  
work, which will give a substantial saving in main-  
tenance costs in the coming year. Expenditures were also  
made throughout the province, amounting to high sums,  
because increased expenditures and lower the snow-plowing  
facilities of the Department to the limit. Included  
financial assistance was given to the municipalities,  
particularly in regard to bridges. Two-thirds the expen-  
diture of the county and township roads for the last year,  
very little reduction was made in the county roads.

For the coming year special expenditures will again be  
continued to have bridges repaired with heavy loads, bridges  
and are indicated. It is proposed to continue the pro-  
cesses of light maintenance work on the roads  
equipment and equipment will be used, not only as a means of  
reducing maintenance expenditures, but also to conserve  
available supplies of fuel for those who. Additional  
and other equipment is being purchased, and arrangements  
will also be made thereby to maintain mobility, such  
as forest fires, will be available for forest so quickly-

settled townships which cannot finance this equipment themselves.

The Department has a comprehensive programme of post-war work. Engineering data and bridge design have now advanced to the stage that work could be started on short notice should the necessity arise to provide employment for returning war veterans or those presently engaged in war industries. Proposed legislation affecting this Department is confined to minor amendments to the Highway Improvement Act and the Highway Traffic Act, which are designed to clarify the administration of certain sections of both Acts.

The Department of Public Works has plans prepared and work projected for a programme of building construction which will have a beneficial and far-reaching effect, in that it will provide nine million man-days' work throughout the province. The amount of work so provided will apply to all branches of the construction industry, including not only the personnel engaged in, or directly connected with, the actual building operations, but also to those engaged directly and indirectly in the production, supply, or manufacture of the materials and other equipment and furnishings to be used. It is proposed to proceed with building projects urgently required to fill present requirements, as soon as the necessary men, materials and equipment can be obtained.

Electrical energy generated and purchased by the Hydro Electric Power Commission to supply the Ontario load reached an all-time high exceeding twelve billion kilowatt hours. All the demands for war activities in Ontario have been met, and essential domestic and municipal power requirements have suffered no shortage. The Ogoki diversion and the remedial weir above Niagara Falls continued to have a beneficial



revised forecasts which cannot discuss this subject then-  
wise.

The Government has a comprehensive programme of post-  
war work. Engineering, steel and other industries are  
expected to be kept busy until the end of the year  
which would be necessary to provide employment for  
returning war veterans and those previously engaged in war  
industries. The Government is also planning to build  
is expected to start construction of the Highway Improvement  
Act and the Highway Trusts Act, which are designed to  
clarify the administration of certain sections of road laws.  
The Department of Public Works has plans to build and  
will proceed for a programme of building construction  
which will have a beneficial and far-reaching effect, in that  
it will provide new public buildings and throughout the  
country. The amount of work so provided will apply to all  
branches of the construction industry, including not only the  
personnel engaged in, or directly connected with, the actual  
building operations, but also to those engaged in the  
industry in the production, supply, the maintenance of the  
materials and other equipment and facilities to be used.  
It is proposed to proceed with building projects directly re-  
lated to this present programme, as soon as the necessary  
law, contracts and equipment can be obtained.  
Electricity supply generated and purchased by the Hydro  
Electric Power Commission to supply the Ontario load reached  
an all-time high exceeding twelve billion kilowatt hours.  
All the demands for electricity in Ontario have been met,  
and essential domestic and municipal power requirements have  
not been short. The Ontario division and the Federal  
will show Niagara Falls continues to have a beneficial

effect upon the output of the generating stations on the Niagara River, and the new plant at De Cew Falls added its full quota to the power resources of southern Ontario.

The Commission has agreed, as trustee for the Government, to purchase the power system of the Northern Ontario Power Company, Limited, for \$12,500,000. If and when the necessary legal details have been completed, the Commission will take over its operation. The properties include eight Hydro Electric plants with an installed capacity of 66,840 horse power, 739 miles of transmission lines, and 157 miles of distribution lines. When acquired, the properties will be amalgamated with the Abitibi District of the Northern Ontario properties, thus eliminating duplication of service and resulting in great economies. The acquisition of these properties will also enable the Commission to extend its Hydro rural service to many consumers in the areas served by the Company. It will further allow the Commission to reduce the cost of power to the mines in this territory from \$36.00 per horse power to the price recently approved by the Government to all mines served by the Commission, which is \$27.50 per horse power. The new price of \$27.50 per horse power will represent a great saving, which will encourage development in hard-rock mining in that area in the immediate post-war era.

Notwithstanding the restricted supply of labour and materials, the Commission has been able to construct four hundred miles of rural primary line, chiefly short extensions to existing lines, as compared with forty miles in 1943. Service was given to about 10,000 new consumers, 7,000 of whom received service from lines which already existed. The Commission is projecting plans for a vigorous



1. The Commission has received a report from the Hydro-Electricity Commission that the proposed scheme for the development of the River Liffey is not feasible. The Commission has also received a report from the Electricity Commission that the proposed scheme for the development of the River Liffey is not feasible. The Commission has also received a report from the Hydro-Electricity Commission that the proposed scheme for the development of the River Liffey is not feasible.



five-year post-war rural Hydro programme.

The average power sold to all rural consumers, including war industries in rural areas, increased by nearly fourteen per cent. There is strong evidence everywhere of a keen desire to use more electricity. This desire has been stimulated by the new uniform rural rate structure. As a result of increased use and the lower rates incorporated in the new schedule, the average cost to rural consumers decreased in 1944 from 2.6 to about 2.3 cents per kilowatt hour or about 11 per cent. It is the purpose of the Commission to encourage greater consumption by rural consumers, which will further reduce the cost of power.

The Attorney General will submit several measures considered to be in the public interest. Legislation repealing The Securities' Act, and substituting a new Act, will be introduced.

At the last Session of the Assembly a Select Committee was appointed with instructions to study the Acts governing the holding of provincial elections, with a view to their general revision. This Committee has held a number of meetings during the recess, and has given careful consideration to the Acts referred to it. The Committee's report will be tabled. Bills revising the Active Service Election Act, the Voters' Lists' Act and the Election Act will be introduced.

A Royal Commission was established with wide powers to study the question of safety in public halls. The report of the Commission has been received, and, as a result, legislation will be submitted which will require public halls to maintain certain definite standards of safety.

The Department of Planning and Development, which was

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The Western paper sold in 2011 (see comments, 1/17/03)

low was obtained in that case. It is noted by nearly

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about 1000 ft. in the center of the basin.

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100-443887-100

—and certainly (even without life support systems) at

SECRET

The Institute will support a number of activities:

2010-11-10 10:10:10

was motivated with intentions to sell the job market

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

From the evidence it is clear that the defendant was not a member of the organization.

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*(continued from page 6)*

of around 80% after stabilization was achieved.

Study the quantity of water in each cell. The report of

The Committee has been advised that the following information is being furnished to the Committee:

of all other matters [the] [redacted] [redacted]

...to be held at the place stated

U.S. Department of Commerce and Development



created last year, will introduce a bill dealing with conservation and flood control and also one providing for town planning. There is need for a comprehensive and effective solution of the problem of flood control, especially in certain watersheds in Southern Ontario. The Government recognizes that any fully effective undertakings designed to control floods must combine the appropriate engineering projects with a broad and complete programme of conservation, restoration and development of the natural resources of the whole watershed.

Such programmes must be carried out with the full co-operation and agreement of the various groups of people residing in the watershed. The main responsibility will necessarily rest with the municipal governments. The Conservation and Flood Control Bill will, therefore, provide for the establishment of conservation and flood-control authorities, to be appointed by the municipalities concerned.

The Government recognizes the advisability of laying the foundation for municipal planning, especially to enable municipalities to derive the fullest advantage from post-war construction and also to enable municipalities and their citizens to take the utmost advantage of the provisions of The National Housing Act. The Government will present a town and regional planning bill which will enable municipalities to carry out their plans effectively, and will also enable a group of municipalities to enter into a joint plan, where they have common planning problems.

The Ontario Civil Service has been assured of greatly improved conditions of employment, and amendments will be introduced to The Public Service Act. May I take this opportunity to pay a tribute to the splendid work done by the Civil Servants of this province during more than five years

...introduces a bill dealing with con-  
struction and flood control and also one providing for town  
planning. There is need for a comprehensive and effective  
solution of the problem of flood control, especially in  
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to control floods must combine the appropriate engineering  
projects with a sound and complete programme of conserva-  
tion, reforestation and development of the natural resources  
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operation and assistance of the various groups of people  
concerned in the enterprise. The main responsibility will  
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struction and flood control bill will, therefore, provide  
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the foundation for municipal planning, especially to enable  
municipalities to utilize the fullest advantage from post-  
war reconstruction and also to enable municipalities and  
their citizens to make the fullest advantage of the provisions  
of the National Housing Act. The Government will present a  
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The Ontario Civil Service has been assisted of greatly  
improved conditions of employment, and amendments will be  
introduced to the Public Service Act. May I take this oppor-  
tunity to pay a tribute to the splendid work done by the  
Civil Service of this province during more than five years



of war. The Queen's Park War Service Guild and other organizations within the Civil Service also deserve great credit for what they have done to assist the members of our armed forces overseas.

The Government is greatly concerned about the delay in the calling of a Dominion-Provincial Conference for which it has been pressing for considerably more than a year. With brighter hopes of victory in Europe, the need for such a conference becomes increasingly imperative, and the Government has again asked that at least a preliminary meeting be held to settle the basic principles upon which inter-governmental cooperation must rest if some of the most important plans for post-war construction, rehabilitation and social services are to be prepared upon a workable basis.

The public accounts for the year ending March 31st, 1944, have been issued, and estimates for the coming year will be placed before you.

In conclusion, I wish to express the hope that Divine Providence may so guide your deliberations that your work may promote the general welfare of the people of Ontario.

His Honour was then pleased to retire.

Prayers.

3:45 o'clock, p. m.

MR. SPEAKER: I have received from His Honour a copy of his speech. Shall I read it, or will the reading be dispensed with?

Reading dispensed with.

MR. SPEAKER: I beg to inform the House that the Clerk has laid upon the table a return from the records of the General Election to the Legislative Assembly held on the 28th day of July and the 4th day of August, in 1943, and a subsequent by-



of the Government. The Government has been very anxious to  
bring about a settlement of the outstanding issues, and it  
is now in a position to do so. The Government has been  
very anxious to bring about a settlement of the outstanding  
issues, and it is now in a position to do so.

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the making of a settlement of the outstanding issues, and it  
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and it is now in a position to do so. The Government has  
been very anxious to bring about a settlement of the  
outstanding issues, and it is now in a position to do so.

The Government has been very anxious to bring about a settlement of the outstanding issues, and it is now in a position to do so.

3:45 P.M., 1944

MR. SPEAKER: I have received from the House a copy of  
the speech. I read it, and it is very interesting.

MR. SPEAKER:

Reading finished with.

MR. SPEAKER: I am in favor of the House that the Clerk  
has laid upon the table a return from the records of the Gen-  
eral Assembly to the Legislative Assembly held on the 25th day of  
July and the 26th day of August, 1944, and a subsequent by-

election held in the electoral district of Haldimand-Norfolk on the 13th and 20th of March, in 1944, showing:

1. The number of votes polled for each candidate in each electoral district in which there was a contest.

2. The majority whereby each successful candidate was returned.

3. The total number of votes polled.

4. The number of votes remaining unpolled.

5. The number of names on the polling lists.

6. The number of ballot papers sent out to each polling place.

7. The used ballot papers.

8. The unused ballot papers.

9. The rejected ballot papers.

10. The cancelled ballot papers.

11. The declined ballot papers.

12. The ballot papers taken from polling places.

13. Total number of printed ballots not distributed to D.R.O's.

14. Total number of ballot papers printed.

15. A general summary of votes cast in each electoral district.

MR. SPEAKER: Introduction of bills.

HON. LESLIE E. BLACKWELL (Attorney General): Mr. Speaker, I move, seconded by the Provincial Treasurer (Mr. Frost), that leave be given to introduce a bill intituled, "An Act to provide for the voting of Active Service voters at a general election of the Assembly", and that the same be now read for the first time.

election held in the electoral district of ...

in the year 1941 and 1942, ...

- 1. The number of votes polled for each candidate in each electoral district in which there was a contest.
- 2. The majority winner in each successful contest was returned.

- 3. The total number of votes polled.
- 4. The number of votes remaining unpolled.
- 5. The number of names on the polling list.
- 6. The number of ballot papers sent out to each polling place.
- 7. The new ballot papers.
- 8. The unused ballot papers.
- 9. The rejected ballot papers.
- 10. The cancelled ballot papers.
- 11. The spoiled ballot papers.
- 12. The ballot papers taken from polling places.

- 13. Total number of rejected ballot papers.
- 14. Total number of cancelled ballot papers.
- 15. A general summary of votes cast in each electoral district.

MR. SPEAKER: Introduction of Bill.

HON. LESLIE A. BLAKEMORE (Attorney General): Mr.

Speaker, I move, seconded by the Provincial Treasurer (Mr. Frost), that leave be given to introduce a Bill entitled, "An Act to provide for the voting of active service voters at a general election of the Assembly", and that the same be now read for the first time.



2-15-45.

Motion agreed to and bill read the first time.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, I beg to move, seconded by Mr. Frost, that the Speech of the Honourable the Lieutenant Governor be taken into consideration on Tuesday next.

Motion agreed to.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, I move, seconded by Mr. Blackwell, that the Select Standing Committees of this House for the present Session be appointed for the following purposes:

1. Privileges and Elections
2. On Education
3. On Miscellaneous Private Bills
4. On Standing Orders
5. On Public Accounts
6. On Printing
7. On Municipal Law
8. On Legal Bills
9. On Agriculture and Colonization
10. On Fish and Game
11. On Labour

Said Committees shall severally be empowered to examine and enquire into all such matters and things as shall be referred to them by the House, and to report from time to time their observations and opinions thereon, with power to send for persons, papers and records.

Motion agreed to.

HON. GEORGE H. DUNBAR (Provincial Secretary): Mr. Speaker, I wish to table a copy of the Public Accounts for the Province of Ontario for the year ended March 31, 1944.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker,



Location depends on end use and the time of day.

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FOR BEING COLLECTED

For the following purposes:

Committees of this House for the purpose herein to be assigned

more, according to the following, and the said standing

HON. GEORGE A. DUFFY (House Minister): Mr. Speaker, I

1. On Labor
2. On Fish and Game
3. On Agriculture and Colonization
4. On Legal Bills
5. On Municipal Law
6. On Printing
7. On Public Accounts
8. On Standing Orders
9. On Miscellaneous Private Bills
10. On Education
11. Privileges and Elections

before moving the adjournment of the House I believe that it has been customary for the last few years to make some comment about absentees from the Chamber because of military service, and I know that each one of us hopes that during the course of the Session the two members who are now on active service will be back with us. I refer to the hon. member for Riverdale (Mr. Wismer), who is overseas, and also to the hon. member for Dufferin-Simcoe (Mr. Downer), who is likewise serving abroad from Canada.

I feel sure we all hope that similar arrangements to those which were made last year will be made again, to make it possible for them to attend for the greater part of this Session.

I do want, personally, and I feel on behalf of the members of both sides of the Legislature, without regard to any other differences of opinion, to express my regret at the absence of the hon. Minister of Agriculture (Mr. Kennedy), who unfortunately is still in the hospital, but who is recovering rapidly, and I feel sure will be with us before the end of the Session.

I think perhaps it is worthy of comment that the Guard of Honour which was here in this Legislative Chamber to-day is unique, to this extent, insofar as these Sessions are concerned, in the fact that every one of those men has seen active service. They are men who, for one reason or another, have seen active service and are here on a day when the Canadian troops have reached the Rhine. I think perhaps it may be an encouraging symbolism that we should see these men here who themselves have engaged in active service. And, without enlarging in any way upon that aspect of the news which we have read to-day, I know that in the hearts of many of the members here there will



before making the adjustment of the budget I believe that it  
has been calculated for the last 12 years to show some 100-  
ment about 100,000 from the budgetary revenue of military  
service, and I know that each one of us knows that during  
the course of the session the two members who are now on  
active service will be back with us. I refer to the hon.  
member for Atholville (Mr. Wilson), who is involved, and also  
to the hon. member for Antigonish (Mr. Brown), who is  
inactive service abroad from Canada.

I feel sure we all hope that similar arrangements in  
those which were made last year will be made again, so that  
it possible for them to attend the the session part of the  
session.

I do want, personally, and I feel on behalf of the  
members of both sides of the Legislature, almost to urge to  
any other likelihood of opinion, to express my regret at  
the absence of the hon. Minister of Agriculture (Mr. Kennedy),  
who unfortunately is still in the hospital, but who is however  
the rapidly, and I feel sure will be with us before the end of  
the session.

I think perhaps it is worthy of comment that the want  
of honour which was made in this legislative Council today is  
highly, so that we have, in our session, the session, and the session  
in the last week one of those who has been active service.  
They are two who, for the reason of service, have been active  
service and who have been in the Canadian troops have  
received the Medal. I think perhaps it may be an encouraging  
example for us to think that there are those who have been  
have engaged in active service. And, without enlarging on any  
way upon that aspect of the news which we have read to-day, I  
have said in the hearts of many of the members here there will

be cause for rejoicing that something which but a comparatively short time ago would have seemed so unlikely, has occurred, — the arrival of our troops at that historic German line of defence, — which we hope indicates the end of the European hostilities within a reasonable period.

I will not add anything more to my remarks because there will be ample opportunity to speak on any of the subjects connected with legislation, except to say that we do extend our sympathies on behalf of the whole House to any who have felt the full impact of war.

There may be some other members who wish to speak before I move the adjournment.

MR. E. B. JOLLIFFE (Leader of the Opposition): Mr. Speaker, I would like to express our very sincere regret that the hon. Minister of Agriculture (Mr. Kennedy) is absent because of illness. It was a cause of regret to us last year that he had the misfortune to be absent for much of the Session, and we all join in extending to him best wishes for his early recovery.

I think, also, the members of the House should congratulate themselves on the excellent health and mortality record during the past year. This is one occasion when we do not need to mourn the loss of any member of the House.

I join with the hon. Prime Minister in expressing the hope that the two honourable and gallant members who are absent on active service will find it possible to join us at some later stage in this Session, and in the hope, also, that they will be restored to civil life at an early date by the great advances of the armies of the United Nations which we are now witnessing overseas.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, I move the adjournment of the House.

Motion agreed to and the House adjourned at 3:55, p.m.



of course for rejecting that amendment which has a comparative  
in those lines and would have seemed a majority, has occurred,  
— the arrival of our troops at that historic moment line of  
defense, which we hope indicates the end of the European  
position within a reasonable period.

I will not add anything more to my remarks because  
there will be ample opportunity to speak on any of the sub-  
jects connected with legislation, except to say that we do ex-  
pect our representatives on behalf of the whole House to any and  
have felt the full impact of war.

There may be some other matters which will be dealt with  
before I make the adjustment.

MR. A. S. JEFFERSON (Leader of the Opposition): Mr.  
Speaker, I would like to express our very sincere thanks that  
the hon. Minister of Agriculture (Mr. Kennedy) is about to  
come of age. It was a sense of regret as we last year  
that he had the misfortune to be absent for most of the session,  
and we all felt in wondering to him that wishes for his early  
recovery.

I think, also, the success of the House should come  
through the initiative on the agricultural matter and particularly  
recently during the past year. This is one subject which we do  
not need to worry the loss of any member of the House.

I join with you, Mr. Speaker, in expressing the  
hope that the two Governments and all our members who are ab-  
sent on active service will find it possible to join us as  
soon as they are able to return, and in the hope, also, that  
they will be restored to civil life as an early date by the  
great advances of the armies of the United Nations which we  
are now witnessing overseas.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, I  
now the adjustment of the House.  
Motion agreed to and the House adjourned at 3:55, p.m.

S E C O N D      D A Y

Toronto, Ontario,  
Friday, February 16, 1945.

SPEAKER: Honourable William J. Stewart, C.B.E.

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The House met at 3 o'clock.

Prayers.

MR. SPEAKER: Presenting petitions.

Reading and receiving petitions.

Reports by committees.

Motions.

HON. LESLIE E. BLACKWELL (Attorney General): Mr. Speaker, as Chairman of the Select Committee of the Legislature appointed to consider the Active Service Election Act, the Voters' List Act and the Election Act, I have pleasure in reporting to the Legislature that the Committee has concluded its deliberations and is now in a position to report, - not only report, but report unanimously, - to this Legislature, and I have pleasure in tabling the report.

While I am on my feet, I would like to avail myself, Mr. Speaker, of this opportunity of making one or two observations about the working of the Committee. I want to take this occasion, as Chairman, of expressing my personal appreciation, as such, of the objective efforts made by every member of that Committee, regardless of the several party affiliations, to do a good job on these statutes, and I can fairly say through all the sittings of the

W I T N E S S

Forster, George,  
Friday, February 10, 1947

Witness: Governor William J. Brewster, C.D.E.

The House met at 9 o'clock.

Prayer.

Mr. SPEAKER, I have the honor.

Reading and receiving petitions.

Reports by committees.

Roll call.

Mr. LESLIE E. BILBOWITZ (Assembly Member): Mr.

Speaker, as Chairman of the Joint Committee on the Legis-

lature reported to examine the 1947 Service Election

Act, the House has had the privilege of hearing

pleasures in reporting to the Legislature that the Committee

has conducted its deliberations and is now in a position to

report, not only report, but report unanimously, - to this

Legislature, and I have pleasure in reading the report.

While I am on my feet, I would like to avail myself

of this opportunity of making one or two other-

remarks about the work of the Committee. I want to take

this occasion, as Chairman, to commend my personal

appreciation, as well, of the objective efforts made by

every member of this Committee, regardless of the several

party affiliations, to do a good job on these statutes,

and I can fairly say through all the titillation of the



Committee the attitude of every member of the Committee was characterized by the desire to make a contribution to the Committee, and the toleration and forbearance toward the Chairman and the other members thereof. This morning, when the Committee finalized its report, I at that time took the liberty of making what might be termed an impertinent suggestion, and that was that the several members of the Committee representing, as they did, all the political parties represented in this Legislature, might indicate to the members of the respective parties the desirability of considering refraining from debating the provisions of the report, in view of the fact that it is anticipated that very shortly the Government will introduce legislation which will at least follow the report approximately, and that it might save duplication of debate if the bills were debated with reference to the report at the time they come up for their respective readings. That, of course, is merely a suggestion which I believe met with the approval of the different members of the Committee. It is, of course, open to any member of this House to follow whatever may be his opinion as to dealing with the report.

I would like to make one final observation about the report, that although I have tabled it in advance of legislation being introduced, a copy of the report will find its place on the desk of every member of the Legislature.

MR. SPEAKER: Motions.

Introduction of bills.

Orders of the Day.

MR. NELSON ALLES (North Essex): Mr. Speaker, I rise on a point of privilege to explain my new position in the House and to clear up any misunderstanding there might be



Committee the results of every question of the Committee was  
characterized by the desire to make a contribution to the  
Committee, and the deliberation and discussion toward the  
Committee and the other members thereof. This morning, when  
the Committee finished its report, I at that time took the  
liberty of saying what might be termed an important sugges-  
tion, and that was that the several members of the Committee  
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of the fact that it is anticipated that very shortly the  
Governor will introduce legislation which will at least  
follow the report approximately, and that it might save  
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ence to the report at the time they come up for their respec-  
tive readings. That, of course, is merely a suggestion which  
I believe will win the approval of the different members of  
the Committee. It is, of course, open to any member of this  
House to follow whatever he is inclined to do dealing  
with the report.

I would like to make one final observation about the  
report, that although I have called it in absence of legisla-  
tion being introduced, a copy of the report will find its  
place on the desk of every member of the Legislature.

MR. SPEAKER, I believe.

Introduction of bills.

Order of the day.

MR. SPEAKER (WORTH STANLEY): Mr. Speaker, I rise

on a point of privilege to explain my own position in the  
House and to clear up any misunderstanding there might be

2-16-45.  
Mr. Alles.

about it.

As I said in my public statement some time ago, I am ready and willing to cooperate with any members of any political party or parties to bring about needed legislation at this time.

My own thinking has followed the thinking of my own riding and has reflected a trend there which I believe to be in miniature the trend of the whole province and possibly the whole country.

It has been indicated that we shall take up seriously in this Session plans for the post-war era. I know in my own riding that all the people are looking for reform legislation to ensure their safety and security in the future and to give them and their children a little more of the comfort, security and ease that goes with gracious living.

I know these people are afraid that we cannot get together on specific issues; I know they are afraid of political manoeuvring and strategy occupying our thoughts when we should be concentrating on achieving the things that will ensure their future.

They are afraid that we shall be the exponents of various political ideologies first and the representatives of the people second, -for the man in the street is neither a capitalist or a socialist, and is becoming very cynical. What he wants is teamwork that cuts across all political parties, -what I have referred to as non-partisan political action.

And as for our various political philosophies, (and I might say that what was new a year ago is old to-day,) the trend is definitely towards freer thinking, without regard to the old party lines.



about it.

As I said in my earlier statement some time ago, I am not and wish to be no more of any political party or parties to bring about needed legislation by this time.

My own thinking has followed the thinking of my own friends and has resulted in a point where I believe we are to maintain the record of the whole process and possibly the whole country.

It has been indicated that we shall take up various- it is with certain place for the best way etc. I know in my own mind that the people are looking for reform legislation to ensure their safety and security in the future and to give them and their children a little more of the comfort, security and peace that have been promised living.

I think these people are afraid that we cannot get to- further on specific issues. I know they are afraid of political maneuvering and strategy occupying the thought when we should be concentrated on achieving the things that will en- sure their future.

They are afraid that we shall be the supporters of various political ideologies and the representation of the people around - for we are in the center of a political system as a whole, and is becoming very complex. That we shall be brought into some sense all political parties, what I have referred to as non-partisan political action.

And as for our various political philosophies, I think I might say that what was once a very old idea, the word is politically wrong, that thought, without regard to the old party lines.

2-16-45.  
Mr. Alles.

The theme song of to-day is "Don't Fence Me In."

So I have placed myself in a position where I can perhaps point out a trend and say that people want cooperation among all of us for progressive legislation and not propaganda speeches or bickering over past issues.

I reiterate that I personally have no axe to grind and am looking toward the future rather than the past, and will cooperate to bring about the best aims that we are all here to achieve.

MR. LESLIE HANCOCK (South Wellington): Mr. Speaker, I rise to a matter of public interest. In view of the fact that I have recently severed my connection with our CCF Party, and am continuing for the balance of this Legislature as an independent, some statement is due this House, giving the reasons for my action.

Briefly, the major cause of my defection is the Isolationist Party policy of the CCF. A British statesman has rightly said that when three or more major parties emerge in a parliamentary democracy, coalitions are the order of the day. It is obvious that unless there are coalitions there cannot be stable government.

The pronouncements of the leaders of my former party in this connection have invariably been that they wish to see a coalition of reactionary forces, coupled with the statement that in their opinion there is no difference between the two old parties. I cannot accept this view that there is no difference between the party to my left and the party of the hon. member for Elgin (Mr. Hepburn). In my view that policy is not in the best interests of the province or the nation, either at this time or in the early post-war period.

I continued with the party in the hope that a change of



The same sort of to-day is "Don't fence me in."

So I have placed myself in a position where I can

perhaps point out a trend and say that people want cooperation  
among all of us for progressive legislation and not propaganda  
appeared on standing over past issues.

I believe that I personally have no axe to grind and

no intention toward the future rather than the past, and will co-  
operate to work about the past and what we are all here to

achieve.

MR. LESLIE HANCOCK (Couch wellington): Mr. Speaker,

I rise in a matter of public interest. In view of the fact  
that I have recently severed my connection with our GOT Party,  
and am continuing to be a member of this Legislature as an  
Independent, some statement is due this House, giving the  
reason for my action.

Briefly, the major cause of my defection is the  
isolationist policy of the GOT. A British politician has  
recently said that even three or four major parties merge in a  
parliamentary democracy, coalitions are the order of the day.  
It is obvious that unless there are coalitions there cannot be  
stable government.

The fundamental of the leaders of my former party  
is this conviction now invariably held that they wish to see  
a coalition of reactionary forces, coupled with the statement  
that in their opinion there is no difference between the two  
old parties. I cannot accept this view that there is no dif-

ference between the party to my left and the party of the  
hon. member for Elyria (Mr. Johnson). In my view that policy is  
not in the best interests of the province of the nation, either  
at this time or in the early post-war period.

I continued with the party in the hope that a change of

2-16-45.  
Mr. Hancock.

policy toward democratic coalition would finally emerge, but to date of my resignation all signs indicated that CCF party leaders regard the isolationist plank as unchangeable. The effect of this policy in the ranks of organized labour is particularly to be regretted. For these reasons I am no longer connected with the party.

The honourable the Leader of the Opposition stated only recently in Guelph that his party desires to cooperate with the spontaneous peoples' movements now rising in various parts of Europe. May I remind him that these movements are, in the main, democratic coalitions in which people of the same political faith as the hon. members for Bellwoods and St. Andrews are cooperating.

In conclusion, Mr. Speaker, may I say that the position I am taking has been arrived at only after mature thought. I shall be only too glad to discuss these and similar problems with any member of this House at any time, and there are no priorities; all are equally welcome. I have changed my seat, but not my purpose, which is the same to-day as it was the day I accepted the nomination to run as a provincial candidate for Wellington South, - to cooperate with all who will work for the freedom and welfare of the common man.

MR. SPEAKER: Orders of the Day.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, I had intended to proceed with the second reading of the bill which is on the Order Paper, but by reason of something which has arisen I do not propose to call the Orders of the Day. Unless there is something further, I move the adjournment of the House.

MR. E. B. JOLLIFFE (Leader of the Opposition): Would the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) be good enough to indicate



policy would have been completely different, but  
in view of my resignation all rights indicated that the party  
should have been the independent group as indicated. The  
effect of this policy in the time of organized labour is  
particularly to be regretted. For these reasons I am no  
longer connected with the party.

The honorable member for the opposition stated  
that recently he thought that the party had been to compare  
with the spontaneous reaction of the people in various  
parts of Europe. May I remind him that these movements are  
in the main, democratic reactions in which people of the same  
political faith in the hon. member for Halifax and I.  
Members are cooperating.

In conclusion, Mr. Speaker, may I say that the position  
I am taking has been arrived at only after mature thought. I  
shall be only too glad to discuss these and other problems  
with any member of this House at any time, and there are no  
principles; all are equally welcome. I have changed my seat,  
but not my purpose, which is the same to-day as it was the day  
I accepted the nomination to run as a provincial candidate for  
Halifax South - to cooperate with all who will work for  
the freedom and welfare of the common man.

MR. SPEAKER: Order of the day.

MR. SPEAKER: (Mr. Brown Minister): Mr. Speaker, I  
am pleased to proceed with the second reading of the bill  
which is on the Order Paper, but by reason of something which  
has arisen I do not propose to call the Order of the day.  
There is something further I have the adjustment of  
the House.

MR. A. G. J. (Leader of the Opposition): Would  
the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Brown) be good enough to indicate

2-16-45.

what we will likely be doing on Monday. I believe it was decided to go on with the Speech from the Throne on Tuesday. I presume there will be other business for us on Monday.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Yes. As I indicated, the intention was to proceed with this bill this afternoon, but my hon. friend has raised a question which is very proper, so we will not proceed with it to-day, but will proceed with the passage of the Act on Monday, and there will be other bills introduced at that time. The motion I made yesterday was that we proceed with the Speech from the Throne on Tuesday.

Mr. Speaker, I move the House do now adjourn.

Motion agreed to and the House adjourned at 3:20, p.m.



what we will likely be doing on Monday. I believe it was  
 decided to go on with the Speech from the Throne on Tuesday.  
 I presume there will be other business for us on Tuesday.  
 HON. GEORGE A. BROWN (Prime Minister): Yes. As I  
 indicated, the intention was to proceed with this bill this  
 afternoon, but my hon. friend has raised a question which  
 is very proper, so we will not proceed with it today, but  
 will proceed with the passage of the Act on Monday, and  
 there will be other bills introduced at that time. The motion  
 I made yesterday was lost so I proceed with the Speech from the  
 Throne on Tuesday.

Mr. Speaker, I move the House do now adjourn.  
 Motion agreed to and the House adjourned at 2:30 p.m.

T H I R D   D A Y

Toronto, Ontario,  
Monday, February 19, 1945.

SPEAKER: Honourable William J. Stewart, C.B.E.

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The House met at 3 o'clock.

Prayers.

MR. SPEAKER: Presenting petitions.

Reading and receiving petitions.

THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE: The following petitions were read and received:

Of the Corporation of the Town of Barrie, praying that an Act may pass authorizing the Petitioners to purchase the Barrie Arena from the Barrie Agricultural Arena, Limited, and to issue debentures of \$30,000,000 in connection therewith.

Of the Corporation of the City of Welland, praying that an Act may pass validating an agreement between the Petitioners and the Erie Coach Lines, Limited, providing for one exclusive franchise to the said Erie Coach Lines, Limited.

Of the Corporation of the City of Ottawa, praying that an Act may pass authorizing a change in the constitution of the Board of Governors of the Royal Ottawa Sanatorium.

Of the Corporation of the City of Woodstock, praying that an Act may pass validating a by-law and agreement to confer an exclusive ten-year franchise for the operation of buses made between the Corporation and the Bluebird

W I T N E S S E D

Witnessed at Ottawa, Ontario,  
Monday, February 19, 1945.

Witnessed at Ottawa, Ontario, U.C.C.

The witness was at 5 o'clock.

Witnessed.

Witnessed: President of the

meeting and receiving petition.

THE ORDER OF THE HOUSE: The following petition

were read and received:

Of the Corporation of the Town of Berlin, praying  
that an Act may pass authorizing the petitioners to sur-  
charge the Berlin rates from the Berlin Municipal Area,  
limited, and to issue debentures of \$20,000,000 in connec-  
tion therewith.

Of the Corporation of the City of Ottawa, praying  
that an Act may pass validating an agreement between the  
petitioners and the City of Ottawa, limited, providing  
for one exclusive franchise to the said City of Ottawa,  
limited.

Of the Corporation of the City of Ottawa, praying  
that an Act may pass authorizing a scheme in the connec-  
tion of the Board of Governors of the Royal Ottawa Senators.  
Of the Corporation of the City of Woodstock, praying  
that an Act may pass validating a by-law and agreement to  
confer an exclusive ten-year franchise for the operation  
of buses made between the Corporation and the Blenheim



Coach Lines.

Of the Corporation of the City of Peterborough, praying that an Act may pass authorizing the establishment of a Civic Hospital and the issue of debentures to the amount of \$600,000.00 in connection therewith.

Of the Incorporated Synod of the Diocese of Niagara, praying that an Act may pass extending the authority of the Petitioners in the matter of the investment of the general trust funds.

Of the Corporation of the City of Kingston, praying that an Act may pass authorizing the establishment of a Community Centre and a variation in the terms of a contract for rental and sale of property to Hiedel Bros., Limited.

Of the Evangelical Lutheran Seminary of Canada, praying that an Act may pass authorizing an increase in the number of members of the Board of the Seminary and an extension of the powers of the Board to hold real and personal property.

Of the Corporation of the City of St. Thomas, praying that an Act may pass authorizing the said Corporation to establish or acquire an airport, to close certain streets, and for other purposes.

Of the Corporation of the City of Port Arthur, praying that an Act may pass authorizing the issue of debentures to the amount of \$175,000.00 to aid in financing an extension to the General Hospital of Port Arthur.

Of the Sacred Heart College of Sudbury, praying that an Act may pass raising the College to the status of a University to be known as the University of Sudbury.

Of William A. Armstrong, Harold J. Badden, E. Roy Butlet, et al., praying that an Act may pass authorizing the incorporation of a Club to be known as the Kingsboro Club and to



June 1942.

Of the Corporation of the City of Kingston, paying  
 the sum of one hundred and fifty pounds sterling as the amount of  
 the interest on the loan of £100,000 to the amount of  
 £100,000.00 in interest payable.

Of the Incorporated Trustees of the Diocese of Kingston,  
 paying the sum of one hundred and fifty pounds sterling as the amount of the  
 interest on the loan of £100,000 to the amount of  
 £100,000.00 in interest payable.

Of the Corporation of the City of Kingston, paying  
 the sum of one hundred and fifty pounds sterling as the amount of the  
 interest on the loan of £100,000 to the amount of  
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 interest on the loan of £100,000 to the amount of  
 £100,000.00 in interest payable.

Of the Corporation of the City of Kingston, paying  
 the sum of one hundred and fifty pounds sterling as the amount of the  
 interest on the loan of £100,000 to the amount of  
 £100,000.00 in interest payable.

2-19-45.

borrow money and purchase property for the purposes of the Club.

Of the Corporation of the Township of Crowland, praying that an Act may pass authorizing the Petitioners to make a grant of \$10,000.00 out of its surplus funds to the Welland-Crowland Health and Recreational Centre.

Of the Corporation of the City of Toronto, praying that an Act may pass authorizing the said Corporation to establish and appoint a permanent Planning Board.

Of the Corporation of the City of Toronto, praying that an Act may pass authorizing the Corporation to pass by-laws for slum clearance and low housing projects, to pay certain debenture interest in funds of the United States or Canada and for other purposes.

Of the Corporation of the Village of Swansea, praying that an Act may pass authorizing the said Corporation to purchase a certain water main on Ellis Avenue from the City of Toronto and to purchase certain waterworks plant from the Township of York.

MR. SPEAKER: Presenting reports by committees.

Motions.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Moved by myself, seconded by Mr. Frost (Provincial Treasurer), "That during the present Session of the Legislative Assembly provision be made for the taking of stenographic reports of debates and speeches, and to that end that the Honourable the Provincial Treasurer be authorized to employ the necessary stenographers at such rates of compensation as may be agreed to by him, copies of the said stenographic reports to be supplied to the leaders of the various parties represented in the House, to the Clerk of the House and to the Legislative Library."



but no money and no other property for the purpose of the  
City.

Of the Corporation of the Township of Toronto, Ontario,  
and in any case authorizing the Corporation to raise  
a sum of \$10,000.00 out of its surplus funds in the  
City and to use the same for the purpose of the  
City.

Of the Corporation of the City of Toronto, Ontario,  
and in any case authorizing the said Corporation to  
raise and expend a sum of money for the purpose of the  
City.

Of the Corporation of the City of Toronto, Ontario,  
and in any case authorizing the Corporation to raise  
a sum of money for the purpose of the City, to pay  
the same to the Corporation of the City of Toronto or  
to the Corporation of the City of Toronto for the  
purpose of the City.

Of the Corporation of the Village of Toronto, Ontario,  
and in any case authorizing the said Corporation to pay  
a sum of money for the purpose of the City of  
Toronto and to use the same for the purpose of the  
City of Toronto.

MR. MAYOR: I am sorry to hear of the  
loss.

MR. MAYOR: I am sorry to hear of the  
loss of the book (Provincial Treasurer). "What about the  
present session of the Legislative Assembly? provision is made  
for the printing of stenographic reports of debates and speeches,  
and to that end the Honorable the Provincial Treasurer be  
authorized to employ the necessary stenographers at such rates  
of compensation as may be agreed to by him, subject of the said  
stenographic reports to be supplied to the leaders of the  
various parties represented in the House, to the Clerk of the  
House and to the Legislative Library."

MISS AGNES MACPHAIL (York East): Mr. Speaker, I would like to ask the Prime Minister if he would consider having a copy made for each member. It is a little awkward, as I am sure it is awkward for the Prime Minister, for all the Party members to have access to but one copy.

MR. DREW: I will be very glad to take that up. Last Session the leaders were supplied with the flimsy sheets prepared by the stenographers, but I will take it up with them, and see what can be done to have them subsequently mimeographed, which would take a little longer.

Motion agreed to.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Moved by myself, seconded by Mr. Frost (Provincial Treasurer), "Ordered, that a Select Committee be appointed to act with Mr. Speaker in the control and management of the Library, such Committee to be composed as follows:

"Messrs. Hanna (Chairman), Arnott, Laurier, MacLeod, McEwing, Overall, Reynolds, Robertson and Scott.

"The Quorum of the said Committee to consist of three members."

MR. A. A. MACLEOD (Bellwoods): If I remember correctly, I was on this Committee last year, and no meeting of the Committee was held. I am just wondering if there is any record of this particular Committee ever having met since provision was made for it during the life of this Legislature.

MR. DREW: I feel sure the Chairman of the Committee will be most anxious to hold meetings if it is suggested, and the suggestion would, I feel sure, be welcomed. But, since the question has been raised, there is one thing I would like to make quite clear in case any wrong impression should be left: we have one of the finest Legislative libraries in existence,



MR. SPEAKER: I have a question to ask.

Would it be possible to have a copy made of the report of the committee on the subject of the proposed amendment to the constitution? I am sure it is worth the trouble, for all the trouble and expense involved in the process.

MR. SPEAKER: I will be very glad to take that up. Last session the committee were supplied with the necessary funds to have a copy made of the report, but I will have to see what can be done to have a copy made of the report, and see what can be done to have a copy made of the report.

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and I sometimes wonder whether all the members themselves, as well as others to whom the library is accessible, are fully aware of the quality of the library. I wish to pay tribute to those in charge of the library and the librarians for the maintenance of one of the finest libraries we have. Time and time again I have been able to get books from that library that I could not get elsewhere. I can only close by saying I know the Committee would welcome more frequent meetings.

Motion agreed to.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Moved by myself, seconded by Mr. Frost, "Ordered, That a select Committee be appointed to direct the expenditure of any sum set apart in the Estimates for Art Purposes, such Committee to be composed as follows:

"Messrs. Duckworth (Chairman, Begin, Casselman, Hepburn (Prince Edward-Lennox), Oliver, Robson, Salsberg, Taylor (Huron), Warren.

"The Quorum of the said Committee to consist of three members."

MR. WILLIAM DUCKWORTH (Dovercourt): Have I been Chairman of this Committee before? If so, I have never known the Committee. I think this Committee should function, and if I have been the Chairman of the Committee for the last seven or eight years, and did not know it, I want to know this time.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, I am sure again everyone will welcome activity of the Committee. I am informed Mr. Duckworth has not been the Chairman for the past six or seven years, but, nevertheless, I do assure him everyone will welcome meetings of that Committee. It may be a matter of interest to the members





to know as a result of the Committees of the past we have a collection of Canadian Art in this building which has become extremely valuable for the future, and that Committee has a very good duty to perform in gathering future art.

MR. WILLIAM DUCKWORTH (Dovercourt): I desire to call the Committee together.

MR. SPEAKER: You are not the Chairman.

MR. JOSEPH B. SALSBERG (St. Andrew): I want to utilize this opportunity by congratulating the Government for their choice of the Chairmanship of this Committee, as one who is proposed to serve on the Committee, and I shall be glad to be guided by the Chairman proposed by the Government.

MR. Edward B. Jolliffe (Leader of the Opposition): I do not know that the last speech was in order, because I think it was in the nature of a campaign speech by the Chairman of the Committee as well as the honourable gentleman.

I would just like to draw the attention of the House to the fact that since the last Session another work has been added to this, (I believe in this building,) because of the presentation and the unveiling of the portrait of the last Speaker of this House. Perhaps not everyone in the House is aware of it. I suggest we take note of it now. I am not sure where it is hung, but it was unveiled in the month of December.

MR. DUCKWORTH: I object to the statement of the hon. Leader of the Opposition --

MR. SPEAKER: Shall the motion carry?

MR. DUCKWORTH: I object to his making campaign speeches.

MR. SPEAKER: I am standing, Mr. Duckworth. Shall



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the motion carry?

Motion agreed to.

MR. SPEAKER: I might say to the hon. members that I am their servant, but when the Speaker rises, hon. members will please take their seats.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): I beg to move, Mr. Speaker, seconded by Mr. Frost, that a select committee of eleven members be appointed to prepare and report with all convenient despatch lists of the members to compose the Select Standing Committees ordered by the House, such committee to be composed as follows:

Messrs. Anderson, Belanger, Kelly, MacLeod, McPhee, Miller, Murdoch, Porter, Robinson (Waterloo South), Stewart (Kingston) and Strange.

The Quorum of the said committee to consist of three members.

Motion agreed to.

MR. SPEAKER: Further motions?

Introduction of bills.

MR. R. P. VIVIAN (Minister of Health): Mr. Speaker, I move, seconded by Mr. Dunbar, that leave be given to introduce a bill intituled "An Act to amend the Mental Hospitals' Act", and the same be now read the first time.

MR. EDWARD B. JOLLIFFE (Leader of the Opposition): Would the hon. Minister explain briefly?

MR. VIVIAN: It is to clarify the procedure for apprehending escaped patients.

Motion agreed to and Bill read the first time.

HON. R. P. VIVIAN (Minister of Health): Mr. Speaker, I move, seconded by Mr. Dunbar, that leave be given to introduce a bill intituled "An Act to amend the Children's Pro-





tection Act", and that the same be now read the first time.

Motion agreed to.

First reading of the Bill.

MR. JOLLIFFE: What is the nature of the bill?

MR. VIVIAN: Mr. Speaker, it is to clarify the definition of "neglected child".

HON. WESLEY G. THOMPSON (Minister of Lands and Forests): Mr. Speaker, I move, seconded by Mr. Daley, that leave be given to introduce a bill intituled "An Act to amend the Territorial Division Act", and that the same be now read the first time.

Motion agreed to and bill read the first time.

MR. ARTHUR A. CASSELMAN (Nipissing): Would the hon. Minister give us some idea of the purpose of the Act?

MR. THOMPSON: Mr. Speaker, some years ago there was an Act put through the House changing the name of a township. At that time there was a township known as "Coffin" and "Coffin B". The name was changed from "Coffin" to "Angus", but no mention was made of "Coffin B", and this is correcting that error.

Mr. Speaker, I move, seconded by Mr. Daley, that leave be given to introduce a bill intituled "An Act to amend the Surveys' Act, 1945", and that same be now read the first time.

Motion agreed to and bill read the first time.

MR. SPEAKER: Introduction of bills?

MR. EDWARD B. JOLLIFFE (Leader of the Opposition): Mr. Speaker, I move, seconded by Mr. Strange (Brantford), that this House do now adjourn, and I do so for the purpose of discussing a matter of urgent immediate importance.

I refer to the situation with respect to the supply





and distribution of fuel which has developed throughout this province during recent weeks.

May I first of all acknowledge freely that I am aware, as every other hon. member of the House is aware, that the Government is not wholly responsible for the condition which exists. We are aware that conditions have been made much more difficult by the weather of recent weeks, by an unusually cold January, and by heavy snowfalls which have interfered with transportation facilities.

We are also aware that the condition is not peculiar to our own province of Ontario, but that neighbouring states in the United States of America have been experiencing difficulties also. We are aware also that in some measure, at least, control over the supply and distribution of fuel is exercised by federal authority.

Recognizing all these facts, Mr. Speaker, it is still true that the emergency conditions which have arisen recently, and which exist to-day, do require some action on the part of the Provincial Government. Not only are conditions bad to-day, but they might easily become worse. Another period of extremely cold weather, and possibly another heavy snowfall, would bring very real suffering to tens of thousands of homes throughout this province. My information is that much inconvenience and considerable suffering already exists.

The condition of shortages, and the conditions under which deliveries cannot be satisfactorily attained, are not only affecting the health and welfare of many of our people, but also have interfered, to some extent, with war production, because they have disturbed the routine of war workers and prevented many of them from obtaining proper fuel supplies for their homes.





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Mr. Jolliffe.

I suggest, Mr. Speaker, that some facilities of the Provincial Government might well have been used to supplement the ordinary, normal facilities which exist in many of our larger centres. Although I know there are many other uses for them, I have in mind the emergency which should fully justify the use of many of the motor trucks owned and operated by the Provincial Government, to assist in facilitating deliveries.

I should have thought, also, that the Provincial Fuel Committee appointed at the last Session of the House should have had jurisdiction to investigate the whole fuel problem, and not merely one aspect of the problem, and might have been able to provide a solution for the present crisis before it arose.

After all, these crises are foreseeable; we had no right to expect we would be as fortunate this year as we were last, when unusually mild weather saved the province from the same condition which exists to-day.

I would point out, also, in some areas in, I believe, the neighbouring State of New York, the delivery of coal to non-essential users has been stopped, and I would have thought that procedure could have been followed in many cities and towns of Ontario, and would have been fully justified in recent weeks.

I am concerned that the conditions do not get worse, and I appeal to the Government to take whatever action may be taken by the Provincial Government to guard against the results of a continued shortage, or of a renewed period of very cold weather, or of another snowfall.

After all, it was acknowledged to this House in the budget debate last year by the Provincial Treasurer (Mr.





Daley) that we had been very fortunate last year, and I think he referred to the serious danger that there would be a real shortage this year if there was a heavy winter. That was also acknowledged by the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) at an earlier date, speaking on the radio, in July of 1943, when the Prime Minister said, and I quote:

"Adequate supplies at reasonable prices of fuel, milk and other basic necessities will be assured by effective organization and administrative control. Representatives of labour, veterans' organizations, and the consuming public will be appointed to all boards dealing with these matters."

So that the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) was well aware at that time of the importance of taking the necessary measures to protect our people in connection with this matter.

I raise the question to-day, because I am sure that to-day, just as much as in July of 1943, the provincial administration has a measure of responsibility for instituting that effective organization and administrative control to which the hon. Prime Minister referred in July of 1943.

I am not going to deal with the details of the situation, many of which have been drawn to the attention of members of this House throughout the province. The time allotted to us in discussing matters of this kind is limited to ten minutes, and I, therefore, content myself with an appeal to the Government to institute that measure of effective organization and administrative control which will improve the present situation, before it gets any worse.

MR. ROBERT D. THORNBERRY (Hamilton Centre): Mr. Speaker, I support the statements made by the previous speaker in regard to the fuel situation. I can only state the situation which exists in my own city of Hamilton, where





we have the ridiculous picture of people hauling bags of fuel in small sleighs, not wholly because there is no transportation, but because there is a very definite shortage of fuel and the dealers are restricted to selling fuel in such small amounts.

I feel that the Government, in view of its Point No. 19, has been fully aware of the growing crisis, because it is something which has come on the country not rapidly; it goes back some years. In 1942, 16,000 gas-heating furnaces in the city of London had to be dismantled because of the shortage of gas, necessitating fuel-heating units of a different type to burn coal and coke.

There was ample indication that steps should be taken to assure an adequate supply.

Now, the production in Canada we find in 1944 dropped from 17,800,000 tons to 17,000,000 tons, a drop of 800,000 tons. That is also evidence that the question of fuel supplies should have been dealt with and dealt with in a manner that would have ensured the people against any shortage.

Now, out in Saskatchewan the Government has taken immediate steps by making plans for setting up plants that will process the soft or steam coal, allowing for the use of the gas and by-products of that nature. But anyone who has been in Hamilton knows that the city has simply a pall of smoke hanging over it from the burning of soft coal.

Millions and millions of feet of gas are being wasted which could heat thousands of furnaces, and in view of that situation, Mr. Speaker, I am supporting the motion, and hope that the Government will take immediate necessary steps.

MISS AGNES MACPHAIL (East York): I want to say only a sentence or two. I have done some speaking throughout





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Miss Macphail  
Mr. Dennison

the country between Sessions, and I have found when I was addressing audiences there was one question which always came up, and that was "Where will we get coal?".

Very often I was not making political speeches, but speaking as a director of the United Farmers' Cooperative Company, and when we asked them what they would like the Company to do, or if they had any suggestions, they invariably made suggestions about coal, saying "Why don't you send us coal?", or "What are we going to do for coal?"

That does not apply to counties like Grey and Bruce, where the farmers usually burn wood, but it does apply to other parts of the province, where wood is not obtainable and they want to get coal and have found difficulty in getting it.

MR. WILLIAM DENNISON (St. David): Mr. Speaker, I would like to urge that every man who may be available in the various departments of the province be made available now for this work. It is not only trucks, - it is men, and the local Selective Service are not able at the present time to give the dealers the men they need to supply the fuel. Each day many vehicles remain idle all day long, because the men are not available to drive them in this emergency.

The local fuel exchange is getting five hundred requests each day for fuel, but is only able to fill a certain number of them. I am not sure of the number they do fill, but there are many people who are going without fuel.

In regard to war workers, I was informed by a fuel dealer this morning that he had several war workers this morning showing him slips they had from their war industries notifying them they were excused for the day in order that they might use a hand sleigh to go to the local fuel yard





and get some fuel to keep their homes warm.

This emergency has reached a stage where I think emergency measures are called for, and we should be prepared. Just the same as the municipalities in the province are now supplying as many men as they have to spare, the provincial department should also be prepared to supply as many men and vehicles as they can spare in this emergency.

MR. JOSEPH B. SALSBERG (St. Andrew): Mr. Speaker, I rise to support the motion moved by the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Jolliffe), although I will say quite frankly that I expected, when I heard him begin his remarks, that he would make some more concrete proposals than he did.

I agree that this calls for the intervention of the Provincial Government. It is a provincial problem of a serious nature, a problem which, at any rate, the Government should assume responsibility for, and <sup>it should</sup> do everything in its power to alleviate the situation.

I am conscious of the fact that the importation of coal is not entirely a provincial responsibility, nor even within its exclusive jurisdiction. As a matter of fact, it is arranged, I understand, on a basis of annual quotas between the Federal Government of Canada and the authorities in Washington. It is a fact, however, that the Provincial Government can and, therefore, should, do something, very definitely.

May I also remind the House that during the last war, as I have been advised by Mr. Harris, the Commissioner of Works of the city of Toronto, the Provincial Government of that day appointed a provincial Fuel Controller in the person of Mr. Harris, who was borrowed from the city of Toronto, and having had the privilege of being a chairman of a coal committee in





the city of Toronton in 1943, I had occasion to listen to the activities of Mr. Harris in the capacity of the provincial Fuel Controller.

He did quite a bit at the time to secure coal, to allocate coal from one locality to another, to switch trains and cars of coal to where it was most urgently required --

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, I do not want to interrupt the hon. member (Mr. Salsberg), but I suppose he knows he is referring to the Controller for the province appointed by the Dominion Government, and not a controller appointed by the province.

MR. SALSBERG: Mr. Speaker, I would not mind being corrected, but my information, as I understood it, and as I got it from Mr. Harris, was that he was called by the Premier of the Provincial Government of the day. I may be mistaken, but I understood he was called upon by the Premier of the province at that time, and was asked to act on behalf of the province in handling the fuel crisis which prevailed at that time. If I am wrong, I am willing to stand corrected, but that was definitely my impression of Mr. Harris' position at that time.

I would say, therefore, that some emergency action is required. I believe that other hon. members of the House have the experience, as have I, of receiving countless numbers of calls from constituents who are in need of coal, and when I tell them that the province has no facilities, and has no apparatus to which I can even refer them, they find it difficult to understand, and so do I.

I would suggest that this House agree to set up a special committee of the House to deal with the problem from day to day as an emergency requirement, and give whatever





direction is possible and whatever assistance is possible to the crisis in the province as far as coal is concerned.

If the mover of this motion would agree I would suggest that this be incorporated, or I will move an amendment --

MR. ANDERSON: The motion is not amendable.

MR. SALSBERG: -- that a committee of the House be appointed to deal with this question --

MR. SPEAKER: The motion is not debatable.

MR. SALSBERG: Then, I will leave it as a proposal and respectfully suggest that the Government take it into consideration, - that is, the setting-up of a committee of this character to deal, on behalf of the province and in conjunction with the hon. Minister, with this emergency situation, and possibly be able to help solve this problem and to deal with it from day to day.

MR. WILLIAM DUCKWORTH (Dovercourt): Mr. Speaker, I would like to be on that committee.

MR. DENNISON: So would I.

DR. DREW: Mr. Speaker, I would like to point out that as far as the motion is concerned, the motion is simply one to adjourn to discuss a matter of importance, and I recognize it is a matter of importance.

And, as you have noticed, I have raised no objection of any kind to the discussion, and, for my own part, I welcome the discussion.

It is important that we recognize the things we can do and the things we cannot do, and it is going to save a lot of time if we avoid a mere parading of what might appear to be good talk being reported outside, but which is known perhaps not to have any bearing on the actual things which can be done.





Now, the purchase of fuel in the United States, as has already been indicated by one of the hon. members, the transportation of the fuel here, the prices of the fuel, the handling of the fuel, as far as man power is concerned, and the delivery of the fuel, is all entirely under the jurisdiction of the Dominion Government under its war powers, and I am not in any way forgetful of the position we took in regard to the things that we would do, but naturally those things are subject, always, to the over-riding powers of the Dominion Government under its war-measure powers.

That does not mean that we have not made an effort to arouse a full appreciation of the situation, but I may say that not only on this occasion, but on other occasions, we have done our utmost to impress upon the Dominion Government the necessity for action under the wider powers they possess. We have had discussions on this subject as recently as the last few days.

I recognize, and my colleagues recognize, the seriousness of the situation. One of the things which has caused that is something over which we have no control, and that is the unparalleled blockade of transportation in the coal-mining areas of the United States. Another thing, as every hon. member here knows, - and I am not in any way discussing the issue, - was the tie-up in production, through strikes in the coal mining areas, which also has had a very considerable effect on the present shortage in the reserves of coal.

Now, as for the suggestion that we should set up some body to deal with these matters: we have the power to deal with them, so long as the over-riding war powers of the Dominion Government are not operating, as they do, in the whole field of fuel handling, distribution and control at the present time, and also in the case of man power.





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Now, the suggestion has been made that men should be made available from the provincial organization to do this work. May I say to the hon. members that if it had not been for the fact that the men working for the Provincial Government have been going long hours, far beyond any of the hours we suggest as the ordinary limit for work around here -- if they had not been working through whole nights without sleeping, at all, on the snow ploughs and tractors of this province, keeping the roads open, there would not have been deliveries even as there have been. The people of this province may well be proud of the magnificent efforts of the men in the provincial organizations who have worked day and night to keep these roads open and in that way assist the situation very greatly.

I welcome the suggestion that we do everything we can to stimulate the interest of the Dominion Government in the handling of this. Insofar as the present situation is concerned, I, for one, am quite prepared to agree that steps could have been taken long in advance of the present to have increased reserves of coal under the Dominion powers to meet just such a situation as we now face. But the suggestion did not meet with the approval of those who have the authority, and no matter how much we might like to do so, we cannot force action on the part of those who, under the War Measures' Act, have both the responsibility and the legal power.

Now, it has, to a considerable degree, been the result of lack of foresight on the part of those who are handling the control of fuel at Ottawa, and that is not because of any failure on the part of this Government to try to draw attention to the need for anticipating such a possibility. We will press for such action as can be taken, not forgetting that apart from any lack of action on their part, there has always been a situation





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Mr. Drew.  
Mr. Brown.

in this province, so far as snow is concerned, that no one in this Legislature can possibly foretell.

MR. HOWARD E. BROWN (Welland): I wonder if the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) could tell us the date that the Dominion authorities took control of the coal situation. Was it before 1943, or when was it that the Dominion Government took complete control?

MR. DREW: I cannot give the hon. member (Mr. Brown) the exact date, but I will be happy to get it for him and furnish him with it.

MR. BROWN: Was this before 1943, or since?

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Prime Minister says that the information will be furnished as to the exact date.

MR. DREW: I can assure the hon. member it was before we took office.

MR. BROWN: It was before?

MR. DREW: Yes.

MR. BROWN: The hon. Prime Minister has told us the things we can do and the things we cannot do, but in July of 1943 we were told definitely that if this Government were elected it would take a definite step to plan this thing, whether it was food or whether it was fuel, or whatever it was, and now they come along and say we must recognize the things we can do and the things we cannot do.

It seems to me we should do this recognizing when we start to make our political promises, rather than after we get into office.

For that reason, Mr. Speaker, I think it is well that this discussion should go on, and see if we cannot formulate some plan to alleviate the distress there is in the province at the present time.





MR. DREW: Mr. Speaker, I will just deal with this in a word. The speech, of course that was made was made for a purpose which had nothing to do with the solution of the fuel problem.

MR. ARTHUR A. CASSELMAN (Nipissing): Mr. Speaker, I object to that statement.

MR. DREW: But it had to do with an undertaking that was given when neither we nor anybody else had any reason to believe that this war was going on as it now has, and as long as the war goes on, the Dominion Government exercises power under its authority.

Now, since the hon. member has been so concerned about this, I might explain that the Fuel Controller was appointed in the summer of 1942, and from that time on there has been an exercise of authority, but insofar as powers are concerned, I can assure the hon. member that we are not going to adopt parallel legislation, but will, under the powers which exist, do everything we can to see that this situation is met.

MR. L. GREIVE ROBINSON (South Waterloo): I want to add one word briefly, and that is a reference to the extenuating circumstances put forward in connection with a particularly long winter and the great amount of snow which we have had. The one thing which appeals to me is this, and it comes to me very strongly, Mr. Speaker, if we are not able to plan for a matter which in a sense could be expected, as compared to what we are going to have to face in terms of planning when this war is finished -- if we are not able to plan for this seemingly trivial matter, what may we expect in the future from the Government?

MR. DREW: I assume that the hon. member knows that there is legislation actually in existence under which we can





act with full authority the moment the War Measures' Act is withdrawn, but the War Measures' Act at the present time supersedes many provincial authorities, and nothing but hopeless confusion would result if we attempted to exercise authority we did not possess, and I hope the hon. member is not suggesting we do that.

MR. ROBINSON (South Waterloo): May I reply to that?

MR. SPEAKER: After this, there will only be one address on a subject.

MR. ROBINSON (South Waterloo): Surely this point is clear to all of us, that when the promise was made that "There will be adequate supplies at reasonable prices of fuel, milk, and other basic necessities, which will be assured by effective organization and administrative control" -- surely, when that point was being concocted, the fact was that the War Measures Act had occurred, and should have been in the possession of those who concocted that particular point.

MR. DREW: I do not want to labour the point, but I hope they were also in the possession of the party to which the hon. member belongs when they drafted the same thing.

MR. M. F. HEPBURN (Elgin): They were not called upon to make good their promises.

MR. BLACKWELL: No, and they never will be.

MR. CYRIL OVERALL (Niagara Falls): I should like to ask a question of the hon. Prime Minister. Last year they had a Fuel Commission bring in a report, and I would like to know if this Fuel Commission which brought in a report on lignite was consulted with regard to the critical situation which has now developed in respect to coal.

MR. SPEAKER: I think the hon. Minister could answer that question.

HON. LESLIE M. FROST (Minister of Mines): I might





say in connection with this fuel situation that we have really given the matter a very great deal of consideration. The fact is, this, that in the province of Ontario we are so situated that we are dependent practically altogether upon outside supplies. We are dependent either upon shipments from the United States, or dependent on shipments from Nova Scotia or Alberta. I would not want any member of the House to think we have not been giving this a great deal of consideration. Over the last several months we have been in consultation, quite extensively, with our opposite member in Alberta, Mr. Tanner, and the Hon. Mr. Currie, in Nova Scotia, in connection with that particular problem.

The difficulty we are faced with at the present time is that we have all manner of wartime controls which are confronting us and preventing us from doing anything. It is tragic that the provinces of Ontario and Quebec are tied up by reason of the fact that there is not in Canada such a thing as a national fuel policy. For years it has been talked about, but very few concrete steps have been taken. We have tried to face up with that problem, and only to-day I had a communication from the hon. Minister of Mines of Nova Scotia, Hon. Mr. Currie, in connection with that question.

With regard to doing anything at the present time, we have this situation: we have the Dominion Government intervening — and, after all, properly intervening — in connection with almost everything under the War Measures Act. We have, for instance, the Dominion Government intervening in connection with the distribution of power, and, goodness knows, those of you from southwestern Ontario know that the Dominion Government has intervened to a very great extent in connection with the distribution and sale of artificial gas.





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Mr. Frost.

To try and arrive at anything concrete in the matter of fuel policy in Canada is very difficult for this reason, that man power is definitely under the control of Dominion authority, and we have the same thing in connection with transportation and in connection with deliveries. We feel that it is unfortunate that Ontario and Quebec are in the position they are as regards fuel, and I think that is one of the great things we have to do in our after-the-war planning to meet that situation, and I think it is one of the necessary reasons that makes a Dominion-Provincial conference so necessary. A Dominion-Provincial conference could cover a tremendous range of subjects which would undo the difficult restrictions we have in Canada in connection with the use of our natural resources. If any government had stepped in in the month of August, 1943, and endeavoured to bring about a solution of the present fuel difficulties, it would, of course, have been out of the question, but I say it is not outside the sphere of this Government or other Provincial Governments in Canada to face up with the problem and solve it as soon as we are permitted to do so.

I feel in the present situation we, of course, are confronted with other things. We have the people themselves. You go out into the country and tell people to fill up their cellars, that there is a fuel shortage coming, but there is always a residue who cannot do it, or will not do it, and that is one of the complicating difficulties of the present situation.

I feel this, that we, as representatives of the people, should recognize there is a solution to this situation, but it is not a solution that can be brought about by





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this or any other government at the present time.

MR. OVERALL: Mr. Speaker, I have not received an answer to my question. The question was, "Did you consult the Fuel Commission appointed last year with regard to the critical fuel shortage?"

MR. FROST: That Committee was appointed, in the first place, to look into the lignite properties, and hon. members opposite know that was very extensively done, and I think the fullest information was given to the House on that point.

On the other hand, we have had some investigation by the Fuel Commission in regard to the natural-gas problem, in southwestern Ontario, upon which I will have an opportunity, a little later, to give a full statement to the House.

With regard to the other problem, I may say that this is so definitely removed from our province by virtue of the War Measures Act of the Dominion Government.

MR. HEPBURN (Elgin): Mr. Speaker, the hon. Prime Minister has made a very gallant but futile effort to extricate himself from the position into which he has placed himself by reason of the 22 unbridled points in his platform. Now, he tries to hide behind the fact that the War Measures Act is in effect. I would remind the hon. Prime Minister that the War Measures Act was in effect when he made his 22 promises. He knew it then, as he does to-day. The fact is, in regard to some planks in his platform, that he has over-reached himself a little, and is not man enough to admit it. He did not offer the same explanation that Right Honourable Mr. Bennett did --

MR. DREW: I am glad you are now an admirer of Mr. Bennett.

MR. HEPBURN (Elgin): Mr. Bennett said these words,





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Mr. Hepburn.

"We must not hesitate to abandon premature commitments made in enthusiastic anticipation of our country's ultimate greatness."

Now, with regard to the hon. Prime Minister, I would warn him that probably he should advise a lot of his followers going around the province to-day boasting of the fact that their leader has fulfilled all of his 22-point platform. Right here is one he is claiming he is not enabled to fill. As a matter of fact, I heard him, over the radio, speak to that effect.

I think it is a good thing for a politician to admit that he has made a mistake, and to have this particular plank thrown into the well-known ashcan.

MR. DREW: I feel sure that some of the hon. members who have not had previous experience here will understand some of the things they have read about the Liberal remainder. If it was coming from anybody else I might take some exception to the statement that I am not man enough to do it. I am quite man enough to meet the hon. member from Elgin (Mr. Hepburn) here or any place else.

The point is quite clear. We have every intention of dealing with this matter to the limit of our power, but, unlike the hon. member for Elgin, we do not know when the end of the war will be. Of course that information is reserved for his knowledge

But in so far as the question of this dealing with coal is concerned, of course the hon. member for Elgin knows that efforts have been made to get the Dominion Government to do it at a time he had not recognized the reform Liberals at Ottawa. I recall that he, as Premier, arranged a meeting with the fuel control authorities, at which I was present, and at which an effort was made to do the very thing that we are try-





ing to do here.

Now, we will continue to try and do it, and in the meantime we have the authority to act the moment the War Measures Act ends.

MR. GEORGE H. MITCHELL (York North): I think the time has arrived, Mr. Speaker, when this Government, or any other government, should be prepared to accept the responsibilities which it acquired at the time of being elected to the Government. In this particular instance, this Government has failed to do so, in so far as these remarks are concerned with the future. It reminds me of the saying of a judge, that I heard some years ago: "Hades was paved with good intentions." That sounds like a somewhat similar place.

MR. WILLIAMS C. RIGGS (Windsor-Walkerville): The hon. Prime Minister made the remark that strikes have caused loss of production. I would be quite interested to hear a statement from the hon. Minister in regard to the gas of southwestern Ontario, because that is one thing our workers in the automobile industry, as a matter of fact, lost many years ago, and that is all right. The few strikes we have had have been very small, nothing to make a big fuss about, but in this case it was lost by poor management of our fuel situation. It is perfectly all right -- our workers go to work and lose their time.

MR. DREW: Mr. Speaker, perhaps it might be helpful to this Legislature if I may ask the hon. member for York North (Mr. Mitchell) if he is exercising the power that his municipality has to deal with this situation.

MR. MITCHELL: Mr. Speaker, I would like to tell the hon. Prime Minister that up to the present I have not had any



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serious complaints regarding shortage.

MR. HERBERT CONNOR (Hamilton East): We have had the hon. Prime Minister blame it on the Dominion Prime Minister and the war. Surely he will not pin it on North York. It is either the war or the Government in Ottawa. Surely the hon. Prime Minister can shoulder some responsibility himself. We are sick and tired of hearing these things cannot be done because the Right hon. Mr. King will not concur with Mr. Drew. They never will agree on God's green earth. We are always given some excuse. The old-age pensions cannot be dealt with -- "We have to have a conference with Ottawa." Surely to goodness the Tory Party that wrote out the twenty-two points and were so sure of themselves -- What is the matter with them? They were so sure they could put all these things into effect, and now, when we ask them, - and that is all we are supposed to do, - to try and see that they keep to their promises, we get only excuses. Fuel is only one question. There are thousands of questions. The Prime Minister went on the air and settled the whole twenty-two points in fifteen minutes, and now he has taken an hour and a half to talk himself out of one point. Let us quit making excuses.

MR. WILLIAM DUCKWORTH (Dovercourt): I want to tell you --

MR. SPEAKER: Order.

MR. DUCKWORTH: What did Hitler do for the people of Germany?

MR. CONNOR: I am glad you mentioned Hitler.

MR. SPEAKER: Sergeant at Arms.

Hon. members, we can get along happily. There is no shortage of fuel in this debate. I would ask the hon. members to please respect the Chair. I do not want to have to raise

— 100 —

Letter to David on June 26, 1964, and to David on June 26, 1964



my voice again, but if you are not going to respect the Chair I will have to exercise my authority. I do not care which side of the House it comes from, the Chair will have to be respected. I would ask the hon. members to carry on the debate without personalities and without heat.

MR. CONNOR: Every time we bring something up are we going to be told it cannot be done because we have no Provincial-Federal conference or because the war is on? I was glad to hear the hon. Prime Minister say, in 1943, he could not tell when the end of the war was going to be. I imagine he thought it was going to end sooner than it has, and after having heard his information on certain matters I wondered if he had any idea who was going to win.

MR. SPEAKER: I think we have had a pretty frank discussion. We will proceed with the Orders of the Day.

MR. ALEXANDER A. MacLEOD (Bellwoods): Before the Orders of the Day are called, I wonder if the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) would clarify a statement made in his province-wide radio address of August 9th last respecting the Family Allowances Act which was passed at the last Session of the Dominion Parliament, and the benefits from which are to become operative on July the 1st. On August the 9th the hon. Prime Minister said, and I quote: "I assure you that the Government of Ontario intends to do everything within its power to make sure that this iniquitous bill does not go into effect. We will not concur in any such high-handed action."

I am sure the members of the House would be interested to hear from the hon. Prime Minister now, first as to whether the words I have just quoted still constitute the considered policy of the Government, and, secondly, if so,



my wife again, but it is not the same as the  
which I will have to consider by myself. I do not  
think that the House is a good time, and I will  
be prepared. I would like to see the House  
the debate without any more delay.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN: I am not sure that the  
we are going to be able to do so. I am not  
provisional. I am not sure that the House  
was able to do so. I am not sure that the  
could not do so. I am not sure that the  
leaving the House. I am not sure that the  
and after having done so, I am not sure that  
considered it. I am not sure that the

MR. CHAMBERLAIN: I am not sure that the  
decision. We will have to see what the  
MR. CHAMBERLAIN: I am not sure that the  
Orders of the House are not the same. I  
Minister (Mr. Chamberlain) would like to see  
provisional. I am not sure that the  
Official Information Act which was passed in the  
of the Dominion Parliament, and the House  
to become operative on the 1st. On August the 9th the  
hon. Prime Minister said, and I quote, "I believe  
the Government of Canada is to do everything within  
its power to make sure that the Dominion will do so  
to the extent. We will not have to do anything  
action."

I am sure the members of the House would be inter-  
ested to hear from the hon. Prime Minister now, first as to  
whether the words I have just quoted still constitute the  
considered policy of the Government, and, secondly, if so,

what steps has the Government taken, or what steps does it contemplate taking to prevent the Family Allowances Act from becoming operative in the province of Ontario. Thirdly, will the Government, at the Session, ask the Legislature to concur in the course of action it has taken, or proposes to take, in the matter?

I am sure the hon. members will agree that this is a matter of vital public importance, particularly in view of the fact that thousands of Ontario families will be looking forward to their first benefits under the Family Allowances Act within the next few months.

May I say, in conclusion, Mr. Speaker, that all of us rather expected to find some reference to this subject in His Honour's speech made a few days ago. That it is not even mentioned--I suggest the Government has altered from its previous position. If that is the case, then I am sure that the hon. Prime Minister will not object if we seek full clarification of this vital matter to-day.

MR. DREW: Mr. Speaker, the Government will deal with this at the proper time. The debate of the Speech from the Throne starts tomorrow. The hon. member might have been wiser if he had stopped to learn the facts, instead of inserting advertisements in the newspapers stating exactly what was going to be done.

MR. MacLEOD: When we ask a straightforward question we are entitled to a straightforward answer.

MR. SPEAKER: This is not the debate.

MR. MacLEOD: I have asked a very simple question of three simple parts. First of all, does the statement I quoted --

MR. DREW: I am fully aware of the question that has been asked.



that study has been completed, and that some time is  
contingent, taking as precedent the family allowances for  
from becoming operative in the province of Ontario. Finally,  
with the Government, at the Session, and the legislation to  
contain in the course of which it was taken, or proposed to  
take, in the matter.

I am sure the hon. members will agree that this is  
a matter of vital public importance, and it is only in view of  
the fact that thousands of Ontario families will be looking  
forward to their first benefits under the family allowances  
act within the next few months.

Now I say, in conclusion, that I am, I think, bound to  
as further evidence to show some reference to this subject in  
His Honor's speech made a few days ago. That is all I  
even mentioned—I suppose the Government has already said the  
previous position. It is all the same, then I am sure that  
the hon. Prime Minister will not object if we seek full  
clarification of this vital matter to-day.

MR. SPEAKER: The Government will deal with  
this at the proper time. The details of the speech from the  
Prime Minister's speech. The hon. member might have been right  
if he had stopped to learn the facts, instead of throwing  
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ing to be done.

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quoted --  
MR. SPEAKER: I am fully aware of the question that has  
been asked.

MR. SPEAKER: You have risen before the Orders of the Day, and you have made a statement, and the hon. Prime Minister has answered, and it is not debatable. That is the end of it.

MR. MacLEOD: The hon. Prime Minister has not answered the question.

MR. SPEAKER: You are out of order.

MR. MITCHELL F. HEPBURN (Elgin): I must challenge the attitude you are taking, Mr. Speaker. I listened with interest, but not surprise, to the unfair and unwarranted reply of the hon. Prime Minister to the hon. member for Bellwoods (Mr. MacLeod). I want to say we are getting sick and tired of his bullying tactics in the position which he holds by reason of the sympathetic and understanding attitude given by the other members. I am not surprised he has not shown that measure of appreciation; rather, he has brazenly complained that he is going to pursue his platform, regardless.

MR. SPEAKER: What are you rising on?

MR. HEPBURN: Do you rule I am out of order?

MR. SPEAKER: I grant you you have certain privileges.

MR. HEPBURN: Are you ruling I am out of order?

MR. WILLIAM DUCKWORTH (Dovercourt): Yes.

MR. HEPBURN: You are not the Speaker. I think the time has come to challenge this honourable gentleman who chooses the autocratic attitude. I want to say a proper answer should be given. It is true, as the hon. Prime Minister pointed out, we are small in number, but we do represent a lot of the people in the province of Ontario, and I will say we are going to see to it from now on that this Legislature and "Old Man Ontario" are not going to be unduly crucified on the twisted cross of reactionary Toryism.



Q. Now, you have shown before the board of  
the fact, and you have made a statement, and the fact  
has been answered, and it is not correct. It is in

the end of it.

MR. LAMARCA: The fact, which has been

answered the question.

MR. LAMARCA: The fact, which has been

answered the question. I want to know

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MR. LAMARCA: The fact, which has been

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MR. SPEAKER: Orders of the Day.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Order No. 2.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Order No. 2, second reading of Bill No. 25, "An Act to provide for the voting of Active Service Voters at a general election to the Assembly."

HON. LESLIE E. BLACKWELL (Attorney General): In rising to speak on the principle of an Act to provide for the voting of Active Service Voters at a general election to the Assembly, I would first refer the members of the Legislature to the recommendations of the Select Committee of the Elections Act. They are found on pages 12, 13 and 14 of the report, which, no doubt, you have all examined.

As indicated by these pages of the report, at the very first sittings of that Committee held last September the unanimity of opinions was reached immediately that never again in this province should we have the battle of proxy voting by the Active Service Forces experienced in the mid-summer election of 1943. We all on that Committee appeared to come to an immediate agreement on the principle that there should be a direct vote of the Active Services in the event of another wartime election in the province of Ontario, and also that the principles as to how such a vote might be taken were well settled by the Dominion Act and Regulations thereunder.

I should make reference to the Dominion Act. It is a comparatively short Act that contains, in all, some twelve sections which provide two types of voting.

One: Proxy voting on the part of those who are held as prisoners of war, who are not available for the purpose of having their votes taken by direct means.

Two: A direct vote by casting of ballots by those on Active Service.

The regulations implement the mechanics of taking the



Mr. Speaker: Order of the Day.

Mr. Speaker: Order of the Day.

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votes. First of all, it provides for the establishment of territories, with returning officers for those territories, according to what the distribution of the Armed Services may be at the time an election might be called. It also provides for the utilization of the officials, officers of the Armed Services, to act as deputy returning officers.

Now, it is readily understood by your Committee that there was a great distinction in the position in which the Dominion found itself in passing such an Act, and that in which the Provincial Legislature found itself. In the first place, the Dominion Government unquestionably has full power to designate and order members of the Services to act as deputy returning officers. Such a power, of course, is completely lacking in the province of Ontario.

Now, it was in view of the situation that the Select Committee recognized that under no circumstances could it effectively combat a wartime election in which it would take a direct vote of the Services unless the Committee -- and through that Committee this Legislature -- was assured of co-operation by the Dominion Government along the line of Dominion regulations. For that reason, a sub-committee of the Select Committee was constituted, and that sub-committee went to Ottawa accompanied by election officials of the province of Ontario, and held conferences directed to secure the desired cooperation. Discussions were held between the representative of your committee and the Minister of the Crown at Ottawa designated for that purpose, and between our election officials and Dominion election officials, and I feel I should now table, on the second reading of this bill, the correspondence that passed between myself, as Chairman of the



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of territories, with returning officers for those

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correspondence that passed between myself, as Chairman of the

2-19-45.  
Mr. Blackwell.

Select Committee, and the Hon. Norman McLarty, the Minister designated for the purpose by the Dominion Government.

For the information of the Legislature, I will read the correspondence. This is a letter passing from me, as Chairman, to Mr. McLarty:

"Ottawa, November 28, 1944.

"The Hon. Norman A. McLarty, K. C.,  
Secretary of State,  
Ottawa.

"Dear Mr. McLarty:

On behalf of the Committee of the Ontario Legislature, of which I am Chairman, and on behalf of myself, I wish to express appreciation of the manner in which you were kind enough to facilitate matters at our conference yesterday morning.

"The proposal then made on behalf of my Committee is that my Committee recommend to the Legislature of the province of Ontario a Statute adapting, as nearly as may be in the circumstances, the provisions of the recent Dominion legislation for the taking of the Service vote in the event of a wartime election being held in the Province of Ontario.

"Following our earlier conference of yesterday, our officials met with the Dominion Election officials, and, as well, with officials from the Defence Department for Army, Navy and Air. As a result of this latter conference between officials, I am informed that no difficulty was experienced in determining that full co-operation by Dominion officials in taking an overseas vote in the event of an election in Ontario during the war would be experienced. I feel I should point out, however, that at the latter conference yesterday Colonel MacDermid, for the Army, did raise the question that he did not feel that he should initiate such a recommendation to his Minister, but that on his Minister's request for a report he was prepared to so advise.

"I appreciate very much that you feel that on behalf of your Government you are able to confirm, with me, for our Ontario Committee, that if our Committee should see fit to recommend to the Legislature of the Province of Ontario legislation as indicated above, that the Legislature of the Province of Ontario may rest assured of the co-operation of the Dominion Government in the event of the necessity of taking the Service vote.



Chairman, to Mr. [Name],  
the [Name] [Name]. This is a letter [Name] [Name], as  
for the [Name] of the [Name], I will [Name]  
[Name] for the [Name] of the [Name] [Name].  
[Name] [Name], and the [Name] [Name], the [Name]

On the 10th of the month of May, 1900, I was informed by the Secretary of the Board of Education, that the Board had decided to purchase a new building for the purpose of housing the students of the Normal School. The building was to be located on the corner of the intersection of the main highway and the railroad track. The building was to be a two-story structure, with a central entrance and a large hall. The building was to be built of brick and was to be finished with a light-colored paint. The building was to be completed by the end of the year. The building was to be named the "Normal School Building".

to the fact that the Government of the United States has been unable to secure the necessary cooperation of the various States in the execution of the various measures which are necessary for the maintenance of the peace and the prevention of war.

[illegible]

of the necessity of taking the Service vote  
operation of the Dominion Government in the event  
Province of Ontario may rest assured of the co-  
operation of Ontario, that the Legislature of the  
Province of the Province of Ontario Legislature  
it is our Committee should see it to be necessary to find  
a solution, which we, for our Ontario Committee, that  
that on behalf of your Government, you are able to  
I appreciate very much that you find

2-19-45.

Mr. Blackwell.

"I quite appreciate that such assurance is, of course, on the assumption that any variation in Ontario regulations governing the actual mechanics of taking such vote will have to be worked out between our respective officials."

To that letter this reply was received from Mr.

McLarty, dated November 28, 1944:

"Ottawa, November 28, 1944.

"Dear Mr. Blackwell;

In connection with our various conversations in Ottawa and your letter of to-day's date relative to the procedure to be adopted for the taking of a service vote for the Province of Ontario in the event of a wartime election, I appreciate your kind expression of appreciation.

"Your letter indicates you would like some confirmation to present to the sub-committee of the Ontario House that if it recommends to the Legislature the adoption of legislation to secure the vote of War Service Electors in accordance with the procedure which the Dominion adopted under the War Service Electors' Act, it might rest assured that the cooperation of the Dominion Government would be forthcoming.

"There is only one possible question that could arise, and that is the necessity of a definite determination of the Ontario voters from those who are entitled to vote in a federal election. This, of course, is purely a matter of procedure, and you suggest it will present no difficulty.

"In view of that fact, I think you may rest assured of the cooperation of the Dominion Government in the event of taking a Service vote during the wartime period.

"Yours sincerely,

"N. A. McLarty."

I should state to the Legislature at this time that it was the opinion and the recommendation of the Ontario Committee that there should be one fundamental departure in the principal of taking the active service vote, as between the Dominion Regulations, as passed, and the Ontario Regulations, as proposed. That distinction is this, that under the Dominion regulations the soldier takes an affidavit



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Belmont, dated November 20, 1912

Belmont, dated November 20, 1912

Belmont, dated November 20, 1912

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which is on the back of an envelope, and this ballot is then placed in that envelope containing that affidavit signed by him, and then put in the ballot box. Whatever that envelope may do, it identifies him with that ballot contained therein.

There has been a most definite feeling that that system, at least, paves the way to invading the secrecy of the ballott. The Ontario committee was of the opinion, and indicated to the Dominion officials, that it was satisfied to have the soldier in his unit, wherever the territory may be, take a simple form of affidavit that would cover the fact of his eligibility, at the time he became an active service man, to vote in a certain constituency in Ontario. And, in the taking of that affidavit in simple form, covering his eligibility, and covering the constituency, it was thought perfectly safe he should then vote by direct vote which goes in the ballot box. That is the only distinction, in principle, between Regulation "A", under the Dominion Act, and the proposed regulations under the Ontario Act.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I come to the rather simple principles outlined in the bill before the Legislature. I am now dealing with the bill as it appears in the members' books -- I mention this now to prevent confusion -- and the leaders of the different parties represented in the Legislature have in their possession a copy, to which is appended a proposed amendment. I will leave that for the moment, and deal with the bill as in the books of the Members.

The first principle is that the active service voter is entitled to vote either within or outside the province of Ontario, wherever he may be. I do not think, Mr. Speaker, that I need to labour that principle; it is so generally accepted to-day by members on all sides of the House.



which is on the back of an envelope, and this letter is then placed in that envelope containing that letter signed by him, and then put in the ballot box. Whenever that envelope is opened, it identifies him with that letter containing that letter. There has been a most definite feeling that this system, as I have just given the way in involving the secrecy of the ballot. The Ontario Committee was of the opinion, and indicated to the Dominion officials, that it was satisfied to have the holder in his hand, whatever the territory was, that a single form of affidavit that would cover the issue of his eligibility, at the time he becomes an active voter. Now, to vote is a certain responsibility in Canada. And in the taking of that affidavit is also form, covering his eligibility, and covering the responsibility, it was thought perfectly safe to submit that vote by direct vote when he goes in the ballot box. That is the only restriction, in principle, between Regulation 17, under the Dominion Act, and the proposed regulation under the Ontario Act.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I come to the second similar principle outlined in the bill before the Legislature. I am now dealing with the bill as it appears in the members' books -- I mention this now to prevent confusion -- and the leaders of the different parties represented in the Legislature have in their possession a copy, to which is appended a proposed amendment. I will leave that for the moment, and deal with the bill as in the books of the members.

The first principle is that the active active voter is entitled to vote either within or outside the province of Ontario, wherever he may be. I do not think, Mr. Speaker, that I need to labour that principle; it is so generally accepted today by members on all sides of the House.

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Mr. Blackwell.

The second principle that the bill covers is that the vote of the Active Service voter is to be for a candidate in the riding to which the Active Service voter belongs at the time of establishing his right to vote as an Active Service voter.

The third principle of the bill is that it provides, in its present form, that the Chief Election Officer is given the power to make regulations defining what an active service voter is and otherwise as set forth in provisions (a) and (e) of Section 2 for the better carrying out of the Act.

There is another principle which is necessary, and that is that the Chief Election Officer, aside from the power to recommend regulations to the Lieutenant Governor in Council, is given an over-riding emergency authority to make directions in the case of emergency.

The fourth and last principle generally contained in the bill is that the Act is limited to a general election, only, and is not applicable to the holding of a by-election. It also provides that the application of the Act will be limited to the duration of the present war and six months thereafter.

It is not necessary, Mr. Speaker, that I should deal with the question of the power to make regulations, being one of the principles concerned in Section 2 of the bill. I might say that under any ordinary circumstances I would be completely opposed to the delegation of legislation that is contained in that section. It is axiomatic that when the object and purpose of legislation lend themselves to being crystallized in a statute the legislation should be found in the bill itself, and it follows by ordinary principle pertaining to delegated legislation that the proper field for delegated legislation, - that is, delegating to the



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Executive Council, or to some other body, the power to make regulations -- should relate to those subjects not capable of being crystalized in permanent form in an Act.

Under ordinary circumstances, if the legislature of this province had power without consultation with the dominion authorities to enact complete regulations, the position would be -- those regulations are really capable, under those circumstances of immediate crystalization in a Statute. We have, however, this problem facing us, that first of all at our conference in Ottawa it was understood, by reason of the particular circumstances that existed, that regulations which the Dominion Government would undertake to implement, as far as their services were concerned, could only be prepared in consultation, and that it must be open to the Dominion Government with relation to our proposed regulation, to say whether or not it would implement it as proper.

Now, I should say at this point, that on Friday last, Mr. Speaker, the hon. leader of the opposition (Mr. Jolliffe) quite properly drew to my attention that he felt in principle that the power to regulate under this act was too broad. With that I immediately agreed, but following that, there has been a discussion between the hon. leader of the Opposition (Mr. Jolliffe) and myself, as to how we might narrow that power of delegation, without, at the same time, destroying the flexibility that must continue to be in the power to regulate, by reason of the necessity of making arrangements with the Dominion government. I now wish to give notice that in an effort to meet the point raised by the hon. leader of the opposition (Mr. Jolliffe) - not now, but dealing with the Bill in Committee - that I propose ~~to~~ to move amendments as follows: that in the second line of section 2, sub-section (1), after the words "Chief Election Officer", we propose to insert the words, "Appointed under the Election Act, 1945" and in the



Executive Council, as it was called then, the first of which  
provisions - which would be those provisions - for example, of  
being subjected to treatment from the fact.

Under ordinary circumstances, it is necessary to say

nothing and most of the time the only thing  
necessary to do is to make a statement, the position which  
is - from a technical point of view, under those circumstances

and the fact that the position is a technical one. The fact  
however, that the position is a technical one, does not mean that it is not

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second line after the word "regulations", at the end of the second line, we propose to add the words "for obtaining the votes of Active Service voters, including prisoners of war, and".

It is further proposed that a new sub-section 3 be added to Section 2, as follows:

"(3) Regulations made under this section shall have no effect unless the Chief Election Officer has certified over his signature that in the preparation of the regulations he has consulted with the Chief Electoral Officer for Canada and that the regulations are, subject to Section 3, as nearly as may be in the same form and to the same effect as The Canadian War Service Voting Regulations, 1944, and The Canadian Prisoners of War Voting Regulations, 1944, being Schedules A and B respectively to an Act to provide regulations enabling Canadian War Service electors to exercise their franchise, and Canadian prisoners of war to vote by proxy, at any general election held during the present war, also to provide amendments to the Dominion Elections Act, 1938, consequential to such regulations, or made necessary by the advent of the said war, being chapter 26 of the Statutes passed at the fifth session of the nineteenth Parliament of Canada."

Then to clarify the one divergence in principle I have recommended for our regulations in Ontario a new Section 3 to be inserted, which will read as follows:

"(3) Notwithstanding any of the other provisions of this Act, regulations made hereunder shall, except in the case of prisoners of war, provide for depositing the voting paper of an active service voter in a ballot box in the presence of such active service voter."

Now, Mr. Speaker, before closing what I have to say on the principle of this bill I want to say this, which I am authorized to say on behalf of the Government: upon this bill becoming the law of the province of Ontario the Government recognizes that the regulations should be settled and should be enacted by council, and I should add to that that by reason of the Regulation Act that now exists in the prov-





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ince of Ontario such regulations, to be law, have to be registered with the Registrar and become a matter of public record in this province.

The second statement that I am authorized to make on behalf of the Government is that whilst proceeding with the regulations the Government would appreciate the opportunity of having the advice and assistance of the Election Committee that has just reported to the Legislature on the settling of the regulations before they are enacted by council.

With these two statements, as well as the discussion of the principles of the bill, I have great pleasure now, Mr. Speaker, in moving that "An Act to provide for the Voting of Active Service Voters at a General Election to the Assembly" be now read a second time.

MR. EDWARD B. JOLLIFFE (Leader of the Opposition):  
First of all, I want to say on the second reading of this bill that the members of this Opposition group are entirely in favour of the principle upon which the Select Committee was in unanimous agreement that the direct vote should be extended, for the purpose of a wartime election, to the members of the three services and auxiliary services. I want to say, also, that I think some constructive work was done by the Select Committee, and that the Attorney General deserves a great deal of credit for presiding over that work with fairness and with efficiency.

The bill before the House is one of the results of the work of the Select Committee, and there is, I think, more than one principle involved. I am very glad, indeed, and I am sure that all members of the House, - at least most members of the House, - will be very glad that we adopt the principle of the direct vote for the war service elector in the riding



issue of the bill, and, consequently, to be left, have to be  
registered with the Registrar and before a matter of public  
record in this country.

The second amendment that I am authorized to make on  
behalf of the Government is that which I suggested with the  
provision that Government would appoint the appropriate  
of the bill and the committee of the House Committee  
that are left reported to the committee on the matter of  
the regulation which they are expected to handle.

With these two amendments, as well as the discussion  
of the principle of the bill, I have given pleasure now, Mr.  
Speaker, in saying that the bill is ready for the House of  
Representatives to be a general measure to the members.  
We have a second time.

MR. SPEAKER, I believe (before the opposition):

First of all, I want to say on the second reading of this  
bill that the members of the opposition group are entirely  
in favor of the bill and that the House Committee was  
in complete agreement that the bill was ready to be passed.  
The purpose of a bill is to be passed, to the members of the  
House and the committee. I want to say, also,  
that I believe some consideration will be made by the House  
Committee, but that the House will have a great deal  
of trouble for spending over that with the House and with  
efficiency.

The bill before the House is one of the results of  
the work of the House Committee, and there is, I think, some  
than one principle involved. I am very glad, indeed, and I am  
sure that all members of the House, - at least most members of  
the House, - will be very glad that we adopt the principle of  
the bill for the service sector in the rising.

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from which he enlisted. I may say that there are other courses which were never, I think, seriously considered by the Committee, because we saw no merit in them. The proxy vote, the system which was in effect during the last provincial election and is still in effect to-day, was not satisfactory either in theory or in practice, and it was without any difficulty, at all, that we came to the definite conclusion it would have to go.

In other provinces, the province of Alberta and the province of Saskatchewan, wartime legislation has given Active Service electors outside the province the right to elect representatives of their own to the Legislatures of those provinces. I think that most members of the House will agree with me that it is not a satisfactory or a democratic procedure. The effect of the legislation in Alberta and Saskatchewan was that war-service electors outside those provinces had no opportunity to exercise their franchise in any way until many weeks after the general election was all over. After all, the principal issue before the people in a general election is which party shall form the next government of the province, and the war-service electors of Alberta and Saskatchewan had no choice in that matter, whatever. All they were given as a matter of charity was to send three of their own representatives many weeks later.

The course upon which we were agreed in the Select Committee was an entirely different one, the principle being that the war-service elector, no matter where he should be, should have the right to vote for the representative in his own riding and in that way to influence the result of the election just as fully and just as freely as any civilian



from which we benefited. I am sure that the other  
members will agree with me. I think, however, that the  
the Committee, because we are in a hurry to do it. The only  
vote, the system which was in effect during the last two  
financial elections and is still in effect today, was not  
entirely satisfactory in theory or in practice, and it was  
without any criticism. It will be seen that the Committee  
conclusion is that there is no  
in other respects, the program of election and the  
program of administration, which has been the result of  
active efforts to improve the system. The result is  
that the Committee of the House of Representatives of  
those provisions. I think that most members of the House  
will agree with me that it is a satisfactory one.  
The effect of the legislation in  
the House and the Senate was not satisfactory. The  
side those provisions and on opportunity to improve their  
Committee is not yet ready to report. The Committee  
also has all other. After all, the principal reason for  
the people in a general election is that they will have  
the best government of the country, and the best service  
election of the House and the Senate has no doubt in that  
order, however. All that was given as a matter of quality  
and to the House of Representatives and the Senate  
later.

The Committee also has agreed in the House  
Committee and in the Senate. The principle being  
that the two-house system, as we know it, should be  
should have the right to vote for the representatives in all  
our riding and in that way to determine the result of the  
election. Just as long as there is any election

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elector, with the single exception of the prisoners of war for whom it is impossible to provide the direct vote.

The Attorney General has explained some of the special difficulties which existed in connection with this legislation. I think he has made it clear that we cannot pass this legislation in exactly the same form as it passed through the Dominion Parliament. When the Dominion House, a little more than a year ago, I think, undertook to provide the direct vote as a result of work done by the Select Committee of the House of Commons, their recommendations were implemented by the introduction of an Act, Chapter 26 of the 1944 Dominion Statutes, I believe, and by attaching to that Act a schedule, the detailed regulations of which would govern the taking of the vote. Now, those regulations are generally satisfactory, and, as explained by the Attorney General, with one or two exceptions we believe that they should be extended to the wartime provincial elections for Ontario, but, as the Attorney General suggested, we are not able to legislate in the same way as the Dominion Parliament, to require commanding officers overseas or servants of the Dominion Government, anywhere, to carry out what is needed to be done under those voting regulations. Anything we do in that regard must therefore arise out of an agreement between this province and the Dominion.

Now, assurance has been given by the Secretary of State for the Dominion, and other officials, to the Attorney General, as Chairman of our Select Committee, that the Dominion authorities will cooperate. On the other hand, Mr. Speaker, we find ourselves in this position, that the House is to-day considering a bill which does not actually provide





the machinery for war-service electors to vote in wartime elections, which in effect does little more than authorize the passing of an Order in Council subject to certain conditions which will enable that machinery to be set up. Now, I fully appreciate the difficulty. I must say this, however, that the most satisfactory form in which this legislation could be introduced would be a bill similar, in some ways, to the bill before the House, similar, in some ways, to the Act which was passed by the Dominion Parliament, a bill recognizing the principle of the direct vote, with two schedules attached to the bill setting out, in detail, the conduct of wartime election for Active Service voters, and, in detail, also, the provisions with respect to proxy votes of prisoners of war. That, I think, the Attorney General would probably agree would be the ideal, satisfactory way of passing this legislation. However, he has taken the position that it is difficult, if not impossible, to do so because of the time that will be required to reach an agreement with the Dominion approving the regulations which we desire to become effective and to obtain from the Dominion the necessary Order in Council or general order which will make the provisions of these regulations mandatory upon all servants of the Dominion Government.

Now, it has been explained to me both without and within this House that the Government does not feel there is sufficient time to get that job done during this Session, and the Government therefore feels it will be necessary to provide for the enacting of the regulations by Order in Council. In principle, I think that is wrong, although I realize the very serious difficulties which stand in our way, and before I conclude to-day I therefore wish to say, speaking





not only for myself, but for the other members of this group, that we believe an effort ought to be made to draft our own regulations, to agree on their form with the Dominion authorities, and to obtain the necessary Order in Council or other order from the Dominion authorities in order to implement those regulations, so that before the conclusion of this Session the regulations themselves can be attached to our Act and be placed on our Statute Book as part of our own legislation.

It is probably unnecessary for me to explain the importance of dealing with the matter in that way. This legislation is of very fundamental importance. I believe it affects the very constitution of the province, because we are here dealing with the franchise that is a fundamental, democratic right of certain citizens of Ontario, and as it touches our constitution, and the whole framework of government in this province, and all legislation in this province, it is a matter which, if at all possible, should be covered by legislation duly passed through this House, rather than by Order in Council.

My concluding word is, therefore, a plea that the administration reconsider the decision, and make an attempt, which I realize might not be a successful attempt, -- but an attempt, at least, to reach the necessary agreement with the Dominion Government before the conclusion of this Session, so that the regulations can be made part of our own statute.

MR. HERBERT CONNOR (Hamilton East): If I am in order, Mr. Speaker, I would like to ask the hon. Minister a question. I am not familiar with this bill. I was not a member of the Committee, but I understand this bill is to apply for the duration of the war and for six months afterwards..



not only for itself, but for the whole country of the group,  
which we believe is a right thing to do. We are not  
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Mr. Tolson, I believe it is a right thing to do.  
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believe it is a right thing to do.

May I ask if any provision has been made for taking the vote of soldiers, should we have an army of occupation after the war? If that is so, we may have soldiers over there for two or three years after the war, and I would like to ask if any provision has been made to take their votes.

MR. BLACKWELL: Mr. Speaker, it was not thought timely to try and deal with an army of occupation at this point. There are six months after the termination of the war to determine what the actual factors are which the Election Act should deal with at that time, and I do not know that I am at liberty to say that the committee went that far, but I am expressing the view of the Government in presenting the bill.

MR. WILLIAM J. GRUMMETT (South Cochrane): I have listened with a great deal of interest to what has been said by the hon. Minister (Mr. Blackwell) and by the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Jolliffe), and I agree with a considerable amount of what both have said, but I think we are setting a precedent which should not be allowed in passing a bill of this nature without the necessary schedules attached. I can see no harm in laying the bill over for a month or five weeks. We will be here for some considerable time, and if the proper department got in touch with the necessary officials in Ottawa, and reached an agreement, and had the Dominion Government then set that agreement out by Order in Council, permitting us to add the necessary schedules, or more, to this Act, then let us, when we consider the Act, have the regulations that will constitute the regulations under which the Election Act will be carried out.

I think it is very necessary that these regulations be considered by this House, and I fear, very much, allowing





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an Act to pass simply with five or six clauses, which perhaps would have thirty or more pages of regulations to be attached to it later. I think the hon. members of this House should have the regulations before them in the shape in which they will be added to the bill.

I do not like the idea of delegating to the Chief Election Officer the powers that the bill here stipulates. I do not believe, either, that the Chief Election Officer, himself, would want to have all the powers which have been mentioned here.

I would strongly urge that the hon. Attorney General lay the bill over for, say, four weeks, and in the meantime get in touch with the Federal authorities to see whether or not a necessary agreement can be entered into and the necessary enactment passed by the Federal Government allowing us to add the regulations that are required with our bill. I would strongly urge that, Mr. Speaker.

I feel we are making a mistake if we pass this bill without having these regulations before us.

MR. CYRIL OVERALL (Niagara Falls): I wonder if a previous speaker would clarify a statement he read from the correspondence. I believe he quoted Colonel McDermott as saying he would not initiate the procedure for carrying out the Active Service vote, but would wait upon the hon. Minister to initiate this procedure.

MR. BLACKWELL: Yes, I shall be pleased to clarify that statement. The hon. member will recall that my letter which contained that statement was addressed to the Hon. Mr. McLarty, previous to receiving his reply, and we thought the two governments should be meticulous, in order to avoid the possibility of misunderstanding, and there was a plain





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indication in my letter that Mr. McLarty should check with the hon. Minister of National Defence before giving his reply, and Hon. Mr. McLarty did check, and was authorized to make that reply.

Motion agreed to and bill read the second time.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): I move the House do now adjourn.

Motion agreed to and the House adjourned at 4:55, p.m.

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T H E   L E G I S L A T I V E   A S S E M B L Y

F O U R T H   D A Y

Toronto, Ontario,  
Tuesday, February 20, 1945.

SPEAKER: Honourable William J. Stewart, C.B.E.

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The House met at 3 o'clock.

Prayers.

MR. SPEAKER: Presenting petitions.

Reading and receiving petitions.

Reports by committees.

Motions.

Introduction of bills.

HON. LESLIE E. BLACKWELL (Attorney General): Mr. Speaker, I move, seconded by Mr. Frost (Provincial Treasurer), that leave be given to introduce a bill intituled "The Voters' List Act, 1945," and that the same be now read a first time.

Motion agreed to and bill read the first time.

HON. LESLIE E. BLACKWELL (Attorney General): Mr. Speaker, I move, seconded by Mr. Drew (Prime Minister), that leave be given to introduce a bill intituled "The Election Act, 1945," and that the same be now read a first time.

Motion agreed to and bill read the first time.

MR. EDWARD B. JOLLIFFE (Leader of the Opposition): Mr. Speaker, the hon. Attorney General has already referred to



these bills, but I wonder if he would give a word of explanation to the House about the two at the present time.

MR. BLACKWELL: Mr. Speaker, I do not know that the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Jolliffe) would desire me to elaborate at all on these bills by way of explanation. I think what he wants me to say, and what I will proceed to say, is this: these bills are introduced by the Government to implement those parts of the report of the Select Committees that deal with these subjects.

MISS AGNES MACPHAIL (York East): Mr. Speaker, I want to ask the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) if he has any explanation to offer the House for the fact that (if my information is correct) tobacco that was cured this fall is moving very slowly, if at all, off the farms of southern Ontario, and at the same time tobacco seems unobtainable in the United States. It seems a strange thing, and I was wondering if there was some explanation for it of which we are unaware, and of which the hon. Prime Minister might know and inform the House.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, actually, the movement has been quite rapid. There were eighty million pounds of tobacco grown last year, as compared with fifty-five million the year before, an increase of twenty-five million pounds. The quota to both the United States and Britain has been completely sold.

As recently as about ten days ago there were some ten million pounds still unsold, because of the larger amount grown, but that has been reduced to between five million and four million, five hundred thousand pounds since that time, and there is every indication that all of it will be sold very quickly.

MISS MACPHAIL: Is the unsold portion on the farms or in the hands of the dealers or the processing tobacco companies?





MR. DREW: That, of course, is entirely a matter of arrangement between the purchasers and the farmers, but, actually, there is an open market, as I believe the hon. member for East York (Miss Macphail) is aware, and there has been a sale of all but between four and one half million and five million pounds, and there is every reason to believe that sales will be completed very shortly.

MR. A. A. MacLEOD (Bellwoods): Mr. Speaker, before the Orders of the Day are called, toward the close of the last Session I requested the tabling of certain correspondence between the provinces and the Dominion with respect to old-age pensions. The hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) will recall that after a brief exchange he finally agreed to consider the request as a motion for return.

Now, since this whole question is likely to come up again during the present Session, I think it would be very helpful if the correspondence referred to might be tabled without delay.

In case the hon. Prime Minister may have forgotten about it, I would like to quote what he said, at page 2404 of the House proceedings, which reads as follows:

"I am quite prepared to accept a motion for return. We will accept that motion."

Later, the Leader of the Opposition said:

"I am very glad, as I understand the suggestion that the correspondence be tabled will be accepted."

I am sure, Mr. Speaker, in this connection, at least, the Government will be very glad to honour its commitments.

MR. DREW: Mr. Speaker, I have no intention of making any remarks about the last sentence or any sentence of that

MR. BERRY: That, of course, is entirely a matter of discretion between the Government and the House, but actually there is no question as to the fact that the Government has a right to take all the steps it deems necessary, and that the House will be bound to follow.

MR. A. J. BROWN (Democratic): Mr. Speaker, before the House of the day was called, I would like to know if the Government is prepared to take the steps it deems necessary, and if so, when will it take them? The Government has a right to take the steps it deems necessary, and if so, when will it take them?

Now, since this question is likely to come up again during the present session, I think it would be well to settle it at this time, so that there will be no question about it.

In case the Government does take the steps it deems necessary, I would like to know when it will take them, and if so, when will it take them?

It is quite possible that the Government will take the steps it deems necessary, and if so, when will it take them? The Government has a right to take the steps it deems necessary, and if so, when will it take them?

I am sure, Mr. Speaker, in this connection, that the Government will be very glad to follow the lead of the House.

MR. BERRY: Mr. Speaker, I have an intention of making a statement about the last sentence or two of the report of that



statement, which speaks for itself. It is rather interesting that no question has been directed until to-day. The file is available, and we will be extremely pleased to make the file available. It naturally concerns a matter that requires continuing attention, and could not be kept before this House from day to day, no matter how safely it is guarded. The file will be available at any time.

MR. MACLEOD: Do I take it that the correspondence will be tabled?

MR. DREW: If the hon. member (Mr. MacLeod) will request that it be tabled, we shall have pleasure in tabling it.

MR. MACLEOD: That is what the hon. Prime Minister said last year. However, if it is necessary I will so move now.

MR. DREW: I accept that as a motion, and it will be tabled, with the correspondence brought up to date.

MR. MITCHELL F. HEPBURN (Elgin): Mr. Speaker, before the Orders of the Day are called, I would like to refer, on a matter of personal privilege, to a heading which appeared in last night's edition of the "Evening Telegram". I quote:

"Hepburn Quits House in Huff,  
Over Baby Bonus."

"Mr. Hepburn's outburst brought forth a roar of laughter from the Government benches, followed by the former Premier leaving his desk and stalking from the Chamber."

Now, without any personal reference to hon. members who occupy the Government Benches, may I say that sometimes loud laughter is indulged in to cover up extreme nervousness --

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): You should know.

MR. HEPBURN: I am sure the hon. members opposite were not very happy during the first hour and a half of yesterday's





session. Sometimes, also, loud laughter indicates vacant minds.

However, I am not unused to such outbursts, because when I was the leader of the Liberal Party some years ago, when the Hon. Mr. Henry was the Premier, any reference to my name in this House brought forth loud and derisive laughter, but I will say, in fairness to those gentlemen, that they had twice as much reason, because they had twice as many members in the House.

It is a strange thing, but across the floor, on the Tory benches, I have found some of my nearest and dearest friends. They are very fine fellows, when you meet them alone, but get a bunch of them together, and they conduct themselves very differently. However, that is an attribute of most animal life. One dog may be a good dog, but if you get six of them in a bunch they will kill sheep.

There is one thing the bumptious Tories overlooked, and that was that prior to 1934 they were singing what really was their swan song, because after the election in that year they disappeared like the snows in the springtime, and perhaps history is just repeating itself.

The fact is, Mr. Speaker, that I had made an engagement with some people from out of town for four-thirty yesterday afternoon. I so indicated to my colleagues, and indicated to the hon. member for Brant (Mr. Nixon) that he would have to carry on from four-fifteen. The hon. member for Bellwoods (Mr. MacLeod) was good enough to send me a copy of the remarks he indicated he would address to the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Drew), and I went to the trouble of sending him a note indicating to him that I had made this appointment with people from out of town at four-thirty. Mr. Speaker, I assure you that I did not leave this Chamber "in a huff".



RESEARCH, COMMISSION, AND THE LONDON COLLEGE OF PHYSICS

1888.

However, I am not allowed to say anything.

When I was the leader of the expedition, I was very

when the men of the expedition, and the women of

the expedition, and the women of the expedition

laughed, but I will say, in relation to the expedition:

that they had made up their minds to go, and that

as many as possible of the men.

It is a very long time, and I am not sure of the

very much, I have been told of the expedition, and I

think, that the way the expedition was made

alone, but not a word of the expedition, and I

thought, that it was different. However, that is an

of most of the expedition. The expedition, but it

get it, it is a matter of time, and it will

There is one thing for the expedition, and I

and that was the order to the expedition, and I

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because of the expedition, and I

The fact is, that I had been in the

and with some people from the expedition, and

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would have to say, on the expedition, and I

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Printed by the expedition, and I

ing him a note, and I

sent with people from the expedition, and I

I assure you that I did not leave this expedition, and I



It would take more than thirty-eight Tories to start me off. I am sure that those who have sat with me since 1934 know that I am a rather amiable person, in fact, I have a rather even disposition, and am good-natured all the time.

MR. DUCKWORTH: It is drawn to my memory that he is a great leader. He and I met in Palm Beach, Florida--

MR. SPEAKER: I think the hon. member--

MR. DUCKWORTH: No, I am not out of order at all. In 1938--

MR. SPEAKER: You are out of order.

MR. DUCKWORTH: All right, if you do not want to hear history.

MR. SPEAKER: May I most respectfully remind the hon. members of the House that if any hon. member desires to rise before the Orders of the Day are called, and will come and indicate that to me before three o'clock, together with a written statement of what is desired to be referred to, permission may be given. The hon. member for Dovercourt (Mr. Duckworth) has not made any request, and I must call the Orders of the Day.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, before the Orders of the Day are called, it has been drawn to my attention that there are sitting on the floor of the Legislature five Naval officers of His Majesty's Navy who are here to take ship back to England. I would simply like to mention that fact, because these men were in the Royal Navy on "D" Day, which has so many intimate associations with hon. members of this Legislature. And I know that I speak on behalf of everyone here, when I say we

It would take more time and effort to study the bill.  
I am sure that many of you will be able to find  
that I am a member of the House, in fact, I have a right  
to be a member of the House, and I am a member of the House.

MR. TOLSON: It is a matter of fact that I am a  
member of the House. I am a member of the House.  
MR. TOLSON: I am a member of the House.  
MR. TOLSON: I am a member of the House.

1953--

MR. TOLSON: You are a member of the House.  
MR. TOLSON: All right. It is a matter of fact that I am a  
member of the House.

MR. TOLSON: I am a member of the House.  
Members of the House are elected by the people. I am a  
member of the House. I am a member of the House.  
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I am a member of the House. I am a member of the House.

MR. TOLSON: I am a member of the House.  
Before the House of Representatives, I am a member of the House.  
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I am a member of the House. I am a member of the House.



welcome them to this Legislature, which, in spite of anything they might have heard, has many similarities to Westminster, which they will know better than our legislators in Toronto.

MR. EDWARD B. JOLLIFFE (Leader of the Opposition): Mr. Speaker, I should like to associate myself with the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Drew), as I am sure should all the members of this House, in expressing our pleasure that the guests, to whom he has referred, are with us to-day, and that they are, if I may say so with complete sincerity, such distinguished guests because of the part they and their gallant comrades of the Navy have played in this war.

MR. SPEAKER: May I ask the Clerk of the House to ask our distinguished guests to come forward, so that we may gaze upon the men who guarantee "there will always be an England."

By direction of the Speaker, the Clerk of the House presented five Naval Officers to the hon. members.

MR. SPEAKER: As Mr. Churchill has said, "The Navy is here."

--- The Naval Officers retired.

MR. SPEAKER: Orders of the Day.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Order No. 1.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: First Order; consideration of the Speech of The Honourable the Lieutenant Governor at the opening of the Session.

MR. CHARLES H. MARTIN (Haldimand-Norfolk): Mr. Speaker, I beg leave to move, seconded by Mr. Scott, that:

"That an humble Address be presented to The Honourable the Lieutenant Governor, as follows:

"To The Honourable Albert Matthews,  
Lieutenant Governor of the  
Province of Ontario.





"We, His Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Ontario, now assembled, beg leave to thank Your Honour for the gracious speech Your Honour has addressed to us."

Mr. Speaker, I am deeply honoured in this opportunity of moving the adoption of the Address from the Throne.

I shall deal briefly with a few phases of the substantial record of accomplishment on the part of the Administration. In a short period the Government of the day has shown proof of its ability to give sound, progressive administration. It has shown that the platform of the Progressive-Conservative Party is no mere list of idle promises. I feel that we on this side of the House may be proud that the Speech from the Throne, delivered by the representative of His Majesty on Thursday last, was no mere formal document, but, rather, a record of real accomplishment, and also the forerunner of an advanced legislative programme shortly to be placed before you.

The World War: I think I should say a few words about the subject that has been first in our thoughts for the last five and a half years. Mr. Churchill, I think it was, remarked that the German is always at your throat or at your feet. Once again, as he always does in defeat, the German begins to whine. This is the final and convincing sign, if it were needed, that victory is now assured, though we must not yet attempt to speak with any certainty about the probable duration of the remainder of the struggle.

We have survived some dark and better days. Canada was wholly unprepared for war except for the courage and willingness of her youth, along with the potential might of her producing establishment. Britain, save for her Navy,





was unprepared. France, rotten as to internal politics, and torn by a multitude of selfish party factions, was not the France of the Great War. The French downfall was hastened by the cowardly Italian stab in the back. We saw our ally go down, in spite of all Churchill could do to bolster her courage. We saw her degraded by the Vichy crew, but we also saw her regeneration at the hands of the courageous de Gaulle.

At Dunkirk Britain lost her military equipment, but, by a miracle, saved her men. Then came the Battle of Britain, where a handful of airmen, fighting from dawn till dark, turned back the German air force.

With France knocked out of the war, Britain stood alone except for her partners in the Empire, with the exception of southern Ireland, which stood aside and denied even the use of her badly-needed ports. In our southern neighbour we found a great and friendly neutral. In Russia we found only a neutral, at the time adding to the European confusion by attacking Finland and Poland to rectify her boundaries and to add to her territories.

I do not need to outline Hitler's crowning folly, that of attacking Russia when he felt that Britain was ready for the kill. I do not need to detail the cowardly and unprovoked attack of Japan at Pearl Harbour. The German armies were soon to pound at the gates of Moscow while the Japanese were hammering at the doors of India. We have seen the tide turn, - gradually, slowly, - but certainly. At this moment the Japanese are more concerned with the defense of Tokyo than with the conquest of India or Australia. Germany, at last, is fighting a war on her own soil, a process she has avoided for generations past.

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ed back the German air force.

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the use of her highly-needed ports. In our southern neighbour  
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only a neutral, as the world added to the European confusion  
by attacking Russia and forcing it to ally her resources and  
to add to her sacrifices.

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generations past.



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In all these accomplishments Canada has played an honourable part. Our leadership in national affairs has been indifferent. I think I may say it has often been entirely lacking until spurred into some sort of action by the courage, the enterprise, and the loyalty of our people.

I do not need to labour the deficiencies of the Ottawa scene. No later than February 5th the representative Federal riding of Grey North spoke its opinion of the conduct of national affairs. I have little doubt that the verdict of Grey North will be the verdict of Canada when the ballot boxes are again opened to the electors.

From our limited population three quarters of a million, and more, of our men and women are in the fighting forces. In October, 1944, figures were released by Ottawa for the whole of Canada as to provincial contributions to the armed forces. The potential military population of Ontario was placed at 830,000, and out of this number 44.4 per cent. had entered the forces. In Quebec, only 22.8 per cent. of the potential were under arms. I mention this in no spirit of criticism. In recent weeks one of the party leaders in this House has declaimed loudly and long in the interests of national unity. I merely suggest that this unity can best be achieved by a reasonably equal unity in contribution to the causes of democracy and freedom.

The Empire Air Training Scheme, now nearing termination, has been forged into one of the greatest single weapons in the hands of our allied forces.

We have produced arms and material in great numbers. It is needless to enlarge upon that. You are all familiar with the amount of war equipment that has been produced by this great province.



In all these circumstances, it is not possible to  
have a party which is not a party to the  
present situation. I do not say that I am not  
a party to the present situation, but I do say  
that I am not a party to the present situation.

I do not want to discuss the details of the  
present situation. I want to discuss the  
principles of the present situation. I want to  
discuss the principles of the present situation.  
I want to discuss the principles of the present  
situation. I want to discuss the principles of  
the present situation.

From our limited knowledge of the present  
situation, we can see that the present  
situation is not a party to the present  
situation. I do not say that I am not a  
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that I am not a party to the present situation.  
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situation. I want to discuss the principles of  
the present situation.

The present situation is not a party to the  
present situation. I do not say that I am not  
a party to the present situation, but I do say  
that I am not a party to the present situation.

We have produced a great number of  
great numbers. We have produced a great number  
of great numbers. We have produced a great  
number of great numbers. We have produced a  
great number of great numbers. We have produced  
a great number of great numbers.

Six Victory Loans have been floated successfully, the last one raising \$1,407,576,650.

Our own Provincial Government has purchased Victory Bonds to the extent of \$20,000,000, of which \$15,000,000 has been acquired under the direction of our present Treasurer.

There can never be the slightest doubt that Britain and the Commonwealth saved democracy and freedom when both were about to perish from most of the earth. There is no doubt about the contribution made by Canada in the cause, and there is no province which has more freely poured out men, money and material than our own province of Ontario. I am proud and happy to be able to stand here to-day, and to point to Ontario's record, and to be able to say that our province has given freely and promptly of everything within the gift of this Government in aid of the allied cause.

On this side of the House there has never been a voice raised in doubt of the outcome. Particularly at this time, I think this House should hear a word of appreciation as to the magnificent accomplishments of our American ally in the Pacific. I remember croakings from a member of this Legislature to the effect that, "If Russia should fall, and I believe she will --" -- I remember some flat-footed declarations, later watered down, that "The American Navy is in hiding." These dismal predictions, I am happy to say, did not come from the Government benches on this side of the House. And I hope that those of us on this side of the House can continue to be neither depressed in the dark days, should they again come, nor unduly elated in the hour of victory. Our attitude, I think, should be one of sincere thankfulness that victory is at last in sight and gratitude for the leadership



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of such men as we find in the allied nations.

Agriculture: Coming to agriculture, the thing that I am most interested in, I would like to deal just briefly with this subject. I am gratified at the attention given by this Government to the improvement of conditions relating to Ontario's most important industry. I would say "most important" industry because on that industry depends our very life.

I regret, as do we all, the temporary absence from the House of our friend, the hon. Minister of Agriculture (Mr. Kennedy). I know I speak for all of us when I extend our sympathy to Col. Thomas L. Kennedy and his family in his recent lengthy and serious illness. I have seen him in recent days, and I am glad to report that he is making a steady, if slow, recovery. While he was in the valley of the shadow he never lost his courage or his cheery outlook. I think that he may now be considered well out of danger, and I hope and expect that within a week, or so, we shall again be able to greet him in his accustomed seat in this House. No Minister has ever given more earnest attention to the affairs of an important department or more capable direction to government activities, which are so important to the welfare of our people.

Our farmers are making a most important contribution to victory. In spite of acute labour and machinery shortages, production, last year, continued to increase. In rural communities we know the difficulties of a man-power shortage. The indecision of the Federal Government in handling the man-power problem has aggravated a situation already difficult enough. Our taste of bureaucracy, as evidenced in the operations of Selective Service, have given us an inkling of what state

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I regret, as do we all, the emergency measures taken  
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our sympathy to Col. Thomas D. Kennedy and his family in his  
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ties we know the difficulties of a war-torn country. The  
indication of the Federal Government in handling the war-power  
problem has aggravated a situation already difficult enough.  
Our taste of bureaucracy, as evidenced in the operations of  
Selective Service, have given us an inkling of what state



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regimentation really means. Amongst other things, our men are fighting for freedom, for freedom of the individual to function as an individual, and not as a tool of the state. They are not going to return from the battle lines to submit to being fitted into place by a ready-made bureaucratic plan. This is not the Canadian, the British or the American way of life.

I also would like to make reference to conditions in my own Riding, Haldimand-Norfolk. Norfolk, especially, being outstanding in its diversification, we had a very profitable crop of flue cured tobacco in 1944 of about sixty million pounds, being sixty per cent. of the amount grown in the tobacco area of southern Ontario. This crop will return to the growers between twelve to fifteen million dollars. Also, we grow on an average of twenty-five per cent. of the strawberries that are grown in Ontario. These are just two of the important products grown in Norfolk, in addition to dairying, which is also a very important industry in monetary return.

Of course you are all familiar with our cooperative cold storage at Simcoe for the benefit of our farmers in fruit and vegetable-growing. This was one of the first of its kind, and was instituted by my late brother, Honourable John S. Martin, at one time Minister of Agriculture in the Ferguson Government. Its cost has long since been amply justified.

Haldimand County, as a whole, is more successful in general farming, and very little fruit and vegetable-growing is done in that county.

There has also been a cooperative cold-storage and grading station established in the town of Cayuga for process-



regeneration really began. Almost all of the old trees  
are dying for timber, the timber of the old trees is  
timber as an individual, and not as a tree of the forest.  
They are not doing so well from the old trees to which  
to which they are being put in a new-made forest. This is  
not the case, the timber of the old trees is of  
the

I also want to say that the timber of the old trees is  
of our kind, which is the timber of the old trees, be-  
ing outstanding in its character, and a very great  
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ing, which is also a very important industry in the  
timber.

Of course you are all familiar with the cooperative  
cold storage at Chicago, the timber of the old trees, and a very great  
first and vegetable-timber, and a very great  
kind, and was introduced by the timber of the old trees, and a very great  
E. Martin, at one time the timber of the old trees, and a very great  
Government. The timber of the old trees, and a very great  
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general timber, and a very great  
is done in that country.

There has also been a cooperative cold-storage and  
breeding station established in the town of Chicago for the purpose

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ing and storage of poultry and eggs, etc. I would like to bring that to the attention of the House, - not as something new, (I believe it has been done in other places,) but I do know it is proving quite successful, and they are operating in every direction by gathering produce and processing it in Norfolk County. I believe in the future it will be a great help in bringing together the buyer, the consumer and the producer.

Planned Agriculture: Two weeks after taking office this Government called together four hundred representative farmers to organize for agricultural planning. Three weeks later a twenty-three-man permanent agricultural committee was organized and was given Royal Commission status. This committee is meeting regularly and reporting regularly. Study is being given to marketing problems, to soil conservation, and to other matters of grave importance to our farmers. Thirty-five counties have already approved the general plan for county committees. A dozen or more counties have already set up their local committees. Each county committee includes a county council representative, a government representative, the local member of the Legislature, and a representative of each of the local, organized farm groups. They are dealing with such matters as:

Marketing and Distribution;	Soil Conservation and Reforestation;
Health of Animals;	Disease Prevention;
Improvement of Field Crops;	Bettering the Quality of Dairy and Live Stock Products.

The Ontario Farm Chemistry Council is also being organized. This council will cooperate with scientists at the O.A.C., with research groups at the universities, and with



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bring this to the attention of the House, - not at some-  
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ceeding in in careful manner. I believe in the future it  
will be a great help in dealing with the future, the  
country and the people.

Planned Agriculture - Two weeks after leaving office  
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set up their local committees. Each county committee in-  
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- |   |                                       |
|---|---------------------------------------|
| Health of animals;  | Marketing and distribution;           |
| Improvement of rural crops;                                 | Soil conservation and<br>reclamation; |
| Setting the quality of<br>dairy and live stock<br>products. | Disease prevention;                   |

The Ontario Farm Chemistry Council is also being  
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O.A.C., with research groups at the universities, and with



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industrial and other research groups. The council will collate information received and pass it along to the county committees.

As you know, the work at the O.A.C. has been somewhat disorganized because of the loan of some of the buildings to the Federal Government. With these now being returned, steps are under way to co-ordinate the work carried on at the O.A.C., the Ontario Veterinary College and the Macdonald Institute. I have no doubt that the Minister of Agriculture (Mr. Kennedy), on his return, will lay the plans of the Government before the House in some detail.

I know that the resumption of courses at the Macdonald Institute will be welcomed by our young women from the farms of the Province.

In passing, I think I should mention the promotion of Dr. A. L. MacNabb to his new post as Head of the Ontario Veterinary College. For many years he has headed the staff of the Health Department Laboratories, the second largest laboratory organization in North America. Dr. MacNabb is a public servant of the finest type. He is a scientist of the highest qualifications. He is a practical man, as evidenced by his work in supervising the farms operated at the Ontario Hospitals, all of which he has placed on a paying basis. I congratulate the Government on his selection; I congratulate the doctor on his promotion. I hope that a worthy successor may be found for the post he has vacated.

Union Stock Yards: By acquiring the Union Stock Yards, the Government has given a large measure of reassurance to our farmers. The Union Stock Yards' Board, under the chairmanship of W. R. Reek, our competent Deputy Minister of

Industrial and other research activities. The Council will  
co-ordinate information received and give it a place in the  
country's development.

As you know, the work of the C.A.C. has been some-  
what diversified because of the loss of some of the poli-  
tics in the Federal Government. This does not mean that  
things are not going on to co-ordinate the work which  
is of the C.A.C. The Council's research and the  
National Institute. I want to thank the Minister of  
Agriculture (Mr. Kennedy) for his interest, and for the advice  
of the Government, which has been in some detail.  
I hope that the Council will be able to do more for the  
National Institute and its research in the future when the  
the terms of the Institute.

In passing, I think I should mention the position  
of the A.I. Institute as it has not as yet of the Institute  
Veterinary College. For many years he has headed the staff  
of the National Institute of Veterinary Science. The Institute is a  
leading organization in North America. The Institute is a  
public servant of the people. It is a collection of the  
highest qualifications. It is a practical one, an efficient  
by his work in agriculture and food production in the Ontario  
Institute. All of which he has given to a young people. I  
appreciate the Government of his interest; I appreciate  
the doctor in the profession, I hope that a young scientist  
can be found for the post he has vacated.

Union Stock Exchanges. My secretary has been working  
with the Government has given a large number of research  
work to our Institute. The Union Stock Exchanges, under the  
management of Mr. R. Keel, our competent Deputy Minister of



Agriculture, includes three farm representatives, one representative of the commission men and one representative of the packers. We have, I think, a well-balanced and democratic board, and the change, I believe, is one which meets with the warm approval of our farmer community.

Labour: I am heartily in favour of the demands of the Premier for a Dominion-Provincial conference. As he points out, our wartime controls cease with the termination of the war, or shortly thereafter, and I think this measure is a necessity if we are to avoid post-war chaos. I am also utterly opposed to the action of the Federal Government in steadily moving in on the prerogatives of the provinces. Our best governments are those living close to the people, our municipal governments. By and large, they function efficiently; they are free from scandal; they get value for their money. Our provincial governments are our best guarantee of whatever we are to achieve in national unity. They reflect fairly accurately the views of large and reasonably similar sections of our population.

The Labour Court, established by a former government, and which we opposed at the time of establishment, has passed away, and I have not heard that there were any mourners. It has been replaced by the Labour Relations Board. This democratic board of seven members, with three representing labour and three the employers, and with the Chairman, Professor Jacob Finkleman, more or less holding the scales, if that is the right term, has disposed of almost all the four hundred cases submitted to it. Hearings before this board are prompt. The members of the board are functioning as reasonable men, delivering reasonable judgments, and the comparative peace on the industrial front in Ontario is to at least some





extent to the credit of this capable organization.

The Minister of Labour will submit amendments to the Workmen's Compensation Act, a fine measure standing to the credit of an earlier Conservative Government. As a general policy, the Government accepts the view that ultimately every employee shall have the measures of protection and security afforded by this measure.

It is only natural that some friction should ensue during the early period of application of such a far-reaching measure, but its benefits are already becoming apparent. I think that special credit is due for the provision made to help workers in the construction industry. The vacation with pay is scarcely applicable to the large number of men in this great industry, but the provision where a two per cent. bonus in the form of stamps attached to each employee's book, which may be cashed in yearly, gives a substantial bonus to the man who is more or less steadily employed, and certainly should encourage the thrifty workman.

I am glad to be informed that the system of factory inspection is being improved, and already results are apparent in the gradual improvement of working conditions in our factories.

Niagara Parks Commission: In passing, I feel I should congratulate the Government on the reorganization of the Niagara Parks Commission under the Chairmanship of the Labour Minister. The Commission in charge of this great national asset is a strong one, composed of men who know their subject, and who, as residents of the area primarily affected, will have, at heart, the steady and healthy development of the greatest tourist attraction in





2-20-45.  
Mr. Martin.

Canada.

HEALTH: While the Health Department has suffered less in recent months in the death of the Deputy Minister, Dr. B. T. McGhie, the Minister is fortunate in having at hand a worthy successor in the person of Dr. J. T. Phair, an official of many years' experience in the field of public health.

During the past year the groundwork has been laid for the establishment of public health units. Full development of this plan will necessarily await the return to civilian life of physicians, nurses and technicians now so largely engaged with the Armed Forces. The fact that already fifty-two nurses are in training for work ultimately in health units speaks well for the reception of this plan.

As is always the case in time of war, the incidence of venereal disease is causing considerable concern. However, it is worthy of note that there has been a great reduction in the last year, largely thanks to reorganization measures undertaken by the Health Department.

In the field of tuberculosis, diagnostic facilities have been increased, and the use of mass X-ray examination has been extended.

Other problems have been attacked, notably measures to combat cancer. An examination of local methods of protection of food supply is in progress.

Overcrowding in our mental hospitals is a subject that is causing very deep concern to officials in charge of this important phase of Health Department activity. There are approximately 15,000 mental patients in quarters actually suitable for not more than 10,000. The St. Thomas Hospital, with accommodation for about 1,800 patients, is



still on loan to the Federal Government. If and when this modern hospital is returned to the Province, some measure of relief will be afforded, but there still is a great deal to be done to find greater accommodation. At the Orillia Hospital for feeble-minded there are about 2,150 patients, with severe over-crowding in evidence. To alleviate this situation, an addition to hold 300 patients has been made at Orillia, and now nears completion. It has been impossible to launch a major construction programme during the war years, for neither labour nor material have been available. However, a programme of hospital construction will be given a high priority once the war is won. With fifty-seven departmental physicians serving in the Armed Forces, and with hundreds of nurses and attendants and other employees serving with the Forces, in various capacities, it has been difficult to maintain regulation standards. The warmest thanks of this House are due to the doctors, nurses and attendants who have cheerfully carried on in the face of extreme difficulty.

I should like to extend a word of congratulation to the Honourable the Minister of Health for the energy with which he has attacked the problems in the health field. Grants of \$500,000 have been made to the Cancer Treatment and Research Foundation. Grants of \$550,000 have been made to sanatoria to provide extensions for the accommodation of tubercular patients.

With respect to indigent patients in general hospitals, (this is very important, I think, to all of us,) the provincial grant has been raised from \$2.35 to \$2.75 a day in territory, largely in the North, where there is no municipal organization. Otherwise, throughout the province





the Government grant has been raised from sixty cents to seventy-five cents per day where the municipality co-operates by raising the municipal grant from \$1.75 to \$2 per day. This extension of the grant-in-aid system is in accordance with sound British practice. The traditional tendency in Britain is to use the grant-in-aid system, aiding strong local governments, but protecting their autonomy.

Welfare: Certain reorganization measures have been adopted in the important Department of Public Welfare.

In accordance with the pre-election undertaking, the maximum old-age pension has been increased from a \$23-per-month to a \$28-per-month maximum. Up to \$2,000, restrictions have been removed as to pensioners' estates. No longer does the pensioner have to impoverish himself to secure his small allowance. Nor is the small estate now absorbed by the "recoveries" which have hretofore been the rule. Up to date the Provincial Administration has been unable to prevail on the Federal Government to still further liberalize provisions in this matter.

Mothers' Allowances have been increased, where necessary, to the point where adequate subsistence is now provided.

For the numerous unemployables still on relief, the more liberal McHenry schedule of food allowances has been authorized.

All child welfare activities have been merged under one board headed by the Minister of Health. This board, of course, includes supervision of Children's Aid Society work, one of the most important and most humane activities in which the province is engaged.





The magnificent property of the Boys' School at Bowmanville, an institution founded by the former Ferguson administration, is still used as an internment camp for war prisoners, while the work of the school is carried on in cramped and inadequate quarters in two old houses. At Guelph, the Girls' School property is likewise on loan to Ottawa, while the work is carried on in two houses in Cobourg. I look forward to a resumption of the important task of caring for underprivileged children in proper quarters once the properties in question are returned to provincial control. It is not generally realized how much our services have been sacrificed in aid of the war effort.

Highways: In the person of the Minister of Highways we have a Minister who gained experience from five years in Opposition, and who brings the wisdom of seventeen years' of municipal experience to bear on his present task. He knows roads; he knows municipal officials; he knows human nature. He believes that a straight line is the shortest distance between two points. Under trying conditions he is giving sound, sane administration in one of the most important departments of government.

Necessarily, at this time, new construction is almost out of the question. As you all know, labour and material are not available, and as the Minister pointed out to the municipalities the other day, in these times you do not get much for your money where road work is concerned. We hope the county and municipal councils will be a little more fortunate in this road programme which will be carried on at the end of the war.

I give the Minister of Highways credit for abolishing the cumbersome "machinery rental" charge formerly paid to municipalities. The province now pays fifty per cent of



the cost of approved purchases of power machinery for municipal road work. The change is a welcome one. The provincial subsidy paid to municipalities on bridges has been increased by twenty-five per cent. where a county spends at least \$1,000 in a given year on a given structure or where a township spends \$500.

To aid municipal financing subsidies are paid twice yearly instead of once.

Notwithstanding shortage of men and material, some 226 miles of provincial highways were improved in 1944 by the laying of a gravel mulch surface. I do not know whether any hon. members of this House are familiar with that process of repairing roads, but under these pressing conditions it is most efficient and a quite satisfactory method. It is done quite cheaply and is very satisfactory. The Minister is fully aware that tourists will not drive on "dust" surfaces if they can avoid it, and I am glad that he is determined that his programme will include plans for close attention to tourist highways.

For the postwar period plans have been formulated for a four-year period. I understand that the Minister has decided to take measures to eliminate the Toronto to Barrie bottleneck, a measure of the greatest importance to the tourist industry in this district. Extensions both east and west are contemplated for the Queen Elizabeth Way. This is also important in assisting tourist traffic through our main ports of entry.





I should also like to congratulate the Minister in meeting each of our county councils or their road committees during the short period he has been in office. I do not want to let this opportunity pass to extend our thanks to the hon.

Minister of Highways for his great effort that he has put forth in this emergency of snow that we have had, the greatest snowfall we have had in years. I am sure we all appreciate what he has done to keep the main highways open, because it has not been done without a great deal of effort. He is setting a fine example in furthering inter-governmental co-operation. I should like also to add a word of commendation to the co-operation of the hon. members in all their difficulties and complaints. The work in this connection speaks a great deal for the efficient departmental organization. The City of Toronto may look and learn from his work in this organization.

Planning and Development; May I congratulate my friend, the hon. member for Toronto, St. George Riding, on his elevation to cabinet rank. He is a young member who has an impressive scholastic record, and who has gained distinction in his profession. As Minister of Planning and Development he is charged with the duty of co-operating with municipalities in working out plans for the postwar period. Already the department has achieved progress in furthering plans for flood control in the Thames Valley and in the Ganaraska Valley in the Port Hope area. Plans are also under way for extending the Grand River conservation scheme which has already accomplished much for the section served by the Shand dam at Fergus. These plans all include





features relating not only to flood control, but also the prevention of erosion, and the furthering of reforestation. It seems regrettable that we have to give so much attention to flood control when we are destroying the very things that would prevent so much water from running off in such a short time, and I think this government can do very well in having a policy of forest conservation which will prevent such extreme floods from time to time. I believe the Department of Planning and Development can accomplish much for the benefit of all our people.

Provincial Secretary: I think our Provincial Secretary deserves a special word of commendation. He has a number of departments to handle and all present their problems. He is deservedly popular. His geniality is equalled only by the industry, intelligence and sound common sense with which he attacks the problem.

The Provincial Secretary did not wait for the passing of the Hours of Labour Act before putting his own house in order. He directed the initiation of the 48-hour week in the provincial reformatories and the 47 county and district goals of Ontario. This step is in line with modern progress and I know meets with public approval. It is a welcome measure of relief to the hundreds of employees which it affects.

Many of the provincial goals, in fact most of them, are not only obsolete, but relics of horse and buggy days. It may be a lengthy process, but I think that the municipalities will be glad to co-operate in the abolition of many of these



goals, and in joining in any reasonable scheme to have them replaced by provincial prisons, with facilities for a proper classification of inmates, and with provision for productive and health-giving work on the part of the prisoners. Prison reform in Ontario was launched by the late Hon. W.J. Hanna. In the present Secretary, Mr. Hanna has a worthy successor.

I am glad to learn that the Mimico Reformatory, commonly known as the Ontario Brick and Tile Plant, has been returned to the Province by the Dominion Government. This institution can now manufacture brick, tile and other ceramics for use in the building programme to follow the war. No more useful institution of its kind exists in Ontario.

The Provincial Secretary is also to be congratulated in his modernization of the Vital Statistics branch, where microfilm is now used in many important recording operations. Accurate vital statistics are increasingly necessary and will be ensured by the enactment of a new measure shortly to be considered by this House.

In conclusion, I wish to say a word of congratulation as to the leadership given by the Prime Minister of this Province. He has, in a short time, implemented almost to the full the 22-point program on which his government was elected. He has exploded the old idea that a party platform was something to be forgotten once power was achieved. He has stated on more than one occasion that he will continue to lay before this House legislation which he feels to be for the benefit of the people of Ontario and of Canada. If his program is unacceptable





to the majority of this Legislature his stand will be referred to the electorate; and in his position I most heartily agree.

In latter days some strange rumours have come from Ottawa. It has been suggested that Canada must have her national flag and her own national anthem. It has been suggested that Canada should look to membership in the Pan-American Union. All sorts of suggestions have been thrown out, and all with a view to weakening the British partnership. Let me say that I stand with the Prime Minister when he declares that so long as Ontario remains Ontario, the Union Jack will wave over this great province and we shall continue to sing "God Save the King" -- and mean it. I am proud of my citizenship in Canada, and in this Province of Ontario, but I am prouder still of my citizenship in the Commonwealth of Nations. And when our men and our women come back from the battlefields I know they will come back with the same feeling of pride in Britain and in British institutions, and they will help us through the years in making this a still greater part of "A Greater Empire than has been."

MR. HAROLD R. SCOTT (Peterborough): Mr. Speaker, in rising to second the motion of the hon. member for Haldimand-Norfold (Mr. Martin), I feel very diffident after having listened to such a masterly address.

The announced policy of the government to aim at the equalization of educational opportunity has been implemented by the following steps:





By the extension of the provincial scholarship scheme until it now affords more than 500 able students a chance at higher education which would otherwise have been denied them.

By the marvellous expansion of the township school area.

By the transportation of the older students to secondary schools.

By the development of a special type of rural high school.

And above all by the government's assumption of fifty per cent of the cost of elementary and secondary education in the province.

Increased emphasis is being placed on the teaching of history and citizenship.

The government has realized that the development of the pupil depends largely upon the skill and goodwill of the teacher, and the "Teaching Profession Act", has been a long stride towards conferring upon teaching the status of a "profession".

Education really begins in the home, and what opportunity is there for education in the tenements or congested low-rental areas? By reducing taxation on the homes we are going to have an increase in home owning. It has always been my contention that as long as you have these tenement, low-rental areas just so long will you have Communism, Socialism and every other kind of "ism", but let a man own his

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own home and have a stake in the community and see how quickly he drops these ideas so foreign to democracy.

The opening of the training centre in Toronto for ex-service men and women will prove a great boon and will give them a chance to readjust themselves to civilian life while at the same time learning a trade.

It will be an opportunity for the younger ones to catch up on their studies without having to go back to school and associate with those who were their juniors when they left; those who enlisted and have done their part in the war.

The provincial treasurer is to be congratulated on the outcome of his conferences with the treasurer of the province of Quebec on the matter of the overlapping of taxation. I feel that a great many other of our interprovincial and federal problems could soon be ironed away if we could have more of these conferences and what looks like impassable barriers would become bridges to link us more closely.

The opening of the Ontario Mining Institute in Haileybury is a new step and one that should be productive of good results. We have in the north part of my riding great areas of rocky land. In taking this up with the Department of Mines I find that surveys were made as follows: in 1852 and 3 and in 1907 and 8 -- doubtless these surveys were made in a Peterborough canoe. But in 1942 a survey was made by car. Now, as I am very conversant with the rocky areas in my riding -- and I presume it is the same in other areas -- I do not see



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how a man with a car could make a comprehensive mining survey over a very great area.

This opens up a great avenue of employment for our returned soldiers. Let those who wish to take it be given a thorough course in prospecting and minerology, then put out in groups under competent experts to make a thorough survey of this great area of rocky land which extends from Georgian Bay to Ottawa. Let it be at government expense and I do not doubt the province will receive back the cost many fold.

I am pleased to see that the Travel and Publicity Bureau is laying plans for the postwar tourist trade. I link with this my congratulations to the Commissioners of the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway, firstly on the financial success of the railway during the past year and secondly on the foresight they are using in preparing to take advantage of the great natural playground we have at our own door. We are specially fortunate in having as Chairman of this Commission, Colonel Reynolds, a man who knows and loves the north country and has the vision to see the possibilities of future expansion of the tourist trade.

Located as my riding is, not at the gateway to the Kawartha district, but in the very heart of it, the tourist industry is one of our best cash crops. I notice the Minister of Game and Fisheries (Mr. Dunbar) prick up his ears, and he will agree with me that we can spend all the money we like on advertising for tourists, but if they do





not get good sport when they are here, they will not come back again. I note that we are going to expand our fish hatcheries to assist nature, which is highly desirable. But as long as our spring floods are allowed to rise overnight, then fall as rapidly, natural increase cannot take place. Many of our game fish spawn in the spring in shallow waters near the shore and when rapid changes of water levels take place, the spawn is left to dry on the shore instead of hatching out and helping to keep our waters stocked. Temporary dams will help this but it does not go to the root of the problem.

In our efforts at conservation of the fish and game there will be openings for many of our returned men who will enjoy this type of work. I would suggest that the Department plan now a thorough course of training in both conservation of wild life and legal aspects of the job in preparation for the return of these men.

To get our tourists in to the lakes we must ask the Department of Highways to see that we have the roads. Our main highways are in excellent shape but the lakes lying along these highways are liable to be fished out, leaving the best sport in the more inaccessible lakes. We cannot ask the outlying municipalities with low assessments to assume total cost of these roads into these lakes, as the taxes from cottages would not begin to cover the cost but at the same time each cottager will spend from \$300 to \$500 annually in the larger shopping centres lying outside the



municipality.

Hand in glove with the opening up of more tourist areas, in a year or two will come a demand for hydro service, thus linking up another department of the government. The Commissioner of Hydro is to be congratulated on the excellent showing that his department made last year. To paraphrase a great statesman -- I nearly said "another great statesman" -- "Never did so few do so much with so little material." During the past year 433 miles of rural primary lines were added and service given to 10,000 new subscribers. I know that his department has plans for future rural expansion which will go a long way towards helping solve the problem of keeping the rising generation on the farm and will also help to solve many of our postwar unemployment problems.

Peterborough city is highly industrialized and to keep the wheels of these industries turning we must have electricity. Located as we are on the Trent Canal system we have quite a power development at our own door, but in dry seasons especially, and, to a certain extent at all times, we must purchase power from the Hydro Electric system. I feel we hear too much about potential power going to waste in far away places without examining our own resources to see what can be done to develop or restore them.

This links up the Department of Lands and Forests with Game and Fisheries and Hydro in that many of the watersheds of our district have been denuded of timber, firstly, by man, then by fires, permitting the snow and ice to go away



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in one grand rush of waters first thing in the spring instead of melting slowly in the shade of the forest, soaking into the ground and seeping gradually into our lakes and streams to maintain a constant level of water through the summer. This is also the explanation why so many farmers' wells have gone dry and they have to haul water for their live stock and why so many sub-marginal farm lands have been eroded or become mere areas of blow sand, fit neither for man nor beast.

I am glad to see the government taking the attitude that our forests are not just a milch cow for the present, but a heritage we should pass on to coming generations. The experiments for the control of insect pests and disease will mean the salvation of thousands of acres of good timber.

Most especially I am interested in the government's attitude towards reforestation. In the northern part of my riding are great areas of crown land. Some of this is covered with timber and under licence to the lumbering interests, but there are many thousands of acres that have been cut over and let revert to the ground, and then burnt over. Too many people do not realize that the soil from which we raise our best crops is merely decayed foliage and when a forest fire goes over an area it not only burns the standing timber but the soil as well, which is really a form of peat. These areas lie there and produce a crop of white birch and poplar which seem to seed themselves and have little commercial value. We are faced with the potential problem of postwar unemploy-





ment during the period of transition from wartime to peacetime production, and with the definite problem of our returned soldiers, some of whom will not want to take on an inside job and in other cases for reasons of health they will be better outside. Let us become future-generation conscious, and, if necessary, go in debt for the future to give employment to these men in planting trees which in sixty to one hundred years will pay back many fold the investment we now make, besides, being of immediate benefit to the Departments of Game and Fisheries, Hydro and Agriculture through maintaining constant water levels.

Let it become part of our school curriculum to teach the children the benefits to be derived from this. I do not suggest to the hon. Minister of Education ( Mr. Drew) that the teacher set aside a period for this, but let there be a specialist who will go from school to school. Children are always interested in an outsider who comes bearing a message, and it is to these children we must sell the idea, because it is they and their children who will reap the greatest benefit from this undertaking. In addition to their school flower beds let them have tree seedling beds, then follow through and do their own transplanting.

There is no phase of government that offers so much potential employment as does this department; first, in the protection of the forests, then in the management of them and in the reforestation of burnt over areas; then in cutting of timber, the processing to lumber, wallboards, plastics, etc. All these processes have received a great impetus during the



war and will contribute largely to our postwar economy.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I am sure the House will agree with me that this is not visionary planning but sound, concrete propositions that can be carried out and will go a long way toward solving many of our postwar problems, but they can only be carried out, Mr. Speaker, if we forget that we are Grits, Tories, C.C.F., Labour Progressive or what have you. Let us forget this eternal sparring for political advantage and remember that the electors of Ontario, whether they used good judgement or not, sent us here to legislate for the present, the immediate future and the distant future. Let us all put our shoulders to the wheel and make this Ontario of ours, not a visionary Utopia, but a real one.

Mr. Speaker, I take great pleasure in seconding the motion that the Speech from the Throne be adopted.

MR. E.B. JOLLIFFEE (Leader of the Opposition):

Mr. Speaker, I move the adjournment of the debate.

Motion agreed to and debate adjourned.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, I move the adjournment of the House.

MR. E.B. JOLLIFFEE (Leader of the Opposition): Would the hon. Prime Minister indicate the nature of to-morrow's business?

MR. DREW: Yes. We will proceed with the bills on the Order Paper, and this debate will be adjourned until Thursday.

Motion agreed to and the House adjourned at 4.17 p.m.

(Page 135 follows.)





THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

FIFTH DAY

Toronto, Ontario,  
Wednesday,  
February 21, 1945.

SPEAKER: Honourable William J. Stewart, C.B.E.

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The House met at three o'clock.

Prayers.

MR. SPEAKER: Presenting petitions.

Reading and receiving petitions.

Presenting reports by committees.

Motions.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, I move, seconded by Mr. Blackwell, that Mr. Reynolds, Member for the electoral district of Leeds, be appointed chairman of the Committee of the Whole House for the present session.

MR. ROBERT THORNBERRY (Hamilton Centre): Mr. Speaker I would like to move an amendment to that motion. I would like to move that the hon. member for Dovercourt (Mr. Duckworth) be appointed chairman, in view of the demonstration of his wide experience and knowledge of procedure.

MR. DREW: Mr. Speaker, in presenting this motion, I want one thing to be quite clearly understood. I had hoped that the hon. member who acted as Chairman of the whole House last year (Mr. Patterson) would continue this year; he indicated that he did not wish to do so, and I may say that I have delayed producing this motion in the hope that he might reconsider, because he has given to this Legislature impartial and good judgment, and I should have been very happy to have





introduced a motion that he act as Chairman.

However, it was on his own request that he is not, and for that reason I am moving the motion that one whom I think we may consider to be the dean of the House, should act as Chairman for this session.

MR. DUCKWORTH: An hon. member got up and suggested my name. It would not be right if I did not support it. And I think he is right. Why should I object?

Motion agreed to.

Mr. DUCKWORTH: You declared the motion carried, Mr. Speaker, and it was not even voted upon.

MR. SPEAKER: Introduction of bills.

HON. WESLEY G. THOMPSON: (Minister of lands and Forests) Mr. Speaker, I move, seconded by Mr. Daley, that leave be given to introduce a bill entitled, "An Act to amend the Counties' Reforestation Act," and that same be now read for the first time.

Motion agreed to, and bill read the first time.

HON. WESLEY G. THOMPSON (Minister of Lands and Forests): Mr. Speaker, I move, seconded by Mr. Daley, that leave be given to introduce a bill entitled, "An Act to Amend the Crown Timber Act," and that same be now read for the first time.

Motion agreed to, and bill read the first time.

MR. GARFIELD ANDERSON (Fort William): Mr. Speaker, would the hon. minister explain the bill, please?

MR. THOMPSON: The section repealed provides for payment by certain townships of two per cent of the dues in respect of timber cut on government road allowances. That money, so received, was to be spent on the highways. The amount involved was so small, that the cost of accounting is more than the revenue received from it.

MR. HARRY C. NIXON (Brant): What was the purport of the first bill, may I ask?



MR. THOMPSON: The authority now vested in townships and districts without councils is proposed to be extended to municipal township in organized districts, with regard to reforestation.

Mr. Speaker, I move, seconded by Mr. Daley, that leave be given to introduce a bill entitled "An Act respecting Forest Engineers," and that same be now read for the first time.

Motion agreed to and bill read the first time.

MR. GEORGE I. HARVEY (Sault Ste Marie): Mr. Speaker, would the hon. minister explain the intent of the bill?

MR. THOMPSON: The purpose of this bill is to provide the province of Ontario with trained men, certified by examination, as being capable of preparing plans suitable for the management of forests, particularly on crown lands.

MR. WILLIAM J. GRUMMETT (Cochrane South): Mr. Speaker, before the Orders of the Day are called, I wish to rise on a point of privilege to protest an article appearing in the Windsor Daily Star, of Monday, February 19th. A part of the item reads as follows:

"It had been rumoured that W. J. Grummett, C.C.F., Cochrane South, might have leanings toward the Progressive Conservatives, but the opposition holds Dr. Grummett to be one of its most reliable members and he himself protested the rumour hotly. In fact, he has been acting as chairman of the party caucus."

Mr. Speaker, this report is utterly false in every statement. In the first place, I am not a doctor. In the second place, I have no leanings towards the Progressive Conservatives. I might say that in all my voting experience I have voted once for the Conservatives, and some considerable time ago I did vote a couple of times for the Liberals, but that was before I reached the age of discretion.





Mr. Speaker, I am proud of the fact that many years ago, even before the C.C.F. was so organized, I was working and campaigning for labour candidates in Northern Ontario. That was prior to the Regina conference. After the Regina conference I was at one of the first C.C.F. conferences held in Northern Ontario, and at that time I joined the C.C.F. party, and I do not intend at any time to cross the floor.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I may say that rumours of this kind are vile and treacherous. We have traced this down and I, on my part, am satisfied where it originated, and in that connection I can only say we could not expect anything else from the person whom I accuse as the source of this rumour. This party, rebuffed in his attempts to attach himself to the body of the C.C.F. party, like a barnacle to the body of a whale, is now frantically trying to attack the C.C.F. party by attacking personally members of that party.

Mr. Speaker, we deplore attacks of that kind upon our members, and I can assure you that we all -- the C.C.F. -- are one hundred per cent behind our leader, and will remain so.

MR. DUCKWORTH: Mr. Speaker --

MR. SPEAKER: I recognize the hon. member for Prescott (Mr. Belanger).

MR. AURELIEN BELANGER (Prescott): Mr. Speaker, as a matter of privilege -- and in fairness to the Prime Minister -- there is a question I should like to put to the hon. Prime Minister of the province. His answer will be of great -- I might say paramount -- importance to one-tenth of the citizens of this province, and very many national groups, and possibly perhaps for different reasons, ad-





verse one to the other, to every citizen of the province of Ontario.

I am quoting from the Montreal Standard of December 9th, in which it is stated:

"Beverley Baxter, noted English author" --

and incidentally he is a member of the British Parliament, well known in Canada I am sure.

--quoted Premier George Drew of Ontario as follows during the recent visit of the latter to England:

" 'I want British stock for Ontario. We can take thousands of your people. The one thing that can keep the French-Canadian pressure within bounds is a strong Ontario, peopled by British stock. That is why I rejoice that so many British girls are coming back as Canadian soldiers' wives. We need them and want them.' "

I will not comment, of course, until I get from the hon. Prime Minister his answer as to whether he is properly quoted by Beverley Baxter, or not.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): If the hon. member had sent this to me before I would have had the advantage of seeing the article, but I certainly have no recollection of making such statement.

MR. SPEAKER: Orders of the day.

MR. JOSEPH B. SALSBERG (St. Andrew): Mr. Speaker, I would crave your indulgence for a moment --

MR. SPEAKER: I am sorry. The House makes the rules, not me. I am here to enforce them. I am sorry, but if I give you the privilege, I will have to give it to other hon. members.

Orders of the Day.





HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, I move the House now resolve itself into a committee of the whole.

Motion agreed to; the House in Committee, Mr. Reynolds in the chair.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Order No. 2

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Second order. House in committee on Bill No. 25, "An Act to provide for the voting of Active Service Voters at a General Election to the Assembly," Mr. Blackwell.

THE CHAIRMAN: Bill No. 25, "An Act to provide for the voting of Active Service Voters at a General Election to the Assembly." Shall section 1 form part of the Bill?

Motion agreed to.

THE CHAIRMAN: Shall section 2 form part of the Bill?

MR. E. B. JOLLIFFE (Leader of the Opposition): Mr. Chairman, before we take up section 2: I believe that the hon. Attorney General is going to move an amendment. I think it should be read, and I presume it will be.

MR. BLACKWELL: Yes, Mr. Chairman.

When the Bill was discussed in principle, on second reading, I indicated at that time that when section 2 was reached I would move the amendments indicated at that time.

MR. M. F. HEPBURN (Elgin): I might suggest the Prime Minister might better spank his unruly member right out in our presence, and not take him into the wood shed.

HON. GEORGE H. DUNBAR (Provincial Secretary): That is quite a good joke, but we who have been in this House for a number of years have seen some hon. members who should perhaps have been led out of the House.



MR. GEORGE A. DUBOIS (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker,  
I move the House now resolve itself into a committee of the  
whole.

Motion agreed to; the House in Committee, Mr.

Reynolds in the chair.

MR. GEORGE A. DUBOIS (Prime Minister): Order No. 2

ORDER OF THE HOUSE: Second Order. House in

Committee on Bill No. 22, "An Act to provide for the voting  
of Active Service Forces at a General Election to the  
Assembly," Mr. Macdonald.

THE CHAIRMAN: Bill No. 22, "An Act to provide for  
the voting of Active Service Forces at a General Election  
to the Assembly." Shall we read a first part of the Bill?  
Motion agreed to.

THE CHAIRMAN: Shall we read a first part of the

Bill?

MR. E. B. FOLLIOT (Leader of the Opposition): Mr.  
Chairman, before we take up section 2, I believe that the  
Hon. Attorney General is going to move an amendment. I  
think it should be read, and I presume it will be.

MR. MACDONALD: Yes, Mr. Chairman.

When the Bill was discussed in Committee, on second  
reading, I indicated at that time that when section 2 was  
reached I would move the amendments indicated at that time.  
MR. A. J. HEDDERLEY (Opposition): I think perhaps the

Prime Minister might prefer to speak his amendments right out  
in our presence, and not take him into the wood shed.

MR. GEORGE A. DUBOIS (Prime Minister): That

is quite a good joke, but we who have been in this House for  
a number of years have seen some hon. members who should  
perhaps have been led out of the House.

MR. HEPBURN (Elgin): Do you feel better now?

MR. DUNBAR: Yes, how do you feel?

THE CHAIRMAN: Order.

MR. BLACKWELL: Well, I had no desire to hurry the House at all, nor to deprive some of the members of their obvious desire to relish a certain thing, but if the incident is closed, for the moment, I will now proceed.

THE CHAIRMAN: Proceed.

MR. BLACKWELL: I now move in section 2, subsection 1, following the words "the Chief Election Officer" in the second line, there should be inserted the words: "appointed under the Election Act, 1945." And I further move that at the end of the second line in subsection 1 of section 2, there be added the following words; and the words are:

"for obtaining the votes of Active Service voters including prisoners of war."

MR. GRUMMETT: Would the hon. Attorney General mind repeating that?

MR. BLACKWELL: Yes, I shall be very happy to do so. May I ask the hon. gentleman if he desires me to read both of them?

MR. GRUMMETT: The last one.

MR. WILLIAMS: Will you repeat the first one, for my benefit?

MR. BLACKWELL: Yes, I shall be very happy to do so.

The first of the small amendments is moved as follows: Section 2, subsection 1, in the second line, after the words "Chief Election Officer" to insert the following words: "appointed under the Election Act of 1945."

And in the same line, the second amendment, moved as follows, after the word "regulation" at the very end of the line, add the following words: "for obtaining the votes



MR. HURBURN (Rising): Do you feel better now?

MR. DUNBAR: Yes, how do you feel?

THE CHAIRMAN: Order.

MR. BLACKWELL: Well, I had no desire to hurry

the House at all, nor to deprive some of the members of their

obvious desire to refresh a certain thing, but is the

incident is closed, for the moment, I will now proceed.

THE CHAIRMAN: Proceed.

MR. BLACKWELL: I now move in resolution 2, subsection 1

following the words "the Chief Election Officer" in the

second line, there should be inserted the words "appointed

under the Election Act, 1922." And I further move that at

the end of the second line in subsection 1 of section 2, there

be added the following words; and for words after

"for obtaining the votes of active persons whose names

appear on the list."

MR. CRUMMETT: Would the hon. Attorney General mind

repeating that?

MR. BLACKWELL: Yes, I shall be very happy to do so.

Now I ask the hon. Gentleman if he desires me to read

part of that?

MR. CRUMMETT: The last one.

MR. WILLIAMS: Will you repeat the first one, for the

benefit?

MR. BLACKWELL: Yes, I shall be very happy to do so.

The first of the staff amendments is now as

follows: Section 2, subsection 1, in the second line after

the words "Chief Election Officer" to insert the following

words: "appointed under the Election Act of 1922."

And in the same line, the second amendment, moved

as follows, after the word "regulation" at the very end of

the line, add the following words: "for obtaining the votes



of Active Service voters, including prisoners of war."

THE CHAIRMAN: Shall subsection 1 as amended form part of the Bill.

MR. BLACKWELL: Just a moment, Mr. Chairman. I think if I may make a suggestion for the convenience of the House, I feel that the attitude of some hon. members of the House will be directed to that section as a whole, and for that reason if I may have your leave to do so, so that all the amendments relating to the whole of the section may be before the House, I shall proceed now and move the last of the amendments I indicated I would move.

MR. JOLLIFFE: That is very desirable.

MR. BLACKWELL: In the same section, that is section 2, I move that there be added a subsection numbered "3", which reads as follows:

"Subsection 3: Regulations made under this section shall have no effect unless the Chief Election Officer has certified over his signature that in the preparation of the regulations he has consulted with the Chief Electoral Officer for Canada, and that the regulations are, subject to section 3, as nearly as may be in the same form and to the same effect as the Canadian War Service Voting Regulations, 1944, and the Prisoners of War Voting Regulations, 1944, being Schedules "A" and "B" respectively to an Act to provide regulations enabling Canadian war service electors to exercise their franchise and Canadian prisoners of war to vote by proxy at any general election held during the present war; also to provide amendments to the Dominion Election Act, 1938, consequential to such regulations that are made necessary by the advent of the said war, being chapter 26 of the statutes passed in the fifth session of the 19th Parliament of Canada."

Mr. Chairman I have now moved the three amendments, with relation to Section 2, which I indicated on second reading I would move.

Accordingly, the whole of Section 2, amended as then





proposed, is now before the House.

MR. MITCHELL F. HEPBURN (Elgin): Those of us in this corner of the House are under a handicap, inasmuch as we have not a copy of the Bill, as amended.

I wonder if the hon. Attorney-General would supply us with such a copy?

MR. BLACKWELL: My understanding, Mr. Chairman, was, although there was not a printed amendment, an amendment was made available, to the hon. member from Elgin (Mr. Hepburn) on Monday. If he has mislaid it, for his convenience I have here another copy of the Act, which I believe has that amendment in it, and I will make it available to him.

MR. HARRY C. NIXON (Brant): I presume the hon. Minister (Mr. Blackwell) will have the Bill reprinted before we ask a third reading.

MR. BLACKWELL: Mr. Chairman, I feel that the Bill should be reprinted before a third reading is passed.

MR. EDWARD B. JOLLIFFE (Leader of the Opposition): I quite agree that it should be reprinted before the third reading, and I raised no objection at all to the Bill being taken into committee to-day. However, I am not in a position to complain, having seen the proposed amendment on Monday.

One or two of the hon. members have just suggested to me in a case of this kind it would be better to have an amendment of such importance in the hands of all the hon. members of the House before it is taken in Committee.



proposed, is now before the House.

MR. BISMARCK: Mr. Chairman (Sigsbee), I have to say

this report of the House is under a calendar, and

as we have not a copy of the bill, as amended.

I wonder if the bill, as amended, would

be sent to the committee?

MR. BISMARCK: Mr. Chairman, Mr. Chairman,

and, although there was not a printed statement, as

amendment was made available, so the bill, as amended, is

before (Mr. Bismarck) on Monday. It is now before the

for his convenience I have here another copy of the bill,

which I believe has that amendment in it, and I will

send it available to him.

MR. HARRY C. WILSON (Newark): I presume the bill

whether (Mr. Bismarck) will have the bill reported

before we see a third reading.

MR. BISMARCK: Mr. Chairman, I feel that

the bill should be reported before a third reading is

made.

MR. EDWARD A. WILSON (leader of the opposition):

I quite agree that it should be reported before the

third reading, and I release no objection as to the

bill being taken into committee to-day. However, I do

not in a position to explain, having been the proposed

amendment on Sunday.

One or two of the New York members have just suggested

to me in a case of this kind it would be better to

have an amendment of such importance in the hands of the

the New York members of the House before it is taken in

Committee.

I may not be the person to raise such a point, because I did not make any objection, but I think that would be good practice. I might say, also, the effect of these amendments is to require that any regulations made shall be certified by the chief election officer of this province, to be as closely as may be the same as the Federal regulations which are already on the Federal Statute books, and I think it might be drawn to the attention of the House that the hon. members have, on their desks, the Canadian War Services Voting Regulations of 1944, being schedules A and B to the Dominion Act.

MR. BLACKWELL: I am sorry, Mr. Chairman, Schedule B is unfortunately not in this pamphlet which is termed the Canadian War Services Voting Regulations. You have to go to the Act for it. For some reason it was not printed in the pamphlet.

MR. JOLLIFFE: The Attorney-General is quite correct. The more important of the two schedules is the one relating to the conduct of a direct vote by all those who are not prisoners of war, which is contained in the booklet which the members have on their desks. For the purpose of clarifying the matter, may I say that we regard the amendments now proposed by the hon. Attorney-General as a substantially important improvement on the original Bill in that they do relate this Bill and the machinery to be established under this Bill to the existing Dominion regulations which are on the Dominion Statute books and to which we can refer at any time. Our position, however, is still what it was stated to be the other day, namely, that it would be preferable to incorporate in our own Statute Books, as schedules to our own Act, the Ontario regula-



I may not be the person to raise such a point, because I did not make any objection, but I think that would be good practice. I should say, also, that of these amendments is to require that the Commission make shall be satisfied by the added evidence of this province, so as to satisfy as may be the fact of the Federal regulations which are already on the subject. Several books, and I think it might be wise to the attention of the House that the Commission have, on their hands, the Commission for Federal Regulations of 1944, being scheduled 1 and 2 to the Commission for Mr. Macmillan. I am sorry, Mr. Macmillan, because it is unfortunately not in this pamphlet which is issued the Commission for Federal Regulations. The fact is so in the Act for it. For some reason it was not printed in the pamphlet.

Mr. Macmillan: The Attorney-General is quite correct. The more important of the two scheduled is the one relating to the conduct of a district vote of all kinds and the not intimate of war, which is contained in the book in which the members have on their desks. For the purpose of clarifying the matter, say I say that we regard the amendments now proposed by the hon. Attorney-General as a substantially important improvement on the original Bill in that they do relate this Bill and the necessity to be established under this Bill to the existing provision regarding which are on the Commission's books and so forth, we can refer at any time. Our position, however, is still what it was stated to be the other day, namely, that it would be preferable to incorporate in one our Statute books, as scheduled to our own lot, the various regulations.



tions, whatever we may agree upon with the Dominion they shall be, and our position still is that an attempt ought to be made for the proper representatives of this province to reach an agreement with the Dominion, so that at this Session we can include with our Bill the regulations which would be operative in the event of a war-time election.

MR. ROBERT LAURIER (Ottawa, East): I would like to ask the hon. gentleman what he means by this when he amends the Section to say, and I read, "An Act to provide franchise by Proxy". How can he? I would like to know the process by which the war prisoners will vote, unless he has an agreement with Geneva. In other words, what I mean to say is, we want to know that if we want information from our own prisoners, -- as well as those who are wounded of our own Canadian forces, -- we have to deal through Geneva, and how can the hon. member tell them they can have a vote, unless he has an agreement with someone or other? I hope I make myself clear.

MR. BLACKWELL: In view of the fact I heard with the greatest difficulty only a part of the hon. member's question, I wonder if the hon. member from Elgin would explain it for me.

MR. M.F. HEPBURN (Elgin): The hon. member my colleague, is quite capable of doing that. He wants to know how you can provide for voting by proxy, so far as the prisoners are concerned, without contacting Geneva, who are in contact with our prisoners of war.

MR. BLACKWELL: Mr. Chairman, all I can say to the hon. member about that is that it is a similar difficulty to that of our own Select Committee of this Legislature.





The Committee functioning for the House of Commons at Ottawa, established regulations that would enable, insofar as possible, votes to be taken from prisoners of war. Quite obviously, they cannot vote by ballot. Quite obviously, in spite of the best-drawn regulations and the best arrangements that may be made, there will be no doubt be many breakdowns in the effort to take the votes of all prisoners of war by proxy. After all, the hon. member for Brant is in a good position to inform the House of the difficulties of the proxy system, having regard to the great breakdown he experienced in implementing it, and under these circumstances I am not prepared to give this House any assurance that the effort to take the vote of all prisoners of war by proxy will be a perfect thing, but we do feel, and I speak as Chairman of the Committee, that that is an important recommendation to this House. What we do think should be down in the event of a wartime election in the province of Ontario is to take every step that can be taken to ensure that as many prisoners of war do cast their votes in the election as possible.

MR. ROBERT LAURIER (Ottawa East): I would like to ask the Attorney-General what move he has made to find out how that vote can be taken. Can he tell the House what moves he has made, as far as the prisoners of war are concerned?

MR. BLACKWELL: Would the hon. member wish me at this point, to read the Dominion Regulation, which, unfortunately, in this respect, is found only in the statute? I would be quite happy to read it to the House.

MR. LAURIER: I am not asking the hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Blackwell) to read me the Act, because I have



THE DISTRICTS FORMING THE 224th DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA 47

1. The first step is to identify the problem or goal. This involves understanding the current situation and what needs to be achieved.

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JULY 10 1954

[illegible]

seen it, but I want him to tell me what assurance these prisoners of war will have in some way or other -- what means has he within the amendment whereby they can vote? I am not concerned, as far as the federal Act is concerned, because I know for some months the Drew Government has been falling out with the Dominion, so as to keep their little glory, if I can call it so, but I am concerned with -- I want to know what assurance the Attorney General can give me whereby he has contacted those authorities where he can assure me that these prisoners of war will vote. That is a legal question, and as a legal man he should answer without any sort of equivocation.

MR. BLACKWELL: Mr. Chairman, I feel that in view of the question I should take adequate time --

MR. LAURIER: Louder.

MR. BLACKWELL: I will try to do better for you than you did for me.

MR. LAURIER: I would like to hear you.

MR. BLACKWELL: I hope you do.

MR. LAURIER: Wrongly, perhaps, but, in any event --

MR. BLACKWELL: What the hon. member is concerned with, Mr. Chairman, is what agencies, I presume, do the Government of the province of Ontario possess to make necessary the external arrangements to take the prisoner of war vote, and the answer is "None", and it is for that reason that it was recognized by the Select Committee of the Legislature that it was perfectly idle for this Legislature to piously pass an Act whereby there would be a direct vote for the Services, including the prisoners of war, without first having an indication from the Government at Ottawa, from the election officials at Ottawa and





those responsible for the three Services, at Ottawa, that we would have the co-operation of the Dominion officials in implementing the regulations that were as near as might be to the Federal Regulations. I feel I should review that, and perhaps the final part of my answer should be that on the second reading of the Bill I gave an explanation of the trip of the representatives of the Committee and of our officials to Ottawa, the conference with the Government there and with the officials, and I tabled the exchange of correspondence by which it was indicated that the Federal Government and the Federal officials were prepared to co-operate with the administration of the province of Ontario in carrying out an election under the regulations as nearly the same as the Dominion regulations as possible.

I think that probably answers it.

MR. JOLLIFFE: (Leader of the Opposition): I think in view of the question which was put to the hon. Attorney-General, that the House should be more fully informed about the proposed proxy voting for the prisoners of war.

Now, I am particularly interested that the House should be informed, because I was a member of the Select Committee which considered this problem, and, as a result of which the present Bill is now before the House. We came, I think, to the same conclusion as the Committee of the Dominion House, namely, that it was not physically possible to obtain a direct vote from the prisoners of war, Geneva or no Geneva, and therefore what we have recommended to the House with respect to the prisoners of war is that they should vote by proxy in the same way as the prisoners of war will vote in the next Federal election, by proxy.

these proposals for the House, as before, and  
we would like the co-operation of the House  
in implementing the proposals that we are  
about to make. I feel I should  
thank you, and perhaps the House, for the  
fact that on the second reading of the Bill I have an ex-  
planation of the Bill of the responsibilities of the Com-  
mission and of our officials in office, the Commission will  
the Government have and the officials, and I should  
the attitude of co-operation be shown in the House and  
the Federal Government and the House officials will  
projected to co-operate with the Commission of the House  
of Canada in carrying out its duties with the Commission  
as quickly as possible as the Commission requires it.

I think that probably answers it.

Mr. Volpert: Member of the Opposition: I think  
one of the questions asked was one to the House.  
General, that the House should be made fully informed about  
the proposed Bill, and the House of Commons of all.  
Now, I am particularly interested that the House  
should be informed, because I was a member of the House  
Committee which considered the Bill, and we were  
of which the House Bill is now before the House. So  
now, I think, to the same Commission as the Commission  
of the Canadian House, namely, that it was not possible  
possible to obtain a direct vote from the House of  
the House of Commons, and therefore what we have  
recommended to the House also appears on the House of  
the House of Commons. I think they should vote on the Bill and  
the House of Commons will vote in the House of Commons.

election, Mr. Volpert.



MR. LAURIER: I do not know how it can be done by proxy.

MR. JOLLIFFE: I am about to inform the House.

MR. LAURIER: May I ask the hon. gentleman, How can he go into Germany, where we have prisoners of war, and ask them to vote by proxy?

MR. JOLLIFFE: I will be pleased to answer that.

MR. LAURIER: You might have ideas.

MR. JOLLIFFE: The point is this, if the hon. members will look at Schedule B to the amendments to the Dominion Election Act passed at the 1944 Session of the Dominion Parliament, he will find the prisoners of war are to vote by proxy in this way: their next of kin will be presumed to be their proxy. There is no question of communicating with the prisoners of war through Geneva or any other way. That was found to be impossible or impracticable. Under Section 5 of Schedule B it is provided in the Dominion Regulations that "Every person who while on service or duty relating to the present war became a prisoner of war as herein defined, shall be entitled to vote by proxy at a General Election, such proxy being his next-of-kin, who is officially recorded as such at Headquarters."

MR. LAURIER: May I interrupt? I suppose when you vote the hon. member for York, East, will be your proxy.

MR. JOLLIFFE: It so happens that the proper authorities of the three services have recorded the next-of-kin of each prisoner of war, or they are supposed to have recorded them, and the effect of Section 5 is that "such proxy shall be his next-of-kin, who is officially recorded as such at Headquarters, and such vote shall be cast in



MR. TOLSON: I am not sure how it can be done by

proxy.

MR. TOLSON: I am about to follow the House.

MR. TOLSON: May I ask the Hon. Chairman, how

can we do into Germany, where we have presence of war,

and see them to vote by proxy?

MR. TOLSON: I will be pleased to answer that.

MR. TOLSON: You might have asked.

MR. TOLSON: The point is this, if the law

perhaps will look at Article 2 of the Constitution to

the American Election but cannot at the last Session of

the American Election, as will then the presence of

we are to vote by proxy in 1945. That is all of

it will be provided to be that way. There is no

question of communication with the presence of war

through Senate or any other way. That was taken to be

impossible on legislative. Under Section 2 of

Article 2 it is provided in the American Constitution

that "Every person who shall be sworn or who shall

be the President shall be sworn a President of the United

States. He shall be elected in each State by electors

chosen in each State in such manner as the Legislature

of each State may determine. The electors in each State

shall have the qualifications for electors in that State."

MR. TOLSON: May I interpose I suppose when you

vote the two - second for John East, will be your proxy.

MR. TOLSON: It is supposed that the proper

authentication of the proxy should be provided in the next of-

the of each person of war, or they are supposed to have

recorded cases, and the effect of Section 2 is that "Each

proxy shall be his next-of-kin, who is officially recorded

as such at Headquarters, and such vote shall be cast in

the polling division in which such next-of-kin is a qualified elector." So that the scheme of the thing is the chief electoral officer will obtain from Headquarters a list of the next-of-kin of all prisoners of war, and will then advise the local returning officer of the names of those next-of-kin; if they are qualified electors they will receive a certificate enabling them to vote by proxy for the prisoners of war. That is the scheme of the Dominion Regulations, and the Attorney\*General's proposed amendments provide that our regulations are to be as closely as may be the same as the Dominion Regulations, and we are bound to rely, for the moment, on the general assurance of the Dominion authorities that they will co-operate in requiring their servants to extend to us the same facilities as they must extend to the Chief Electoral Officer under the Federal Legislation.

I think it is important the House should know that because of the difficulties involved, and because we cannot proceed through Geneva, as the hon. member suggested, it was concluded by both the Dominion and Ontario Committees that it would be necessary for a proxy vote to be cast by the next of kin of the prisoners of war.

MR. LAURIER: Mr. Chairman, I would like the Leader to explain his situation, because I feel he should be the Attorney-General in Mr. Drew's Government, and have the position Mr. Blackwell has at the present moment.

HON. LESLIE M. FROST (Provincial Treasurer): This was a non-partisan Committee, and the hon. member sitting at his right for South Grey, and the member behind him



The Police Division is which each day of this is a  
qualified officer. It is the name of the thing is  
the chief electrical officer will consist from headquarters  
a list of the name of this of all prisoners of war, and  
will then advise the local reporting officer of the name  
of those name of this; it is the name of this  
that will receive a certificate of this is the  
of proof for the prisoners of war. That is the name  
of the American Republics, and the name of this  
proposed amendments provide that the name of this  
to be as closely as possible to the name of this  
legislation, and we are going to help, for the name  
on the general situation of the name of this  
that they will co-operate in providing their services  
to assist to in the same facilities as they may receive  
to the United States of America under the Federal

Legislation.

I think it is important that you should know  
the names of the officials involved, and the  
we cannot proceed through them, we are not. We must  
regarding, it is concluded by the name of this  
to be as closely as possible to the name of this  
to be as closely as possible to the name of this

Mr.

MR. TOLSON: Mr. Tolson, I would like the  
leader to explain his situation, because I feel he should  
be the attorney-general in Mr. Tolson's Government, and that  
the position Mr. Tolson has at the present moment.  
MR. TOLSON: I think it is important that you should know  
the names of the officials involved, and the  
we cannot proceed through them, we are not. We must  
regarding, it is concluded by the name of this  
to be as closely as possible to the name of this  
to be as closely as possible to the name of this



for Prescott, were on that Committee, and the finding of the Committee was unanimous, and it has been dealt with. We have the unanimous opinion of the non-partisan Committee, and you have a gentleman sitting right beside you who agreed to the report.

MR. LAURIER: I want to take objection to the hon. member, who is a friend of mine. I do appreciate that the report was made, but surely in any report, as you will appreciate, there are things upon which at least a man can express his own opinion. Of course, I am not bound to the Government at any time, and I might say in this House that so long as I am a member, I will have at least the right to express in this House my opinion at any time, whether it pleases you, or not.

MR. JOLLIFFE: Certainly.

THE CHAIRMAN: Shall Section 2, as amended form part of the Bill?

Motion agreed to.

HON. LESLIE E. BLACKWELL (Attorney-General): Mr. Chairman, on the second reading of the Bill I indicated a new Section 3 would be moved in Committee, and I now move a new Section 3 to the Bill, as follows: the words are, and I will read slowly for the convenience of those who wish to note them, -

"Notwithstanding any other provisions of this Act, the regulations made hereunder shall, except in the case of prisoners of war, provide for depositing the voting paper of an active service voter in a ballot box in the presence of such active service voter."

If I may say, with reference to that amendment, I indicated that that was the sole instance where it was proposed that there should be a departure from the

for freedom, and on that Committee, and the finding of  
the Committee was unanimous, and it was very early that  
we have the unanimous opinion of the non-partisan  
Committee, and you have a Government which is not  
yet and agreed to the report.

MR. LAMAR: I want to say a few words to the  
member, who is a friend of mine. I am sure that  
the report was made, not early in the report, as you will  
appreciate, there are things which are not a part of  
the report and opinion. Of course, I am not going to  
the Government at any time, and I want to say to you  
that as long as I am a member, I will not let the  
right to express in this House my opinion of any bill,  
whether it is a bill, or not.

MR. LAMAR: Certainly.  
THE CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much, and we will  
pass on the bill.  
Motion agreed to.

MR. LAMAR: I am sure that the bill is a  
bill, and on the second reading of the bill I introduced  
and passed I would be moved in Committee, and I am sure  
a new section 2 to the bill, as follows: "The words  
and I will read slowly for the convenience of those who  
wish to read them."

"Resolved: That any other provisions of  
this Act, the regulations made hereunder shall  
except in the case of the words of law, provide  
for depositing the voting paper of an elector  
before it is put in a ballot box in the presence of  
such active service voter."

If I may say, with reference to that amendment,  
I indicated that that was the sole instance where it was  
proposed that there should be a departure from the



principles of the Federal Regulations. That also, for the information of the House, was unanimously recommended by the Select Committee.

THE CHAIRMAN: Shall the new Section 3 form part of the Bill?

MR. JOLLIFFE: (Leader of the Opposition): Mr. Chairman, I, of course, favour what is proposed. I am, however, wondering if it would not only be fair to the House for the hon. Attorney-General, or possibly the hon. Provincial Treasurer (Mr. Frost), or perhaps the hon. member for Prescott (Mr. Belanger), who was a member of the Committee, to explain just wherein the difference was. I do not believe that is clearly understood by those who are not familiar with the regulations.

MR. BLACKWELL: Mr. Chair, the point in question is really a simple one, but it touches that fundamental principle of the franchise, namely, the secrecy of the ballot. In following that comment, I by no means wish to suggest that under the Federal Regulations, the secrecy of the ballot would necessarily be infringed, or that there is any intent to infringe upon it. But here is the practice; the soldier, under those regulations, voting with his unit, say, in France, completes an affidavit on the back of an envelope, and his ballot goes in that envelope, and from that moment on, whether it happens or whether it does not happen, he will be assured that there is his vote inside, and there is his name outside, and it will be a simple matter for anyone who desires to do so, to find out or determine how he has voted. We suggest a change under our proposed regulations, and that is that the soldier will be sworn by affidavit, by which he will indicate the



principles of the Federal Government. That also, for  
the extension of the House, was necessarily recommended  
by the House Committee.

THE CHAIRMAN: Shall the new Section 2 form part

of the bill?

MR. TOLSON: (Chairman of the Committee) Mr.  
Chairman, I, of course, favor what is proposed. I am,  
however, wondering if it would not only be fair to the  
House for the new language, but also, in passing the bill,  
to include the proposed Mr. Tolson, or perhaps the new  
word; the proposed (Mr. Tolson), and the number of  
the Committee, to explain just what the difference was.  
I do not believe that is fairly understood by those who

are not familiar with the provisions.

MR. TOLSON: Mr. Tolson, the point is whether  
it really is a single one, but it is somewhat different.  
The principle of the language, namely, the subject of the  
bill. In following that language, I by no means wish to  
suggest that under the Federal Government, the subject of  
the bill should necessarily be included, or that there  
is any intent to bridge over it. But that is the

question; the subject, under those provisions, voting with  
his right, say, in France, completed an affidavit on the  
basis of an affidavit, and his belief goes to that extent,  
and from that moment on, whether it happens or whether it  
does not happen, he will be required that there is no vote  
taken, and there is his name needed, and he will be a  
single subject for anyone who desires to do so, to find out  
or determine how he has voted. We expect a change order

our proposed legislation, and that is that the subject will  
be sworn by affidavit, by which he will indicate the

electoral district in Ontario in which he is entitled to vote, and then he will be permitted to drop his ballot in the ballot box, in accordance with the ordinary practice to which he is accustomed.

MR. ROBERT LAURIER (Ottawa, East): May I say you have your practice with the elector for that district, in which he is entitled to vote, if he is a soldier. It does not matter if he is a soldier or a voter.

MR. BLACKWELL: May I ask the hon. member to start over? From here I cannot hear what he is asking.

MR. LAURIER: I thought my voice was loud enough to reach everywhere.

MR. JOLLIFFE: None of us can hear.

MR. LAURIER: We are so far away, I suppose I must blame the Speaker or the hon. Prime Minister if the acoustics of this House are not as good as they should be. The hon. Prime Minister has ideas of modernizing everything. I am surprised he has not modernized this House so we can hear.

You said a soldier who will be the age of twenty or twenty-one, and again who would be a constituent of a certain constituency, might vote in that constituency in which he has a right to vote. Is that right? By what process are you taking your vote to the Armed Forces?

MR. BLACKWELL: I can answer that.

MR. LAURIER: I cannot find out anything from you, because you are so hazy. We cannot find out. I would like to have these clouds off your mind. May I ask for a clearer expression?

MR. BLACKWELL: Mr. Chairman, I will repeat, the soldier eligibility is not bases --

MR. LAURIER: Louder, please.



eligibility is not based on whether he is entitled to  
vote and when he will be permitted to drop his ballot  
in the ballot box in accordance with the ordinary practice  
to which he is accustomed.

MR. ROBERT LAURIE (rose, said): Now I say  
you have your franchise with the elector for that district,  
in which he is entitled to vote, if he is a soldier. It  
does not matter if he is a soldier or a voter.  
MR. BRADWELL: May I ask the hon. member to state  
exactly from what I cannot hear what he is saying.

MR. LAURIE: I thought my voice was loud enough  
to reach everybody.

MR. TOLSON: None of us hear.  
MR. LAURIE: He is so far away, I suppose I must  
blame the speaker or the hon. T. W. Mitchell if the committee  
of this house are not as good as they should be. The hon.  
T. W. Mitchell has been of extraordinary assistance. I am  
surprised he has not mentioned this House as we are here.  
You said a soldier who will be the age of twenty  
or twenty-one, the age which would be a consideration of a  
voter's responsibility, might vote in that constituency in  
which he has a right to vote. Is that right? By what  
process are you taking your vote to the House? Please  
MR. BRADWELL: I can answer that.

MR. LAURIE: I cannot find out anything from you,  
because you are so busy. We cannot find out. I would  
like to have some ideas of your mind. Now I ask for  
a direct answer.

MR. BRADWELL: Mr. Chairman, I will repeat, the  
soldier's eligibility is not based --  
MR. LAURIE: I repeat, please.



MR. BLACKWELL: I see no reason why the hon. member should not labour under the same difficulty I have.

I made no such statement that a soldier had to be twenty-one years of age. The fact is, his eligibility to vote will be determined by the constituency in which he was domiciled in Ontario at the time he became a member of the active services.

MR. LAURIER: Domiciled in Ontario? Domiciled in his own residence, in which he lived.

MR. BLACKWELL: Do not argue about my answer. Let me complete it.

MR. LAURIER: Even if you complete it, I won't understand.

MR. BLACKWELL: Then, in a moment we may have another episode.

MR. LAURIER: You will have many.

MR. BLACKWELL: I hope that clears up the question of the eligibility. As far as the age is concerned, there is no age qualification for the Active Service voter. He votes at any age at which he becomes a member of the Active Service.

The initial question was directed to the single question, the method under the Dominion Regulations and under these Regulations. Under the Dominion Regulations the voter takes his affidavit on the envelope, and the ballot goes in the envelope. Under these Regulations the voter takes a separate ballot, and the ballot goes in the box.

THE CHAIRMAN: Shall the new Section form part of the Bill.

Motion agreed to.

MR. BLACKWELL: I am not sure why the Hon. member

should not report under the same title as I have.

I made no such statement that a soldier had to be

twenty-one years of age. The fact is, his eligibility to

vote will be determined by the commission in which he

was enrolled in 1918 at the time he became a member

of the active service.

MR. LAMBERT: Committed in 1918 or 1919?

In his own residence, in which he lived.

MR. BLACKWELL: Do not know about it, however, but

no change is

MR. LAMBERT: Even if you consider it, I won't

concur.

MR. BLACKWELL: That is a point we may have

another episode.

MR. LAMBERT: You will have your.

MR. BLACKWELL: I hope that clears up the question

of the eligibility. As far as the act is concerned, there is

no question that the active service vote is

vote of any age at which he became a member of the active

service.

The initial question was directed to the whole

question, the whole under the Dominion Regulations and

under these regulations. Under the Dominion regulations

the voter takes his eligibility to the service, and the

ballot goes in the envelope. Under these regulations

the voter takes a separate ballot, and the ballot goes

in the box.

THE CHAIRMAN: Shall the new section form part of

the bill.

motion carried to.



THE CHAIRMAN: Shall Section 4, formerly Section 3, form part of the Bill?

Section 4 carried.

THE CHAIRMAN: Shall Section 5, formerly Section 4 form part of the Bill?

Section 5 carried.

THE CHAIRMAN: Shall Section 6, formerly Section 5, form part of the Bill?

Section 6 carried.

THE CHAIRMAN: Shall Section 7, formerly Section 6 form part of the Bill?

Section 7 carried.

THE CHAIRMAN: Shall Section 8, formerly Section 7, form part of the Bill?

Section 8 carried.

THE CHAIRMAN: Shall the Bill be reported?

MR. BELANGER: Mr. Chairman, in view of the many changes which have been suggested, and some of them adopted by this House, when they were not in the hands of the hon. members, and when the hon. members could not give them their proper consideration before being asked to vote, do I understand that the Bill will be printed before third reading, with the amendments and schedules, and be distributed to hon. members, and that there will be a possibility for an hon. member to move, if he thinks it is important enough, to have it brought back before the Committee of the whole House?

MR. BLACKWELL: Mr. Chairman, I believe I have already given the assurance that the Bill will be properly printed before it is called for third reading, and the Bill is, at third reading, in the hands of the House.



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THE CHAIRMAN: Please feel free to interrupt me at any time.

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THE CHAIRMAN: Shall I begin?

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● 2014年10月10日

THE CHAIRMAN: Good afternoon. I am very pleased to have you here.

Section 10150-2

7. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1992; 267: 1033-1037.

• 2017年10月 第 1015 页

†Bodrov et al. 1998, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006

DOI: 10.1002/for

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...and the ...

While proper socialization is being done, it is also important to ensure that the dog is not overstimulated or overwhelmed. If the dog shows signs of stress or anxiety, it is important to take a break and allow the dog to calm down before continuing the training session.

Is not another solution to the problem of the "old" boundaries?

How do you know you are not being deceived?

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1. The first step is to identify the problem or question that needs to be answered. This involves understanding the context and the specific requirements of the task.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

1111

... in the ... of the ...

MR. GRUMMETT: I wonder if we could have some assurance by the hon. Attorney-General just what protection a voter would have if he happened to inadvertently write something on the ballot beside the name of the candidate? As you know, these ballots will have a blank line, where the voter will insert the name of the candidate for whom he votes. Now, since they are allowed to write the name on the ballot, I am afraid that you will see some voters inserting other particulars, such as the political designation of the candidates.

I am rather concerned to think that perhaps quite a number of voters might lose their votes if the deputy returning officers decided those votes were spoiled. Have we any protection for voters under these circumstances?

I know, in the regular way, we have to be very strict in having voters put on the ballot nothing other than just the cross, and if they do, we must, of course, rule it out, but in this case I think we should allow some latitude. I was wondering if the hon. Attorney-General could explain just how we could do that. I do not believe that all the instructions in the world which are sent to the voters would cure that tendency of some voters to put something else besides the name only of the candidate.

Could the hon. Attorney-General explain how we could be assured that voters would not have their ballots thrown out for this reason?

MR. BLACKWELL: Mr. Chairman, as a matter of satisfying the House on that question, may I say that we have now through committee a bill that incorporates, by reference, Dominion regulations "A" and "B" into our Act, except as they may be modified in the limited terms of the bill.

To some hon. members of the House that may seem like a very small matter to make these modifications



MR. CHAIRMAN: I wonder if we could have some  
 assistance by the hon. Attorney-General just what provision  
 a voter would have if he happened to inadvertently write  
 something on the ballot besides the name of the candidate?  
 As you know, these ballots will have a blank line, where  
 the voter will insert the name of the candidate for whom  
 he votes. Now, since they are allowed to write the name  
 on the ballot, I am afraid that you will see some voters  
 inserting other particulars, such as the political affili-  
 nation of the candidates.

I am rather concerned to think that perhaps quite  
 a number of voters might come there at the polls  
 writing things which would be considered as votes. Now  
 we are providing for voters under these circumstances  
 I know, in the regular way, we have to be very  
 strict in having voters put on the ballot nothing other  
 than just the name, and if they do, we must, of course,  
 take it out, but in this case I think we should give some  
 latitude. I was wondering if the hon. Attorney-General  
 could explain just how we would do that. I do not believe  
 that all the instructions in the world which are sent to  
 the voters would cover that remedy or even voters to put  
 something else besides the name only of the candidate.  
 Would the hon. Attorney-General explain how we  
 would be assured that voters would not have their ballots  
 thrown out for this reason?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Chairman, as a matter of  
 fact, the name on that question, say I say that we  
 have now through committee a bill that incorporates, by  
 reference, Dominion regulations "A" and "B" into our act.  
 except as they may be modified in the limited terms of the  
 bill.

To some hon. members of the House that may seem  
 like a very small matter to make these modifications



To some hon. members of the house that may seem like a very small matter to make these modifications, but with the responsibility that I feel I bear in the matter as Attorney-General, I can assure the House that it is a job that needs to be done with the greatest care and caution.

On the second reading of the bill I indicated that when the regulations were accepted finally, I would much prefer to have the benefit of the assistance of the Elections Committee as it was constituted by the previous session of this Legislature.

In due course, for this purpose only, I will be moving the reconstitution of that committee, and I believe it will be much more beneficial to attempt to settle the details which the hon. member mentions by committee, than to endeavour to do it in the House.

THE CHAIRMAN: Shall the bill be reported?

Bill reported.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): I move the committee rise and report certain bills.

Motion agreed to.

MR. SPEAKER resumed the chair.

MR. REYNOLDS. The Committee of the Whole House, begs leave to report a certain Bill with certain amendments. I move the adoption of the report.

Motion agreed to.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Third Order.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Third Order: second reading of Bill No. 26, "An Act to amend the Mental Hospitals Act," Mr. Vivian.

HON. R.P. VIVIAN (Minister of Health): Mr. Speaker,

To some extent of the House that may arise  
like a very small matter to make these modifications.  
But with the responsibility that I feel I have in the  
matter as Attorney-General, I can assure the House that it  
is a job that needs to be done with the greatest care and  
attention.

On the second reading of the bill I indicated that  
when the regulations were accepted finally, I would must  
prefer to have the benefit of the assistance of the Education  
Committee as it was constituted by the previous session of  
this Legislature.

In the course, for this purpose only, I will be  
moving the recommendation of that committee, and I believe  
it will be much more beneficial to attempt to settle the  
details which the Hon. member mentioned by committee, than  
to endeavor to do it in the House.

THE CHAIRMAN: Shall the bill be reported?

Bill reported.

HON. GEORGE A. BROWN (Prime Minister): I move the

second reading of the bill.

Motion agreed to.

MR. STANLEY resumed the chair.

MR. BETHUNE, the member of the House,

will leave to report a certain bill at its second reading.

I move the adoption of the report.

Motion agreed to.

HON. GEORGE A. BROWN (Prime Minister): Third reading.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Third Order: second reading.

of Bill No. 25, "An Act to amend the Mental Hospitals Act."

Mr. Vivian.

HON. R. E. VIVIAN (Minister of Health): Mr. Speaker,



In rising to move the second reading of the Bill No.26, "An Act to amend the Mental Hospitals Act," I would like to point out to the hon. members of the House that the principle involved in this amendment is simply for the clarification and improvement in the procedure of apprehending an escaped patient, where such might occur.

At the present time the method of so doing is not quite to the satisfaction of those who are concerned in the administration and the care of these patients. Where a patient might escape from a mental institution, the police officers who may be called upon to aid in apprehending this patient, are loath to accept the verbal order or request of the superintendent of that hospital, who is charged with the responsibility for the patient, and it is felt that this amendment, which is before you, would make it possible to undertake this procedure, with a warrant -- or without, as the case may be -- and will improve this method considerably.

For these reasons, I move the second reading of this Bill "An Act to amend the Mental Hospitals Act,"

Motion agreed to and bill read the second time.

HON. GEORGE A DREW: (Prime Minister): Order No.4.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: The fourth order: second reading of Bill No.27, "An Act to amend the Children's Protection Act," Mr. Vivian.

HON. R.P. VIVIAN (Minister of Health) Mr. Speaker, Bill No.27, "An Act to amend the Children's Protection Act," is brought forward as an amendment to the present Act for this purpose: at this time we have a peculiar situation developing whereby neglected children, that is, children of parents who are failing to assume their full responsibili-





ties, are frequently sent to our schools with contagious and communicable diseases, frequently of the skin. These children constitute a hazard, and are a menace to the health of the other children in the class.

They are excluded from the school because of this condition, and sent home.

The parents fail to take the proper steps to clear up these conditions in these children, usual Impetigo. The child is not returned to school; the truancy officer is sent to find it; the condition is still present. The truancy officer promptly takes the child back to school, and it is promptly excluded from class again and sent home.

This amendment will make it possible for a child to be given competent medical attention to clear up the unhealthy condition.

For these reasons, I move second reading of this Bill, "An Act to amend the Children's Protection Act."

Motion agreed to and bill read the second time.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Order No.5.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Fifth order; second reading of Bill No.28, "An Act to amend the Territorial Division Act," Mr. Thompson.

HON. WESLEY G. THOMPSON (Minister of Lands and Forests): Mr. Speaker, in moving the second reading of Bill No.28, "An Act to amend the Territorial Division Act" it is to correct an oversight or an error.

Back in 1899 the township of "Coffin" and "Coffin Addition" were changed to "Aberdeen" and in making that change, "Aberdeen Addition" was overlooked, and this is to remedy that error.

I move second reading of Bill No.28, "An Act to amend the Territorial Division Act."

~~Motion agreed to and bill read the second time.~~

~~Hon. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Order No.6.~~

~~CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Sixth order; second~~

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Motion agreed to and bill read the second time.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Order No. 6.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Sixth order; second reading of Bill No. 29, "An Act to amend the Surveys Act," Mr. Thompson.

HON. WESLEY G. THOMPSON (Minister of Lands and Forests): Mr. Speaker, in moving the second reading of Bill No. 29, "An Act to amend the Surveys Act," I might explain that the purpose of this bill is to amend a technicality in townships where no lot lines have been run.

There were two systems of running the side lines of lots in Ontario, first, in some townships side lines were run according to astronomical bearings. Secondly, in others, the side lines were run parallel to the original side lines of the township, called a "governing line."

It is more economical in some places to run the lines according to astronomical bearings rather than to run them parallel to the governing line.

In 1897 an Act was passed to do this in certain cases. The present Act is to provide this procedure in eight townships in Renfrew County, namely, Petawawa, McKay, Buchanan, Wylie, Rolph, Head, Maria and Clara.

I move second reading of Bill No. 29, "An Act to Amend the Surveys Act."

Motion agreed to and bill read the second time.

MR. THOMAS P. MURRAY (Renfrew South): I would like to ask the hon. Minister a question. I notice these townships are all down around the county of Renfrew, and I was wondering if new lines would have to be run, and a lot of expense be caused by the new Act. I am not very well

and having no other means of support  
and being unable to work, I am  
in a very distressed state of mind.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,  
Yours, Sir, very respectfully,  
J. H. [Name]

My dear Sir, I have the honor to acknowledge  
the receipt of your letter of the 14th inst.

in relation to the matter of the [Name] and  
I am very sorry to hear of the [Name]

and I am very sorry to hear of the [Name]

and I am very sorry to hear of the [Name]

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acquainted with the surveyors' language, but there is a lot of trouble about these lines. You have heard the old saying that "a farmer has lost his farm over a line fence," and I was wondering if this bill would cause a lot of new lines to be run, and a lot of new fences to be built. That is bothering me.

MR. THOMPSON: Mr. Chairman, it will not. In fact, it will lower the costs.

MR. E. B. JOLLIFFE (Leader of the Opposition): In what way?

MR. GEORGE H. MITCHELL (York North): I want to follow up the point just made by the last speaker (Mr. Murray) and that is to say that undoubtedly if a different method is to be followed now, lines must be created. I think that point is quite obvious. Therefore, the owners of those properties affected must have new lines created. What kind of a situation will this create? Will it mean a lot of lawsuits between the parties affected, or what?

MR. THOMPSON: This will rectify what has been going on in the Department since 1897. The method of running these lines was changed, and certain townships were given exemptions under the new method. That was in 1897, and there were eight townships which should have been included, but which through an oversight were not, and we now propose to add these eight townships, whereby it will make surveying much cheaper, and will not change the lines.

Move the second reading of the bill.

Motion agreed to and bill read the second time.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW. (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker as the other bills are not printed, I will not call the last two orders, but I might say before moving the adjournment that the debate on the Speech from the Throne will be





resumed to-morrow as indicated, and I presume the leader of the Liberal party will wish to follow the Leader of the Opposition.

MR. M.F. HEPBURN (Elgin): The usual procedure is for the Leader of the Opposition to speak, and then the Leader of the Government, and I will go on on Tuesday of next week.

MR. DREW: Last year the Leader of the Liberal party spoke following the Leader of the Opposition --

MR. HARRY C. NIXON (Brant): No, my hon. friend is in error there.

MR. DREW: Am I in error in that?

MR. NIXON: Yes.

MR. DREW: I thought it would be better to do it in that way. We followed that practice in the latter part of the session.

I would have thought the most orderly way to do would be to hear the Leader of the Opposition, then the Leader of the Liberal party, and the hon. member for Bellwoods (Mr. MacLeod), who would follow in that order.

MR. HEPBURN (Elgin) I might say to the hon. Prime Minister that I have accepted an invitation to address the Lions Club in downtown Toronto to-morrow, and it is very doubtful; if I will be here at three o'clock. I mention this because if the papers get hold of it, they cannot say I am showing any disrespect to the Leader of the C.C.F. or the hon. Prime Minister himself.

MR. DREW: You feel it is not your wish to proceed, following the Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Jolliffe)?

MR. HEPBURN (Elgin): No.

MR. DREW: That is the practice we have followed, you





will remember, in regard to all subsequent discussions. That was our first experience with that arrangement in the House.

I do not want to debate it back and forth, but it seems to me that is the better procedure to follow. We followed that afterwards last session on the speeches on the budget, and all subsequent proceedings.

MR. HEPBURN (Elgin): I think the proper procedure is to do as we did last year, let the official Leader of the Opposition speak, and then the Leader of the Government, and the rest of us lesser lights can come on later.

MR. DREW: I do not want to prevent you from following the course you prefer.

MR. HEPBURN (Elgin) I am sure my hon. friend would not try to prevent me from speaking.

MR. DREW: Mr. Speaker, I move the adjournment of the House.

Motion agreed to and the House adjourned at 4.17 p.m.

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THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

SIXTH DAY.

SPEAKER: Honourable William J. Stewart, C.B.E., .

Toronto, Ontario.  
February 22, 1945.

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The House met at three of the clock, p.m.

Prayers.

MR. SPEAKER: Petitions.

Reading and receiving petitions.

Presenting Reports by Committees.

MR. H. A. STEWART (Kingston): Mr. Speaker, I beg to present the report of the Select Committee appointed to strike the Standing Committees ordered by the House, and move its adoption.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Mr. Stewart (Kingston), Chairman of the Select Committee appointed to prepare lists of members to compose the Select Standing Committees ordered by the House, begs leave to present the following as its report:

Your Committee recommends that the Standing Committees ordered by the House be composed as follows:

Committee on Privileges and Elections.

The Honourable Mr. Drew, Messrs. Anderson, Arnott, Blackwell, Brown, Casselman, Connor, Cook, Dennison, Dent, Docker, Downie, Duckworth, Duff, Frost, Gordon, Hanna, Hepburn (Elgin), Hunt, Johnston, Jolliffe, Kelly, Kennedy, Laurier, Leavens, Luckock, MacLeod, Macphail, Millard,





Murdoch, Murphy, McEwing, McIntyre, McPhee, Oliver, Patrick, Pringle, Roberts, Robertson, Robinson (Waterloo South), Robson, Scott, Steel, Stewart (Kingston), Strange, Webster -- 46.

The quorum of the said Committee to consist of nine members.

Committee on Education

The Honourable Mr. Drew, Messrs. Begin, Belanger, Brown, Carlin, Casselman, Downer, Downie, Duff, Dunbar, Frost, Goodfellow, Hancock, Johnston, Jolliffe, Kehoe, Kelly, Luckock, MacLeod, Macphail, Miller, Murdoch, Murphy, McDonald, McEwing, McPhee, Nixon, Overall, Patrick, Porter, Pringle, Riggs, Roberts, Robinson (Port Arthur), Robinson (Waterloo South), Robson, Strange, Taylor (Huron), Vivian, Warren, Webster, Williams -- 42.

The quorum of the said Committee to consist of nine members.

Committee on Private Bills.

The Honourable Mr. Drew, Messrs. Acres, Anderson Arnott, Begin, Belanger, Bennett, Blackwell, Brown, Carlin, Challies, Connor, Cook, Daley, Dennison, Dickson, Docker, Doucett, Downer, Duckworth, Dunbar, Frost, Gordon, Grummett, Hall, Hancock, Hanna, Harvey, Hepburn (Prince Edward-Lennox), Hepburn (Elgin), Hunt, Jolliffe, Kelly, Kennedy, Leavens, Lockhart, Luckock, MacLeod, Macphail, Martin, Miller, Mitchell, Murdoch, Murphy, Murray, McDonald, McEwing, McIntyre, McPhee, Nixon, Oliver, Overall, Patrick, Patterson, Porter, Pringle, Reynolds, Roberts, Robinson (Port Arthur), Robson, Scott, Smith, Steel, Stewart (Kingston), Strange, Taylor (Temiskaming), Taylor (Huron), Thompson,





Thornberry, Vivian, Webster, Williams, Wismer -- 75.

The quorum of the said Committee to consist of nine members.

Committee on Standing Orders

The Honourable Mr. Drew, Messrs. Acres, Alles, Anderson, Belanger, Blackwell, Carlin, Connor, Doucett, Duckworth, Frost, Grummett, Hall, Hepburn (Prince Edward-Lennox), Kelly, Laurier, Lockhart, Luckock, MacLeod, Millard, Miller, Murdoch, McDonald, McPhee, Nixon Oliver, Overall, Patterson, Porter, Reynolds, Riggs, Robertson, Robson, Scott, Smith, Steel, Stewart (Kingston), Strange, Taylor (Huron) and Warren -- 40.

The quorum of the said Committee to consist of five members.

Committee on Public Accounts.

The Honourable Mr. Drew, Messrs. Acres, Alles, Anderson, Arnott, Begin, Belanger, Bennett, Blackwell, Brown, Casselman, Challies, Connor, Daley, Dennison, Dent, Dickson, Doucett, Downie, Duckworth, Dunbar, Frost, Goodfellow, Gordon, Grummett, Hall, Hepburn (Prince Edward-Lennox), Hepburn (Elgin), Hunt, Johnston, Jolliffe, Kehoe, Kelly, Kennedy, Leavens, Lockhart, Luckock, MacGillivray, MacLeod, Millard, Miller, Mitchell, Murdoch, Murphy, McIntyre, McPhee, Nixon, Oliver, Overall, Patrick, Patterson, Porter, Pringle, Reynolds, Riggs, Roberts, Robinson, (Port Arthur), Robinson (Waterloo South), Smith, Stewart, (Kingston), Strange, Taylor (Temiskaming), Taylor (Huron), Thompson, Thornberry, Vivian, Warren, Webster, Williams, Wismer. -- 70.

The quorum of the said Committee to consist of nine members.





Committee on Printing

The Honourable Mr. Drew, Messrs. Alles, Anderson Arnott, Begin, Casselman, Challies, Dennison, Dent, Dickson, Docker, Duff, Dunbar, Goodfellow, Hanna, Hunt, Kelly, Kennedy, Laurier, Leavens, Luckock, Millard, Murphy, McIntyre, Pringle, Riggs, Roberts, Robertson, Salsberg, Taylor (Temiskaming) -- 30.

The quorum of the said Committee to consist of five members.

Committee on Municipal Law

The honourable Mr. Drew, Messrs. Anderson, Arnott, Begin, Belanger, Bennett, Blackwell, Brown, Carlin, Challies, Daley, Dennison, Dent, Docker, Doucett, Duckworth, Dunbar, Frost, Goodfellow, Gordon, Grummett, Hancock, Hanna, Harvey, Hepburn (Elgin), Hunt, Johnston, Jolliffe, Kehoe, Kelly, Kennedy, Laurier, Leavens, Lockhart, MacGillivray, Martin, Mitchell, Murdoch, Murphy, Murray, McDonald, McEwing, McPhee, Nixon, Patrick, Patterson, Porter, Reynolds, Riggs, Roberts, Robinson (Port Arthur), Robinson (Waterloo South), Salsberg, Smith, Steel, Stewart (Kingston), Strange, Taylor (Temiskaming), Thompson, Thornberry, Vivian, Williams -- 62.

The quorum of the said Committee to consist of nine members.

Committee on Legal Bills.

The Honourable Mr. Drew, Messrs. Arnott, Belanger, Blackwell, Brown, Dennison, Docker, Frost, Grummett, Hancock, Hepburn (Prince Edward-Lennox), Jolliffe, Kehoe, Kelly, Laurier, MacLeod, Murdoch, McDonald, Nixon, Patrick, Porter, Reynolds, Roberts, Robinson (Waterloo South), Scott Stewart (Kingston), Taylor (Temiskaming), Taylor (Huron),





Warren, Wismer -- 30.

The quorum of the said Committee to consist of five members.

Committee on Agriculture and Colonization

The Honourable Mr. Drew, Messrs. Acres, Anderson Belanger, Brown, Carlin, Casselman, Challies, Cook, Dennison, Dent, Dickson, Doucett, Downer, Downie, Duff, Goodfellow, Hall, Hancock, Hanna, Hepburn (Prince Edward-Lennox), Hepburn (Elgin), Hunt, Johnston, Jolliffe, Kelly, Kennedy, Leavens, Lockhart, Luckock, Macphail, Martin Mitchell, Murdoch, Murphy, Murray, McDonald, McEwing, McIntyre, Nixon, Oliver, Overall, Patrick, Pringle, Reynolds, Robinson (Waterloo South), Robson, Salsberg, Scott, Smith, Steel, Strange, Taylor (Temiskaming), Taylor, (Huron), Thompson, Warren, Webster -- 57.

The quorum of the said Committee to consist of nine members.

Committee on Fish and Game

The Honourable Mr. Drew, Messrs. Acres, Alles Bennett, Brown, Carlin, Casselman, Challies, Cook, Dent, Dickson, Docker, Doucett, Dunbar, Goodfellow, Gordon, Grummett, Hall, Hancock, Hanna, Harvey, Hepburn (Prince Edward-Lennox), Hepburn (Elgin), Hunt, Johnston, Kehoe, Kelly, Lockhart, Luckock, MacGillivray, Martin, Millard, Miller, Mitchell, Murdoch, Murray, McDonald, McIntyre, McPhee, Nixon, Oliver, Overall, Patrick, Patterson, Porter, Pringle, Reynolds, Riggs, Robinson (Port Arthur), Robson, Salsberg, Scott, Smith, Stewart (Kingston), Strange Taylor (Temiskaming), Taylor (Huron), Thompson, Warren Webster, Wismer -- 61.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO LIBRARY

CHICAGO, ILL.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO LIBRARY

The University of Chicago Library is a collection of books, manuscripts, and other materials. It is one of the largest and most important libraries in the world. The library is open to all members of the University of Chicago community. It is a place where scholars can find the resources they need to advance their research. The library is also a place where students can learn about the history and culture of the University of Chicago. The library is a treasure trove of knowledge and information. It is a place where the past meets the present. The library is a place where the future is being created.

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The quorum of the said Committee to consist of nine members.

Committee on Labour

The Honourable Mr. Drew, Messrs. Alles, Arnott, Belanger, Blackwell, Carlin, Challies, Connor, Cook, Daley, Duckworth, Gordon, Hall, Harvey, Hepburn (Prince Edward-Lennox), Hepburn (Elgin), Jolliffe, Kelly, Leavens, Luckock, MacGillivray, Millard, Murdoch, Murohy, Murray, McPhee, Nixon, Porter, Reynolds, Riggs, Roberts, Robertson, Robinson (Port Arthur), Salsberg, Scott, Steel, Strange, Taylor (Huron), Thompson, Williams -- 40.

The quorum of the said Committee to consist of seven members.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Signed) H. A. Stewart

Report adopted.

Chairman.

MR. SPEAKER: Motions.

Introduction of Bills.

HON. LESLIE M. FROST (Provincial Treasurer): Mr. Speaker, I beg to move, seconded by Mr. Blackwell, that leave be given to introduce entitled, "An Act to amend the Damages by Fumes Arbitration Act," and that the same be now read for the first time.

Motion agreed to and bill read the first time.

MR. GEORGE LOCKHART (Rainy River): Would the hon. Minister please elaborate on that?

MR. FROST: The amendments is a comparatively simple one. The present Act provides for certain administration expenses. The administration expenses are contributed by the companies which cause the damages. The amount which the companies for administration expenses is \$5,000, and that must not be confused, of course, with the amount of damages by poisoned gases and fumes. This is for administration only.



\$5,000, and that must not be confused, of course, with the amount of damages by poisoned gases and fumes. This is for administration only.

This amendment increases that amount to \$10,000, instead of \$5,000, because we intend to extend our work to quite an extent during the coming year.

HON. GEORGE H. DOUCETT (Minister of Public Works): Mr. Speaker, I move, seconded by Mr. Challies, that leave be given to introduce a bill entitled, "An Act to amend the Public Works Act," and that same be now read the first time.

Motion agreed to and bill read the first time.

MR. GEORGE H. MITCHELL (York North): Will the hon. Minister kindly explain the Bill?

MR. DOUCETT: This Bill recommends an amendment to the Act, making it possible for the government to offer compensation for properties purchased by letter, instead of legal tender.

HON. LESLIE E. BLACKWELL (Attorney-General): Mr. Speaker, I move, seconded by Mr. Frost, that leave be given to introduce a bill entitled, "An Act to repeal the Political Constitutions Act, " and that same be now read the first time.

Motion agreed to and bill read the first time.

MR. WILLIAM J. GRUMMETT (Cochrane South): I wonder if the hon. Minister would kindly explain the bill.

MR. BLACKWELL: Mr. Speaker, that is one of the recommendations of the Select Committee of the Legislature on the Election Act, and this bill is introduced to implement that recommendation.

I now move, Mr. Speaker, seconded by Mr. Frost, that leave be given to introduce a bill entitled,





"An Act to amend the Judicature Act," and that same be now read for the first time.

Motion agreed to and bill read the first time.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Drew has asked the privilege of rising before the Orders of the Day. The Chair now recognizes Mr. Drew.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, I feel sure it will be the pleasure of hon. members that we draw to their attention the fact that there is on the floor of the Legislature another representative of one of the fighting services, associated with the common cause, which is apparently coming closer to victory all the time, and with your permission, I would ask Colonel Zabetin, of the U.S.S.R. forces, to step forward.

Colonel Zabetin presented to the Speaker.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): May I say to you, sir, on behalf of the members of this House that we welcome you here as a representative of that great army which on the other side of the enemy is driving toward victory at such speed to-day.

COLONEL ZABOTIN: Thank you very much, sir.

MR. M. F. HEPBURN (Elgin) Mr. Speaker, may I join with the hon. Prime Minister in extending a hearty welcome to our distinguished guest, who is not only a great hero, but a great military strategist of the Russian Army.

It is rather singular that he is here on the occasion of the 27th anniversary of the creation of that great body of men which have suffered so much, but who, at the same time, have contributed so much to ultimate allied victory. I want to say, Mr. Speaker, to him and to his nation that they have set an example to a bewildered world, in





connection with national unity, because they have moulded together over one hundred nations into one solid, compact whole. May we wish you, sir, every success in the great conflict in which we are associated with you.

-- Colonel Zabotin retired.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, again before the Orders of the Day, I rise to speak on a matter of major importance, in view of two statements which are reported in this morning's press and which have a very direct bearing on matters of utmost concern to this Legislature.

Two announcements by Dominion cabinet ministers last night call for an immediate statement from this Government. One was contained in a speech of the Honourable Brooke Claxton in Halifax last night, and the other was a press announcement from Ottawa that the Dominion Minister of Health and Welfare, Mr. Claxton, and the Minister of National War Services, Mr. LaFleche, had made arrangements with the Women's Voluntary Services to take part in the registration and sorting of forms required for the payment of Family Allowances right across Canada.

In his speech in Halifax, Mr. Claxton made it clear that he looks upon Family Allowances as part of "a broad system of social security." This Government has from the beginning been convinced that Family Allowances are an integrated part of the whole question of social security, and has so stated. The members of this Legislature will recall that I made this clear and definite statement on behalf of the Ontario Government on August 9th last: "We are in favour of every proper step being taken to encourage large and healthy families. We believe in sound provisions for Family



Allowances and social security." That was our position then. That is our position to-day. I have stated over and over again that we regard Family Allowances as one of the most important social services; that it is therefore within the exclusive constitutional jurisdiction of the provinces; that the provinces must be consulted if there is to be any effective administration of Family Allowances; and I have publicly urged over and over again that there be a Dominion-Provincial Conference to settle the basis upon which the Dominion and Provincial governments of this country can best combine their legislative authority for the benefit of all our people.

The problem with which this and every provincial government is faced has been stated most clearly by the Honourable Stuart Garson, Premier of Manitoba. I will quote his own words on the subject:

"We are still puzzled as to one of the most important points. ...We have no information before us which indicates conclusively whether the Dominion Government itself regards and justifies Family Allowances primarily as a social security measure, or as an instrument of federal fiscal policy...."

"It seems to me that the point here is that the Dominion Government in introducing Family Allowances without consulting the provinces, whose jurisdiction over the field of social services heretofore in practice has been considered almost exclusive, surely could not have intended to justify them solely or even primarily as a social service measure. As such they would constitute a federal intrusion in a provincial field of jurisdiction.

That is the end of the quotation from Mr. Garson's statement. I do not believe the situation could be more clearly stated. If Family Allowances are to be regarded solely or even primarily as a social service measure, then





again to quote Mr. Garson's words, "They would constitute a federal intrusion in a provincial field of jurisdiction."

Now we are told by the Minister responsible for the administration of this Act that it is part of a broad system of social security. If that is so, and we have never been in any doubt that it was so, then this Act is an intrusion upon the provincial field of jurisdiction without any consultation with the provinces. In fact, the situation goes very much farther than that. Having disregarded the constitutional position of the provinces and their jurisdiction over social services in the introduction of the Act, the Dominion Government has refused repeated requests from myself -- and may I say to those who think it is a special concern of mine -- and other provincial premiers for a Dominion-Provincial Conference to discuss this and other invasions of our authority.

I wish to assure the members of this Legislature that we have at all times made it abundantly clear that we were not seeking to raise constitutional issues but that we were seeking, and will seek, to avoid constitutional difficulties in the future. I have made it clear, and I believe the Premiers of other provinces have made it equally clear, that our purpose in insisting upon a Dominion-Provincial Conference immediately is not to raise barriers against measures which will be for the benefit of our people, but rather to make sure that we combine the full constitutional power of the Dominion and Provincial Governments. We also want to make sure that any measures that are adopted for the benefit of our people will not be upset afterwards by legislation carried into the courts to test their validity.





People perhaps do sometimes forget that this is not something that must be done only at the initiation of the Government. They perhaps will recall that what upset the whole N.R.A. in the United States was a man in Brooklyn who objected to the way the government of the United States sold chickens, and he took it into court and upset the whole N.R.A.

We also wish to make sure that the highly trained and competent social service workers in the different provinces have their part in the administration of any plans of social security which may be adopted.

Anyone, with the least knowledge of family and child welfare, knows that the health, housing, nurture, and all the interests of human beings, hang together in a well-integrated whole. You cannot deal with the human needs of a family to-day without relating closely all the resources in your social catalogue -- material care, nutrition, housing, mothers' allowances, all forms of assistance, etc. So, your whole welfare security programme cannot be done on a bits and pieces basis. It has to be unified and its administration rests with the provinces unless the whole basis of confederation is to be destroyed.

Now, only yesterday the Premier of Saskatchewan stated in the Saskatchewan Legislature, that the recent events in Canada have shown the need for a Dominion-Provincial Conference, as pressing problems have not received attention, and -- and I quote -- "they cannot go on much longer."

He said, further, that it was necessary that there be a Dominion-Provincial Conference of premiers to meet



with Prime Minister Mackenzie King- and I quote again --  
"and develop the means of securing more amicable relations  
with the Dominion and also discuss the basis of re-confed-  
eration. There must be a discussion of postwar plans so  
that we will not face a great economic catastrophe."

With that statement I quoted, I am in entire  
agreement. It represents the exact position taken by this  
province.

In view of these statements, the members of this  
Legislature should be informed of the position we have  
taken. It is my duty to inform them. Since this Legisla-  
ture last met, when we last had an opportunity to discuss  
this matter, we have made numerous requests for meeting with  
the Dominion Government to discuss this and other subjects.  
When Mr. King stated that there would be no conference until  
after an election -- he made that statement, as you will  
recall, somewhere about the middle of last August -- I did not  
even then give up hope that we might convince him of the  
necessity, and I wrote again to him pointing out how  
necessary it was that a conference be held and that no person-  
al differences of opinion should interfere with that  
conference.

In his reply to me on September 9th he disposed of  
my request in these words -- and I quote:

"As to the time for holding  
the Dominion-Provincial Conference,  
there is nothing I can add to what  
I have already said in the House  
of Commons."

That letter arrived while I was away from my office, and in  
my absence the Hon. Leslie Frost wrote to him on  
September 21st last. These are the two closing Paragraphs  
of his letter, and I ask you to listen to them carefully in





view of the requests that have been made by other provincial governments in this last few days. He said:

"The Government of Ontario, with its some nine hundred municipalities has formulated very necessary plans for postwar work. On these plans depend the employment of tens of thousands of our citizens and the re-establishment of very great numbers of our service men and women and munition workers. Long ago we reached the point where it was apparent that there should be a Dominion-Provincial Conference to discuss and determine matters which are vital to the carrying out of the schemes of the Government of Ontario, and the municipalities of the province. We have accordingly urged a conference.

"In order to assist the Dominion Government to defeat the axis enemies the province gave to the Dominion certain of its taxing and other powers. This was done patriotically and in good faith. We feel that with the approach of peace we are about to be faced with a task which will be as great in magnitude as that of waging the war. It is plain that in order to make our plans effective, we must have a clear understanding concerning our taxing powers and other matters.

"The year which has now elapsed since the Dominion-Provincial Conference was asked for has retarded the plans of the province, and with it, the plans of the municipalities and industry. We feel in the interests of everyone that a conference should be held immediately. We have been ready for months."

That is the end of the quotation. That letter, as I said, was written by Hon. Mr. Frost in my absence, on September 21st last.

Mr. Speaker, to that courteous, reasonable and vitally important request, in the interests of the people of this province and of Canada, there has never to this day been any reply or acknowledgement of any kind.

In spite of that, I repeated my request for a conference the day before the opening of this session, in





the following wire, dated February 14th -- and I quote:

"Increasing hope of victory in Europe this year makes it imperative that at least a preliminary meeting be held between representatives of the Dominion and Provincial Governments to settle basic principles of intergovernmental co-operation in preparing postwar plans for construction, rehabilitation and social services. Without entering into any discussion of earlier reasons which you gave for not calling a Dominion-Provincial Conference I do wish to express my firm conviction that a start must be made immediately if there is to be orderly planning for the future. No matter when the first meeting is called it will only be the beginning of a series of conferences and I urge you at least to ask the premiers of the provinces to meet you in Ottawa immediately if you are not prepared to call a Dominion-Provincial Conference. No matter what differences of opinion have existed between the heads of any governments in the past I believe that the welfare of Canada demands that these be forgotten in face of the obvious need for a meeting at the earliest possible date."

To that wire I have received no answer. I believe that the request I made is of the utmost importance. I believe it was made in terms which at least called for some response. Having regard to the fact that right across Canada serious friction is developing between the Dominion and Provincial Governments, as the result of the complete disregard by the Dominion Government of the constitutional responsibilities of those Provincial Governments, I am certain that the very least which should be done is to have a meeting of the premiers of the provinces to lay the foundation for more effective intergovernmental cooperation.

In no single case is that so necessary as in the case of family allowances, and particularly in view of these statements reported to-day. The announcement from Ottawa



last night that the Women's Voluntary Services are to handle the registration forms and sort out the information, raises a question of the utmost concern to every Canadian. Intolerable although it is for the constitutional integrity of a free province to have its whole structure of social services completely disregarded, this announcement has the effect of destroying the sanctity of the home, and the privacy of the individual.

To British subjects everywhere, the home has been a castle, where not even the King may enter except by invitation or legal warrant. Now we are told, however, that parents who apply for this allowance will be laying open all the details of their lives, their marital status and relations, secrets bravely and sadly borne, tragedies proudly endured, to the reading and examination of those who no matter how admirable they may be as individuals, are, after all, neighbours living in the same community who are bound by no oath of office, nor by the traditions and control of our slowly developed staff in the public and private welfare services.

MR. L. GREIVE ROBINSON (Waterloo South): Mr. Speaker, on a point of order; is there a time limit to these statements which are made before the Orders of the Day?

HON. LESLIE E. BLACKWELL (Attorney General):  
Don't you like it?

MR. SPEAKER: I think the hon. Prime Minister is quite in order.

MR DREW: Perhaps, if the hon. member for Waterloo South (Mr. Robinson) would write to the Hon. Mr. Douglas he would find out how long he talked on this subject.





MR. ROBINSON (Waterloo South): Not a bad man to quote from.

MR. DREW: He has shown much more co-operation in this, than the Right Hon. Prime Minister of Canada.

But I will continue. Our Children's Aid Societies, are great Protestant, Catholic and Jewish welfare bureaus, and other trained agencies dealing with the family are completely disregarded.

To subject the parents of this province, and especially those of low income, who have not been able to avail themselves of the full opportunity for education, to the interrogation or even advice of those without special training, would be a shameful thing. Nothing that I have said carries any reflection upon the splendid women who have worked so hard in the Women's Voluntary Services. I know that their patriotic motives are of the highest, but they banded themselves together for patriotis war services, and not for civilian social work. Anyone with any experience in dealing with family matters of this kind, realizes the necessity for long training, for a high degree of responsibility, and above all, for complete secrecy in regard to many unhappy details which must, of necessity, be disclosed in cases of this kind.

There are recognized provincial agencies, both of the government and of private organizations, with a proud record of many generations of actual administration of social services. They are fully qualified to undertake this or other social administration. The announcement last night that these organizations are being completely disregarded, to say nothing of the trained staff of the





provincial departments of public welfare, is a challenge to every basic principle of constitutional government in this country. The provinces have their field of jurisdiction. The Dominion Government has its own responsibility. No one in this country can possibly benefit by any action of the Dominion Government beyond the field of its own authority, no matter how attractive its promise may appear to be.

Family allowances only have a place as part of an integrated plan of sustained employment and social security. As Premier Garson has so clearly pointed out, there has never been any doubt about the jurisdiction of the provinces over the field of social services.

I repeat, with the utmost emphasis, that we are in favour of a proper system of family allowances, properly administered. But it would be nothing short of a breach of public trust to disregard the serious consequences of the course now being followed by the Dominion Government. The glowing promises of the Dominion Government are being built around a constitutional house of cards.

In view of these two announcements last night, to which I have referred, I must repeat with the utmost earnestness the same request which has been made by the Premier of Saskatchewan yesterday, and which has been made by other provincial Premiers in the last few weeks.

I am convinced that there is no single step so necessary in meeting our domestic problems as a Dominion-Provincial Conference, or, failing that, a conference of Premiers to discuss the best plan for carrying into effect family allowances, and other measures of social security,





as well as the broad basis for postwar construction and rehabilitation. To postpone such a conference until after a dominion election, whenever that may be, may jeopardise for years to come the welfare of the whole of Canada.

MR. SPEAKER: The Chair recognizes the hon. member for St. Andrew (Mr. Salsberg).

MR. JOSEPH B. SALSBERG (St. Andrew): Mr. Speaker, I would like to direct a question to the hon. Prime Minister and inquire when he intends to call the motion I have on the Order Paper.

Mr. Speaker, in view of the fact that the motion calls for the setting up of a Select Committee to make certain studies and recommendations to this House, any failure to act upon the motion early in the session may prevent any action being taken during the life of the session, which normally is not very long.

I would, therefore, appreciate it if the hon. Prime Minister would agree to call the motion now, or make clear when he intends to call it.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, in view of the earlier announcement, it is not the intention to call the motion now, but I will state on Monday what our intention is in respect to this motion.

MR. SPEAKER: Orders of the Day.

MR. M. F. HEPBURN (Elgin): Mr. Speaker, before the Orders of the Day are called, I would like to discuss a question which was raised by the hon. Prime Minister, and properly so, I think, and I think you exercised good judgment in allowing him to proceed. I do not think we should be





bounded by hard and fast rules in this House, particularly when a matter of great public importance is being discussed.

I was one of those who raised an objection when the Family Allowances bill was introduced into the Dominion parliament. I thought it was ill-timed action on the eve of a general election in the province of Ontario, and I do doubt the authority of the Dominion to enact legislation of that kind. I share the view of the hon. Prime Minister that social measures come under the jurisdiction and authority of the provincial governments.

Since then, the situation has been rather clarified. The bill was passed unanimously in the Dominion parliament. Every Tory voted for the measure, and Mr. Graydon made the announcement and said that he was voting for the motion with the complete approval of his leader, Mr. John Bracken.

Now we come to the present situation. I refer to the speech made by the hon. Prime Minister of Ontario on August 9th last over a provincial-wide hook-up, when he said:

"That the advice of the very  
able Attorney General of the province  
is that family allowances are entirely  
within provincial jurisdiction."

Since then, legal opinions have been given by other great lawyers to the effect that the Dominion can legislate any kind of measure in the interests of Canada. In other words, the Dominion can pay any sum it sees fit out of the federal treasury to any person whom the Dominion sees fit to pay that money to.

So there you have a conflict of legal opinion, and far be it from me, a farmer, to try and interject any further opinion into the legal controversy of this kind,





except at the outset I feel that the social measures should be under the provincial jurisdiction, but at the same time you have the over-riding authority of the Dominion government which enables them to legislate for what is called "in the best interests of Canada as a whole."

I have listened with considerable interest to the hon. Prime Minister. He took considerable time, and I am glad he did, but I do wish he had been more specific. He wandered all around the lot, and we could not find just where he stood, even after he had talked for half an hour.

But I would like to go back to his speech of the 9th of August. Among his objections he pointed out that many millions of dollars from the pockets of the people of Ontario would go to the good people of the province of Quebec, under this measure.

MR. DREW: Mr. Speaker, I have been asked a question, and I would point out that I made a statement to this Legislature, and the remarks, under the rules, must be directed to that statement. As I say, I made a statement, and I believe the remarks should be confined to that.

MR. SPEAKER: I want to extend the widest possible latitude to hon. members of this House, and especially to the leaders of the various groups. If you asked me for my opinion, I would say that this discussion is out of order. The hon. Prime Minister asked for permission to make a statement in the public interest, and he has done that. It is not debatable. I would ask the hon. members from now on to bear in mind that statements such as this are not debatable.





MR. HEPBURN (Elgin): We had no <sup>indication</sup> ~~intention~~ whatever that the hon. Prime Minister was going to talk half an hour on this question. Am I privileged to go on?

MR. SPEAKER: I am very happy to accord you the privilege, but I wish to warn the hon. members that this cannot go on indefinitely. You are at liberty to go ahead and complete your address, but I cannot afford this privilege to the whole House.

MR. A.B. JOLLIFFE: (Leader of the Opposition): Mr. Speaker, I would like to suggest that the hon. member for Elgin (Mr. Hepburn), the Leader of the Liberal party, be extended the courtesy of the House to state his own position with respect to this matter, in view of the manner in which it has been raised, and the time at which it has been raised, and in further view of the hon. member's own past connection with the matter.

MR. SPEAKER: As the hon. members know, I am in no position to do that, but I am quite happy to accord that privilege to the hon. member for Elgin (Mr. Hepburn), but hon. members must realise that I do not make the rules; I simply administer them. If hon. members want to participate in these discussions, then it must follow a motion to adjourn the House. There is no adjournment of the House moved, and the hon. Prime Minister simply asked to speak before the Orders of the Day were called.

MR. DREW: Since the remark was directed to me, Mr. Speaker, may I say that I am raising no objection to the hon. member for Elgin (Mr. Hepburn) stating his position, but he is attempting to state my position. I have no objection whatever to him stating his position, but he should not attempt to state mine.





MR. HEBBURN (Elgin): Mr. Speaker, I am only quoting the words of the hon. Prime Minister delivered over a national hook-up on the 9th of August last. Here is a Tory pamphlet which was broadcast to every individual, and is in the hands of all the people of Ontario.

I am asking him what his main objection is.

MR. DREW: At that time you seemed to agree with me --

MR. HEPBURN (Elgin): I do not think you are very happy about this. It is just another case where we have the hon. Prime Minister in a corner.

Is your objection to the fact that many millions of dollars from the pockets of the people of Ontario will go to the people of Quebec, under this measure? Do you still stand on that position? Those are your own words, spoken over the radio, and printed in your pamphlet. To get anything definite from the hon. Prime Minister is like nailing jelly to the wall.

MR. DREW: I did not notice the hon. member for Elgin (Mr. Hepburn) referring to Ontario as the "milch cow for Canada.

MR. HEPBURN (Elgin): Mr. Speaker, I am not thin skinned at all. I have been tossed around on the turbulent sea of politics for a long time, but I will not allow the hon. Prime Minister to belittle me in this way, and I ask, Mr. Speaker, that the hon. Prime Minister withdraw that remark.

MR. DREW: What remark?

MR. HEPBURN (Elgin): The fact that I should not be taken seriously.

MR. SPEAKER: Orders of the Day.

The first of these is the fact that the  
government has been unable to secure  
the necessary funds to carry out its  
policy of expansion. This is due to the  
fact that the government has been unable to  
secure the necessary funds to carry out its  
policy of expansion.

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of expansion.



MR. HEPBURN (Elgin): I am asking you if the hon. gentleman (the Prime Minister) is in order in saying to this House that I, have had the confidence of my electors for nineteen years, should not be taken seriously. I am not thin skinned --

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Withdraw.

MR. SPEAKER: Let us keep our heads. I extended the hon. member for Elgin (Mr. Hepburn) the privilege of completing his statement, but this is getting out of order. Let us get on with the Orders of the Day.

MR. HEPBURN (Elgin): No, Mr. Speaker, I want to ask you to make a ruling as far as the hon. Prime Minister's remark is concerned, whether that is a personal reflection or not, and to ask you to direct that he withdraw it. You make a ruling, and if it is contrary to the opinion I hold, I will have to ask the House to vote on it.

MR. E.B. JOLLIFFE (Leader of the Opposition): Mr. Speaker, may I speak on this point of order? While I do not think there is any deep point of constitutional law involved by the rules of this House, I do not think that any other hon. member of the House might well have taken exception to what the hon. Prime Minister said, and I think that the hon. member for Elgin (Mr. Hepburn) is within his rights in taking exception to what the hon. Prime Minister has said.

After all, other people have been checked up, and perhaps some of them properly so, if they cast any reflections upon other hon. members, and in this instance I think, Mr. Speaker, that the ends of justice might well be served if the hon. Prime Minister would see his way clear to withdraw the remark which was made about an hon. member of this House,



sent here by his constituents, and no matter how much we agree or disagree with him, he is entitled to a certain modicum of courtesy. I suggest that the hon. Prime Minister withdraw the remark, and I suggest, Mr. Speaker, that you could properly rule, if he does not do so, that the remark should be withdrawn. It was of an extremely personal character, and I would not be in the least surprised, if I made such a statement regarding the hon. Prime Minister, that he would take strong exception to it.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, since it has reached this point, it is really a temptation -- I cannot help smiling when I think of the words and epithets to which this Chamber has listened at other times. I wish some of the hon. members who were not here, could listen to some of the things the hon. member for Elgin (Mr. Hepburn) has thrown around.

MR. HEPBURN (Elgin): Mr. Speaker, I do not want to be lectured by the hon. Prime Minister. I am asking you to make a definite ruling.

MR. SPEAKER: Had I heard anything that struck me as being offensive, I would have ruled it out of order without any request being made. There have been jocular remarks on both sides of the House, and a certain amount of laughter, but I rule that I have no right to ask the hon. Prime Minister to withdraw the remark.

MR. HEPBURN (Elgin): Then it comes back to the old process of law, "When you have no case, abuse your client." I move, Mr. Speaker, that the hon. Prime Minister withdraw that remark.

MR. DREW: This is simply a tempest in a teapot. The hon. member for Elgin (Mr. Hepburn) himself made a remark





which I should have asked him to withdraw.

MR. HEPBURN (Elgin): What remark?

MR. DREW: He said I have not the courage to do a certain thing. However, Mr. Speaker, if he is so thin skinned, I will withdraw the remark and leave it to his imagination what I will say on another occasion.

MR. HEPBURN (Elgin): I will just say that the hon. Prime Minister has conducted himself in his usual gentlemanly manner.

MR. SPEAKER: Orders of the Day.

MR. A.A. MacLEOD (Bellwoods): Mr. Speaker, with your indulgence --

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. member for Bellwoods (Mr. MacLeod) did not ask for permission to raise a matter before the Orders of the Day, and I am calling the Orders of the Day.

MR. MacLEOD: Mr. Speaker, I ask your indulgence. The statement made by the hon. Prime Minister has a direct bearing on a question raised by me a few days ago --

MR. SPEAKER: I am sorry, but it is out of order. Questions raised before the Orders of the Day are not debatable.

MR. MacLEOD: This is a matter of personal privilege.

MR. SPEAKER: I have ruled that you are out of order. Take your seat, please.

MR. MacLEOD: I am sorry, Mr. Speaker, but I will have to challenge that ruling.

MR. HEPBURN (Elgin): Yes, go ahead and challenge it.

MR. SPEAKER: Call in the members.

MR. E.B. JOLLIFFE (Leader of the Opposition):





This is an appeal from your ruling on a point of order. We on this side of the House would like to know what the point of order is, and what the hon. member was attempting to say.

As far as I am concerned, I heard almost nothing of what he was trying to say. I do not know whether he was rising on a point of privilege. If he was, the rules provide it should be taken into consideration at once.

MR. SPEAKER: That is not the point at all. I made a ruling, that when any hon. member comes to the Speaker before the House meets and asks for the privilege of raising a point before the Orders of the Day to discuss a matter of public importance, he is granted that privilege, after placing his application in writing. Then he is confined to making that statement. If he directs a question to an hon. Minister, he is entitled to an answer, but it is not debatable. The hon. member for Bellwoods (Mr. MacLeod) did not ask the privilege to raise a point before the Orders of the Day. The hon. Prime Minister did so, and that privilege has been accorded to him. Now the hon. member for Bellwoods (Mr. MacLeod) wants to speak. I have nothing on the agenda to show that he wanted to speak before the Orders of the Day. He has appealed my ruling. Call in the members.

MR. ARTHUR WILLIAMS (Ontario): Mr. Speaker, would you accept a suggestion, by accepting a motion for an adjournment of the House to discuss this matter of major public importance. If you agree to accept such a motion, I shall be happy to move one.

MR. SPEAKER: I am sorry. The hon. member for Bellwoods (Mr. MacLeod) has appealed my ruling, and I will ask him at the proper time to state his point of order.



We will go on with one thing at a time.

MR. HEPBURN (Elgin): Are we to take it that the procedure in this House, hereafter, is that if the hon. Prime Minister projects into the debate something of a highly controversial nature, no other members are permitted to reply? I think the hon. member for Bellwoods (Mr. MacLeod) should be permitted to make his statement, because he raised the question two days ago.

MR. MacLEOD: And I got the "brush-off."

MR. SPEAKER: I interpret the rules as I read them. My understanding is that when an hon. member asks for the privilege of rising before the Orders of the Day, to raise a question of public importance, whatever he says, or whatever question is raised, is not debatable.

MR. JOLLIFFE: May I move, as a matter of courtesy, that the hon. member for Bellwoods (Mr. MacLeod) be permitted to speak. If you do not accept my motion, I will have only one course to follow.

MR. SPEAKER: I expected you would.

MR. WILLIAMS: That is uncalled for. You may be the Speaker, but it is not your function to insult people.

MR. SPEAKER: Nor you, either.

MR. DREW: If there is any statement that will shorten this, I for one am raising no objection to hearing, with the consent of the Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Jolliffe), the hon. member for Bellwoods (Mr. MacLeod). If you approve, Mr. Speaker, I am agreeable that we hear his statement. All I know is it would appear some question was being raised about something which was asked of me, and which I answered. If there is a statement to be made, I shall agree with the Leader of the Opposition ---





MR. SPEAKER: If there is no objection taken by my hon. members of this House, I accord the hon. member for Bellwoods (Mr. Macleod) the privilege of speaking. But I want to say again that I do not write the rules of the House.

MR. HEPBURN (Elgin): I understood you made a ruling which has been challenged. You should call in the members. The hon. Prime Minister was out of order, because once the division bell rings no member is permitted to speak. I am simply giving you a little lesson in parliamentary procedure.

MR. A.A. MacLEOD (Bellwoods): Mr. Speaker, I felt that I was quite in order in rising to offer a comment or two, and I shall be very brief, on the remarks made by the hon. Prime Minister, because what he had to say had a direct bearing on the very forth-right and simple question addressed by me to him a day or two ago, in which I quoted paragraphs from his speech of the 9th of August, including that portion in which he said that the Government would do everything in its power to prevent this iniquitous bill from going into effect. And he added to that, that the Government would not concur in any such high-handed action.

My question is as follows:

"Is the position taken by the Premier on August 9th still the considered policy of this Government? If so, what steps has the Government taken, or what steps does it contemplate taking to give effect to that implied threat? And, thirdly, would the Government ask this Legislature to concur in any steps it has taken or contemplates taking in connection with his statement of August 9th?"

I submit, Mr. Speaker, that that was the proper occasion for the hon. Prime Minister to give an answer



MR. SPEAKER: It seems to me that the  
members of this House, I should think, would  
be entitled to the privilege of speaking. But  
I want to say again that I do not write the rules of the  
House.

MR. SPEAKER (Inter.): I understand you made a  
ruling which has been challenged. You should call in the  
members. The hon. Prime Minister was out of order,  
because once the division bell rings no member is permitted  
to speak. I am simply giving you a little lesson in  
Parliamentary procedure.

MR. A. A. MACLEOD (Edmonton): Mr. Speaker, I want  
to say I was polite in order to allow to offer a comment or  
two, and I shall be very brief, on the remarks made by the  
hon. Prime Minister, because what he had to say had a direct  
bearing on the very form-right and single question which  
led by me to him a day or two ago, in which I quoted  
paragraphs from his speech of the 2nd of August, including  
that portion in which he said that the Government would do  
everything in its power to prevent this legislation bill from  
going into effect. And he added to that, that the  
Government would not commit to any such high-handed action.  
My question is as follows:

Is the position taken by  
the Premier on August 2nd still the  
one that he took at this Government?  
If so, what steps has the Government  
taken, or what steps does it contemplate  
taking to give effect to that  
position? And, finally,  
would the Government ask this legis-  
lation to commit to any steps it has  
taken or contemplates taking in  
connection with his statement of  
August 2nd?

I submit, Mr. Speaker, that that was the proper  
occasion for the hon. Prime Minister to give an answer



to that question, broken into three parts. Instead, he gave me the "brush-off" and said that at the appropriate time he would deal with this matter, and he intimated he would make his contribution through the Throne Speech debate.

Instead, he has seized upon an item in the papers, which most of us have not seen, and has used that as an occasion for making a thirty-minute oration.

The point is there is no guarantee the hon. Prime Minister will not use up an equal amount of time every time "family allowances" happens to be referred to in the press. And we may use up an awful lot of time here. I think, therefore, the proper course for the hon. Prime Minister to pursue in line with what he said on the 9th of August, is to come forward like a man with a resolution, asking this Legislature to support or to oppose the position he took on the 9th of August, because I can see no point in the few weeks we will be here, in having orations by the hon. Prime Minister all around the subject, and preventing the Legislature from speaking its mind upon it in a definitive way.

I, therefore, hope instead of subjecting us to this barrage of words, from which it is very difficult to distinguish any clear line of action that the hon. Prime Minister make up his mind what he wants the Legislature of the Province of Ontario to do on this question, and let us dispose of it once and for all.

If the hon. Prime Minister will face the result of asking this House to concur in the speech he made on the 9th of August, very well, and it will take just about thirty minutes to dispose of that, and that particular subject will

is the question, broken into three parts. Instead, as given in the "break-off" and held that at the appropriate time he would deal with this matter, and he indicated he would make his contribution through the House Speech debate.

Instead, he has seized upon an item in the report, which most of us have not seen, and has used that as an occasion for making a thirty-minute oration.

The point in order is to guarantee the Hon. Prime

Minister will not use up an equal amount of time every time "family allowances" happens to be referred to in the House. And we say up an equal lot of time here. I think, therefore, the proper course for the Hon. Prime Minister to pursue is line with what he said on the 9th of August, to go some forward like a man with a resolve. Now, having this intention to support or to oppose the question he took on the 9th of August, because I can see no point in the two weeks he will be here, in having orations by the hon. Prime Minister all around the subject, and preventing the Legislature from speaking its mind upon it in a definitive way.

I, therefore, hope instead of subjecting us to this

series of orations, from which it is very difficult to distinguish any clear line of action that the hon. Prime Minister make up his mind what he wants the Legislature of the Province of Ontario to do on this question, and let us dispose of it once and for all.

If the hon. Prime Minister will face the result of

asking this House to answer in the speech he made on the 9th of August, very well, and it will take just about thirty minutes to dispose of that, and that particular subject will



be off the agenda for all time.

I don't know -- I question in my own mind, although I do not want to impute any ulterior motives, but there was something more than the long arm of coincidence in the fact that this particular day was chosen to get that into the record of this Assembly and into the press, because the Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Jolliffe) was scheduled to open his debate on the Throne Speech to-day, and I cannot help but wonder whether or not these thirty minutes taken up with that customary and characteristic oratory of the hon. Prime Minister was not calculated to deprive the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Jolliffe) of the right to make his contribution to the debate.

MR. SPEAKER: Orders of the Day.

HON. GEORGE AL DREW (Prime Minister): Order No. 1.

THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE: First order: resuming the adjourned debate on the motion for the consideration of The Honourable the Lieutenant Governor at the opening of the session.

MR. EDWARD B. JOLLIFFE (Leader of the Opposition): Mr. Speaker, I wish, first of all to felicitate the hon. members who moved and seconded the address in reply to the Speech from the Throne. I can truthfully say to them that although there was a great deal in their speeches with which I could not agree, I recognized the honour which was conferred upon them in being placed first and second in this debate.

Mr. Speaker, it is probably unnecessary for me to remind the House that we are meeting this year under circumstances very different from those of a year ago.





The whole international setting for the work of this Legislature and the work of the other provincial Legislatures which are meeting at this time is very different from what it was in February of 1944.

It so happened that the first session of this Legislature was opened by His Honour the Lieutenant Governor one year ago to-day. And it may interest the House to be reminded what the position was one year ago to-day throughout the world, or in those parts of the world where the present conflict is being decided.

A year ago to-day, Mr. Speaker, General MacArthur's forces were still fighting over fifteen hundred miles east of the Philippine Islands. To-day they occupy Manila, and to-day other American forces are fighting within 750 miles of the heart of Japan.

A year ago to-day, Mr. Speaker, the German armies were still arrayed along the lower reaches of the Dnieper river.

A year ago to-day the Russians were taking Krivoi Rog and Vitebsk, and were engaged in driving Hitler's forces away from the immediate vicinity of Leningrad. To-day they are battering at the gates of Berlin. They have come many hundreds of miles since a year ago, inspired by their determination to conclude this struggle, and conclude it soon, and led by gallant soldiers, such as our distinguished guest who was with us to-day.

A year ago to-day, Mr. Speaker, our Canadian troops were still fighting in Southern Italy. Their allies were stopped at Cassino. Our other portions of the army were still in England, and the date of "D-Day" was one of the world's best kept secrets. To-day, the Canadian troops who were in England a year ago to-day are on the banks of the



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It so happened that the first session of this Legislature was opened by His Honour the Lieutenant Governor one year ago to-day. And it may interest the House to be reminded that the position was one year ago to-day throughout the world, as in those parts of the world where the present conflict is being decided. A year ago to-day, Mr. Speaker, General MacArthur's forces were still fighting over fifteen hundred miles west of the Philippine Islands. To-day they occupy Manila, and to-day other American forces are fighting within 150 miles of the heart of Japan.

A year ago to-day, Mr. Speaker, the German U-boats were still prowling along the lower reaches of the English Channel.

A year ago to-day the Italians were taking Tripoli. Rom and Viterbo, and were engaged in driving them a short way from the immediate vicinity of London. To-day they are fighting at the gates of Berlin. Their days come many hundreds of miles since a year ago. Inspired by their determination to conclude this struggle, and because it soon, and in the brilliant soldiers, such as our distinguished guest who was with us to-day.

A year ago to-day, Mr. Speaker, our Canadian troops were still fighting in Southern Italy. Their allies were occupied at Cassino. Our other portions of the army were still in Sicily, and the date of "D-Day" was one of the world's best kept secrets. To-day, the Canadian troops who were in England a year ago to-day are on the beach of the



Rhine and we are confident the day is soon drawing near when the struggle in which they have played such an important part will be successfully concluded.

I wish to say in all humility that great credit is due to the fighting men of all our allies of this country. I think we can take particular credit or particular pride in the accomplishments of those from our own country of Canada. We can think of the contributions made by the men in the Royal Canadian Air Force since the early months of the war, and their very great sacrifices.

I hope we shall not forget, either, the work done by the Royal Canadian Navy, with perhaps less publicity than has been accorded the other services, in convoying so many thousands of ships across the Atlantic, and accepting such very great responsibilities, which otherwise would have been thrown upon the British and American navies.

And the men of our armies: however much they may have, sometimes, become the subject of political controversy, the men of our army since the invasion of Italy and since "D-Day" have certainly shown that the confidence placed in them was fully justified. We have felt that the confidence reposed in them by the people of this country was well merited, and I may add it proves that there was nothing fundamentally wrong with those many thousands of men, who, before this war, could not even get a job. There is nothing very much wrong with men like "Smoky" Smith, V.C., now one of the heroes of our army. A few years ago he was one of the unemployed.

I am filled with regret, when I say that unfortunately many of us cannot feel the same confidence in the rulers of the fighting men of the United Nations, as they do in the fighting men themselves. The last war was won

...and we are confident that the ...  
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I wish to say in all ...  
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by the fighting men, and then the peace was lost by their leaders. We all hope that is not going to happen again, but I fear we shall be disappointed in that, unless the aspirations of the common people are better recognized, and unless the smaller nations, as well as great powers, have a real voice in the settlement, now, and at the conclusion of this war.

It is perfectly obvious that as the end of the war draws nearer -- and it is drawing nearer -- the responsibilities of this province, of this Government and of this Legislature are becoming much greater. We now face the probability of the end of the war in Europe before there is any Dominion-Provincial Conference. I think I should make it perfectly clear that for a long time the C.C.F. members of the Legislature in six other provinces have asserted, the need for a Dominion-Provincial Conference to consider and reconsider the postwar future of this country, but to arrive at an appropriate division of responsibility of planning between the federal and provincial authorities. And we are now obliged to assume, as a result of developments in recent months -- and we may as well be realistic and assume there is not likely to be a Dominion-Provincial Conference before the conclusion of the war in Europe. I reiterate the suggestion we have made as a suggestion which was made officially on behalf of the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation in Ottawa on the 1st day of September, 1944, and the suggestion made yesterday in the Saskatchewan Legislature by the Hon. Mr. Douglas -- I reiterate the suggestion that, notwithstanding any differences there may be between the right hon. Prime Minister of this Dominion and the hon. premiers of the





provinces -- that an attempt should be made without further delay to hold a Dominion-Provincial Conference. However, I recognize that the facts being what they are, it is not likely to take place, and I am, therefore, bound to point out that the present powers and responsibilities of the provincial governments and the legislatures are likely to be, when the war ends in Europe, exactly as they are to-day, because there will have been no agreement reached or any change, or any redirection in the financial or other relationships between the provinces and the Dominion.

I am also bound to point out that the powers and responsibilities of this province are the same to-day as they were in the month of July, 1943, when the political parties represented in this House were all presenting their arguments to the people of Ontario.

There is not going to be any change in the situation unless and until the war ends, and the War Measures Act becomes inoperative, I assume, by proclamation, that a state of war no longer exists, in which event we would probably revert to the position before the war -- at least, we should revert to the position before the war constitutionally; I hope and trust that we will not revert to the position before the war economically and socially.

And in that event, Mr. Speaker, if the war were to come to a complete end and the War Measures Act ceases to be operative, then I say that not only the powers of this province, but also its obligations will become much greater.

I sometimes wonder when members of the Government have spoken about recovering the taxation powers they have given to the Dominion, for the duration -- I sometimes wonder





if they also stop to consider that with the return of those taxation powers, they are likely to get back some very substantial responsibilities they do not have to bear now.

And further, Mr. Speaker, as I have already pointed out, the present position will continue to be the same following the end of the war unless and until a Dominion-Provincial Conference arrives at a new division of our responsibilities, subject to approval by legislation.

In most of the discussions about this question, I think there has been a tendency to lose sight of the fact, that the government are entirely subject to legislation. If there was an agreement made between the provinces and the dominion, we would expect -- and I have no doubt the government would expect -- to come back to this Legislature for the proper ratification. There would have to be legislation passed through this House, and also through the Dominion Parliament.

It is equally true, Mr. Speaker, that this Legislature is entitled to hear from the Government what will be the policy of the Ontario Government if, as and when the opportunity arises to represent this province at a Dominion-Provincial Conference. If there is any policy so far, it is shrouded in mystery, and I suggest one of the major responsibilities of the Government at this session is to give a full and clear accaount to this Legislature of what policy the Government proposes to take to a Dominion-Provincial Conference. Let them learn from the hon. members of this House, whether our views are the same or different, and further, Mr. Speaker, throughout this whole controversy it is just as well to bear in mind that all the blame is not on one side by any means.

We believe the right hon. Prime Minister of Canada to be wrong in refusing to call a conference at this time..



on one side by any means.

We believe the right hon. Prime Minister of Canada to be wrong in refusing to call a conference at this time. Nevertheless, I must say that some of the pronouncements by some of the provincial governments have not assisted in bringing the conference any nearer, and I say here that although the conference ought to be held, it is very unlikely to success, if it is going to be used as a kind of political public address system, whereby rising politicians can address their remarks to the whole nation.

Now, Mr. Speaker, the question of "family allowances", which is one the Government desires to place on the agenda of any Dominion-Provincial Conference, is a question which has a history. Members of the Government are perfectly entitled to hold the opinion that it is beyond the constitutional power of the Dominion to pass family allowance legislation. Well, they are perfectly entitled to make the strongest representations on that point to the Dominion Government, and while they are even entitled to carry the matter further and take it to the courts, if they so desire, the fact remains and it is a fact that the Parliament of this country has placed family allowance legislation on the statute books, and did it unanimously, with the concurrence of all parties.

Now, I do not wish to be misunderstood. It is also a fact that there was much criticism of the bill while it was passing through the Dominion House, and, indeed, it was not accepted by the members of the party with which I am identified as a thing of perfection. Far from it. There were many suggestions for changes to be made, and in some





particulars we thought the bill to be defective.

However, notwithstanding those objections, the bill was carried through Parliament. It is on the statute books; it is to take effect July 1st, and the federal minister has announced that payments are to commence in the month of July, and it is one thing to say that we ought to have been consulted about this, we ought to have had a voice in framing this legislation, and in carrying out its administration -- that is one thing; it is an entirely different thing, as the legislation becomes an accomplished fact, or after it has become an accomplished fact, to say, "We propose to resist this measure by every means within our power," or words to that effect. That is an entirely different matter. And the point of constitutional law involved is a matter on which there is divided opinion.

The end of the war is approaching, and whether the bill relates mainly to social service, or mainly to federal fiscal policy, the fact remains that it is on the statute books, and I assume that the families of this province will commence to receive their allowances in the month of July, and I further assume that the Government of the province of Ontario will not attempt to intercept remittance of this allowance by people who expect to receive it.

Mr. Speaker, the present Government have had something to say to-day about the family allowances question, but they did not, as far as I can recall, say anything about it in their programme of July, 1943, although we are now told here it is a provincial responsibility, that it is a matter of very great importance that it should be integrated with comprehensive arrangements for social security, and that many of these are within the provincial jurisdiction. I recall





hearing nothing said about this all-important matter in July of 1943.

However, the Conservative programme of that year was very definite on many points. It was very definite on at least twenty-two points, of which the Family Allowances was not one.

Now, Mr. Speaker, our attitude to the position of the Government is fundamentally the same as it was a year ago. The circumstances may be somewhat different, but our attitude is fundamentally the same. We are prepared, in this House, to support forward steps. We will oppose others, regardless of the consequences. We shall most certainly oppose any reconfirmation of the principle that the Government of Ontario, at this juncture should use every means in its power to resist the carrying into effect of the Federal Family Allowances Act. What we are even more concerned about is that the Government should implement those promises which the electors had a right to expect would be implemented and which represented a progressive, forward step, and for which the people of this province were asking. I have no doubt, whatever, that having been in office for over eighteen months the Government can claim to have done something with relation to each of every one of the twenty-two points, - some things trivial, and some important, - but the undertakings given must be reviewed as they were made and as they were clearly and plainly stated to the people of Ontario.

If the Government were frank enough at this time, or cared at this time to admit some of their failures, then, I think, much might be forgiven them. Instead of



that, I regret to find them going about the province boasting that they have kept all of their promises, - all of them, - and, of course, their adolatrous admirers of the Press, of whom there are a number who sing the same tune and talk loosely and recklessly and shamelessly about all the twenty-two points having been implemented. Now, Mr. Speaker, I am afraid that there comes a time when we just have to call a halt, and some of these pretensions must be exposed. I must say I regard myself as a member of a team in this opposition group. I do not pretend to be able to review or to even suggest a small part of the great gaps in the Government's records which might well be exposed to the House, but other members of this group will be speaking in the course of this debate, and I am certain they will place before the Legislature many matters quite as important as anything I may mention here to-day.

Mr. Speaker, one of the most significant things about the twenty-two points was that in general they were of a progressive character. Now, that was not surprising to me, not in the least, because it had become perfectly clear that the whole world was moving in a progressive direction. The people of the democratic world, at least, were expressing in many different ways their desire for social security, for social change on a basis of justice, and I think the temper of the people in Ontario was plain enough to the Leader of the Progressive Conservative Party in Ontario and to other parties at that time, but it was not necessary for me to warn the people of Ontario, as I did, - and many others in the C.C.F. did, - that because a party takes on a progressive



that I want to live the same as the people  
 because that they have got to live the same.  
 all of them, - and, of course, their education  
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 these propositions must be discussed. I want to say  
 myself as a member of a team in this organization group.  
 I do not pretend to be able to advise you in any way  
 a small part of the whole thing is the Government's  
 interest which will be referred to in the House, but  
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Mr. Speaker, one of the most important things  
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 C.O.P. did. - that became a party name as I progressive

name, or adopts more progressive language, in harmony with the times, it does not necessarily follow that they have changed their philosophy or that their objects are really any different. I want to say what I am about to say is not going to be a tirade about broken promises in the old-fashioned political way. I think the time has come when we can out-grow that kind of thing. But the point is that the election in 1943 in Ontario was no ordinary election. I believe the people of this province expected the Government elected in 1943 to take office and to hold office during the post-war crisis and to deal, or attempt to deal, with the tremendous problems which are going to confront our people in that all-important period, and for that reason I think the people of Ontario took very seriously the pledges which were given at that time by the Progressive-Conservative Party, by the C.C.F. and by the Liberal Party. They expected to elect a Government which would take action, and that action must be taken if we are to keep faith with the people of Ontario.

It will be remembered, Mr. Speaker, the very first of the twenty-two points was with reference to British institutions and British partnership. The Conservative Party pledged itself to do all in its power to maintain British institutions and strengthen British partnership as the best guarantee of Canada's spiritual and material welfare. Now, to-day the Government points to the re-opening of Ontario House as evidence that this promise is being fulfilled. I want to be fair, and I wish to tell the House, according to my information, Ontario House is rendering good service to Canadian Servicemen in England. I say it is rendering "good service to Canadian Servicemen"



now, or about some progressive thinking, is necessary  
also the time, it does not necessarily follow that they  
have changed their positions or that their objects are  
really the different. I want to say that I am sure in  
my mind to be a little about other problems in  
the old-fashioned political way. I think the time has  
come when we can overcome that kind of thing, but the  
point is that the election in 1943 in Ontario was an  
ordinary election. I believe the people of this province  
expected the Government elected in 1937 to take office  
and to hold office during the post-war period and to deal  
or attempt to deal with the emergency problems which  
are going to confront our people in that all-important  
period, and for that reason I think the people of Ontario  
have very seriously the feeling which was given at that  
time by the Progressive-Conservative Party, or the C.C.F.  
and by the Liberal Party. They expected to elect a  
Government which would take action, and that action must  
be taken if we are to keep faith with the people of

Ontario.

It will be remembered, Mr. Speaker, the very first  
of the post-war period was also marked by the  
lastest and greatest emergency. The Government  
they expected to do all in the power of mankind  
to deal with the emergency and to maintain our position  
as the best government of Canada's political and economic  
well-being. Now, would the Government please in the  
opening of Ontario House as evidence that this promise is  
being fulfilled. I want to be fair, and I want to tell  
the House, according to my information, Ontario House  
is receiving good advice to Canadian Government in England.  
I say it is receiving "good advice to Canadian Government"



who find themselves in London from time to time, and I am very glad it is there for that reason, if for no other. I might say, however, I have not yet heard of this point from the hon. member for Riverdale (Mr. Wismer) or West York (Mr. Millard), who are in England at the moment, and it may be they will be able to inform the House more fully on their return, which I hope and trust will be soon.

I cannot say we would approve of all the somewhat extravagant statements regarding the future of Ontario which appeared to have been issued from Ontario House, or from within its doors, but, in spite of all these extravagant statements, - about ten million or twenty-five million or fifty million, whatever it is that we expect to receive in this province, in spite of those extravagant statements, I think Ontario House is doing a good job at the present time. But the promise was much more than to re-open Ontario House. There was a reference to British institutions, which particularly interests me. It seems to me, Mr. Speaker, there is much more to British institutions than a flag or an anthem or the opening of Ontario House - much more to it than that. I had the privilege of spending some years in Great Britain, and I had, in particular, the privilege of rather close association with two or three very characteristic British institutions, - very happy years they were, too, - and I think I can claim to know something about British institutions. What most impressed my mind was this, that there are certain institutions recognized, consciously or unconsciously, by the majority of the people in that country, and I might describe them in this way; first

who lived themselves is located from time to time, and I  
am very glad it is there for that reason, it has no  
other. I might say, however, I have not heard of this  
point from the box, number 100 (Mr. Williams) or  
West (Mr. Miller), who are in contact with the house,  
and it may be they will be able to inform the house  
folly on their return, which I hope and trust will be  
soon.

I cannot say we would approve of all the measures  
and various proposals regarding the future of Ontario  
which appear to have been issued from Ontario House, or  
from which the House, 100, is able to all some  
extensive statements, about the matter of security  
type allies of Italy, which, however, it is true  
we expect to receive in this province, in order to  
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there is more to British legislation than a law  
to be passed on the opening of Ontario House.  
much more to it than that. I had the feeling of  
opening some years in Great Britain, and I feel, in  
particular, the privilege of being able to see  
and to have very constructive British legisla-  
tion, - very many years ago, and I  
think I can see some something about British legisla-  
tion. That most impressed me when I was in  
these are things which I had never seen, especially  
we are interested by the majority of the people in 1945  
which, and I might mention that in this way, they



of all, one very characteristic British institution, the supremacy of Parliament and the consistent respect for that principle. The supremacy of the Parliament, with a responsible Government acting as servant and agent of the Parliament, and not as its master. The British Prime Ministers do not give orders to their Houses; they make short speeches, and get along as best they can, and sometimes they get rather severely rebuked, but they have to carry the day on the strength of argument and on no other ground.

Secondly, I was deeply impressed with the institution of freedom of speech and discussion which exists in Great Britain, or certainly existed when I was there. And, it existed for both the big people and the little people. I can give, as an example of what I mean, not the usual example of the orator in Hyde Park, but I can give this example, the highest standard of academic freedom in the world existed, in my opinion, in England: It was possible for a professor to say things which, no doubt, no professor would care to say in this province, and even though very few people might agree with him, it was still possible for him to say it and remain a professor.

Thirdly, -, and it is a very similar rule with respect for the rights of the minorities and for their point of view, - the rule, with respect for the fellow who finds himself in the small minority rather than in the majority, and a spirit of fair play in political controversy, violent and bitter though a political controversy may be, a very real spirit of fair play, even towards those with whom there was wide and fundamental





disagreement. It is probably the only country I have ever been in, - and I have been in a good many, - where I have heard the question raised about wide, fundamental disagreement. I never heard it suggested that if the differences between the political parts were too wide you cannot have political parties any more, or you cannot have elections any more. Britain is the only country where I never heard that ingenious suggestion, to be followed as an excuse for totalitarianism, and also the recognition that democracies have to function through the people, and therefore through their own voluntary organizations as well as through the local government and the Parliament and the Cabinet.

And a very healthy respect exists, Mr. Speaker, for the individual consciences, together with acceptance of the principle that the will of the majority must prevail. I suppose that position has been established in Britain through years, like unpopular individuals, such as Charles Bradshaw and others, who destroyed the right of individual conscience but was upheld by others.

finally, Mr. Chairman, I was impressed in that country, particularly, with the general belief that changes of a fundamental nature could be made in an orderly and democratic way, and that is the best way to do it. It is probably quite unnecessary for me to remind the House that in that country they had the political and social revolution, namely, the extension of the franchise to all the people, whether they had property or no property, and that was accomplished without bloodshed, even though it took a long time and even though there were many who did not agree when





it was eventually done, but it was a step which in other countries has unfortunately caused much violence. That step was taken in Britain by the British in an orderly and democratic way.

Now, in my opinion these seemed to be among the more important British institutions, and it is my hope, Mr. Speaker, that with the assistance of this Legislature British institutions as important as these will be maintained in the province of Ontario.

The second of the twenty-two points was a most interesting reference to cooperation with other provincial governments and with the Dominion Government. The administration pledges itself to cooperate fully with other provincial governments and the Federal administration in fighting the war to a successful finish and establishing social security for all citizens without sacrificing provincial control of provincial affairs. I am well aware that in the hon. Prime Minister's view, his attitude and that of the Government toward the Family Allowances question is completely consistent with the pledge made in that point No. 2. The Government have also referred to numerous agreements with the Dominion Government regarding war projects of various kinds, but in that respect they are only doing their duty, and in the province of Ontario another course would have been unthinkable. The important point is in the first real test of social security legislation, or of Dominion fiscal policy legislation, whichever it may be, in the first real test the province of Ontario did not merely state their objection to such legislation without

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 relating reference to cooperation with other govern-  
 ment governments and with the Dominion Government. The  
 Administration please itself to cooperate fully with  
 other provincial governments and the Federal Govern-  
 ment in finding the way to a successful future and  
 maintaining social security for all citizens without  
 sacrificing provincial control of provincial affairs.  
 I am well aware that in the past, Prime Minister  
 Mackenzie King and the Government have  
 the family allowance question is completely resolved  
 with the Federal Government in that point of view. The Govern-  
 ment have also related to common agreement with the  
 Dominion Government regarding the projects of the  
 kind, but in that respect they are doing their  
 best, and in the Province of Ontario we shall continue  
 would have been unbridgeable. The important point is that  
 the first test of social security legislation, as of  
 Ontario Social Policy legislation, whatever it may be,  
 in the first test case the Province of Ontario is not  
 only that their objection to such legislation without



consultation; they did not merely state, "We think we ought to have some share in the administration of the scheme", - they went very much further, because the hon. Prime Minister's speech on the radio of, August 9th, 1944, represented the very opposite of co-operation. They went much further than any discussion about family allowances, and embarked on a discussion of the characteristics of at least one other province which could not possibly assist the cooperation between this province and others at any time, and which, I think represented a very serious blow to the national unity of this country. Now, the Government is perfectly entitled to hold the views it does about the family allowances. I say that is one thing, but it is entirely another thing to go on the radio, and to say what the hon. Prime Minister did on August 9th, 1944. It is perfectly clear, of course, the whole issue does show if anything were needed to show, the necessity for the clarification of this question. I entirely agree we need to have them clarify it at the Dominion-Provincial Conference. I do not know of any other way of doing it. The clarification will not be hastened by a tax on other provinces.

I am also waiting for some assurance from the administration that after their changes of general legislative grants for educational purposes they still feel prepared to take on the family allowances provincially. I think they ought to admit right now, without very great changes they could not within the present resources, or the resources of the immediate future, themselves finance the family allowances



consequently that his was really a gift, to take as  
much as he could take in the administration of the  
country. - They would have been together, because the  
first thing that occurred in the town of London was  
that, throughout the two periods of preparation.  
They were much together, they were working about equally  
alliance, and worked on a basis of the  
characteristic of it. It is the same with  
could not possibly have the conversation between this  
country and others in my mind, and which I think  
represented a very serious time in the history of  
of this country. Now, the government is really  
entitled to hold the view it does about the world.  
However, I am not in any doubt that it is really  
another thing to go to the world, and to say what the  
man, from which we are going to get it. It is  
probably right, of course, that while I am doing this  
it is likely that we will be able, the necessary for the  
administration of the country. I really mean to say  
to have them directly it is the administration.  
Consequently, I do not know of any other way to do it.  
The situation will not be changed by a law or other  
provision.

I am also with the same agreement from the  
administration that they have been in contact  
legislative bodies for educational purposes that will  
that proposed to take of the family allowance  
provisionally. I think they ought to have right now,  
almost very great things that could not with the  
means necessary, or the resources of the immediate  
country, themselves through the family allowance.

provincially. And I am reminded, Mr. Speaker, eighteen or twenty years ago, when the old-age pensions were under discussion, we also heard strong objections from the conservatives against the old-age pensions on the ground such a scheme should not be attempted without the agreement of the provinces or the participation of the provinces. Now, there was some merit, constitutionally, and legally, in what they had to say, but what many of them were prepared to say at some times and some places was that they did not believe in the old-age pensions, and that they thought such assistance would break down the morale of the Canadian working man and destroy his backbone and undermine his individual initiative. I am prepared to accept the assurances of the Government that they believe in the principle of family allowances, but what does concern us is that so often we find in this country resistance to necessary social legislation built on a purely constitutional argument or built on an argument about the rights, privileges and prerogatives of the province against the Dominion or the Dominion against the province or the municipalities against the province, or vice versa. It is high time that the three levels of government came together and made very clear what our several responsibilities are, so that there will be no place for argument about social legislation or constitutional grounds, but we ought to be able to discuss them on the grounds of their social need and their social cause, and keep within the argument the considerations of constitutional difference.

There was point No. 3 in the twenty-two points, a very important one to my view, and perhaps the nearest



provisionally. And I am reminded, Mr. Speaker, when we  
at twenty years ago, when the bridge was  
first discussed, we also had a very different  
the collection of the bridge was in the  
ground and a scheme would not be affected without  
the agreement of the province or the participation of  
the province. Now, there was some... constitutionally,  
and legally, in what I am to say, I am sure of  
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was not that but was rather in the old-time province,  
and that that should be some kind of some kind  
the state of the Canadian province and not better the  
provision for the province of the province.  
I am trying to suggest the importance of the province  
and that that is the province of the province  
state, but that that is the state of the state  
in this country, perhaps in some kind of some kind  
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provision.

There are point No. 2 in the twenty-two points,  
a very important one to say that, and perhaps the province



the Progressive-Conservative Party came to proclaiming their fundamental, political and economic philosophy. They pledged themselves to encourage private initiative in every field of employment, to support the farmers, factories, mineral and forest development, and other activities, by helpful legislation, tax reduction, and the removal of bureaucratic restrictions. Now, all that the hon. Prime Minister had to say about point No.3, in his radio speech of December 13th, when he reviewed the record of the Government, was two sentences. He said, and I quote, "The farms, the factories, the mines, the forests and personal services were to be assisted in their efforts to increase employment and good wages. That has been done with positive and substantial results." Now, perhaps it is no wonder he had so little to say. Everyone knows the present volume of agricultural production and the present volume of employment is due, almost entirely, to war expenditure, to the spending of the Dominion Government, with the entire support of the people of Canada, and the spending of several billions of dollars for the war and other necessary purposes. Under those conditions, no one can be surprised to find that the farm income is somewhat better than it was in Ontario, and that employment is considerably greater, to put it mildly, than it was a few years ago, but the hon. Prime Minister had nothing to say about reduced taxes, and, after all, there was reference, in point No.3. to tax reduction. We shall, no doubt, hear more of that on another occasion. What I am interested to know is, what is the meaning of the term "private initiative", as it was used in point No. 3. That term,





of itself, denotes something admirable, certainly, and I am full of admiration for people who show personal initiative, and I believe that there are several million men in the Armed Forces of the United Nations to-day who are showing very considerable personal initiative. I am sure it is to be encouraged. I can think of many other people in many other walks of life who also show this admirable quality of private initiative, - that is to say, without waiting for instruction or assistance, they do what they know to be best and to be possible under the circumstances. That is one thing, but I fear there is some confusion between the use of that term, in its ordinary sense, and what the Conservatives had in mind. I think it is fair to say what they had in mind was the use of private initiative in private enterprise, in business and in industry. I appreciate full well, and so does everyone of the C.C.F., that there is an important place for private initiative and there is an important place for private enterprise in business and in industry, in agriculture and in many other fields of endeavour, but the use of the term, with that admirable quality, in order to suggest that we can stake our future of private enterprise in the major enterprises of this country is, I think, leaning on a very broken reed. The crux of the matter is really this: sooner or later the wheels of our war industries will grind to a stop, and sooner or later many thousands of workers in these industries will be on the street. Sooner or later several hundred thousand men and women in the Services are going to be demobilized, and what we want to know is, How is private initiative going to provide jobs and security and equitable farm prices





and better housing, and so on, for these people? If we thought there was enough experience to indicate private initiative could meet that responsibility, or do that job, then we might be prepared to go along with those people in it, but we have seen no evidence to that effect.

Turning to agriculture for a few moments, Mr. Speaker, I think we are all familiar with the Government's pledge to set up committees of outstanding farmers in each county with authority to plan joint production and promote the processing and distribution of farm products, to take over all stockyards, and operate them as publicly-owned agencies, thus cutting out speculation and manipulation, which have proven injurious alike to producers and consumers.

Now, the Government, last year or the year before, set up an Agricultural Commission of Enquiry, and the Government, at the last session, sponsored legislation for the setting-up of an additional committee. So far so good, but I am puzzled by one point of the Speech from the Throne, and that is that no reference, whatever, that I can find, was made to the Agricultural Commission enquiry. As I understood it, great hopes were held for the result of that enquiry. As I understand it, people with other responsibilities were engaged for a period of time working with the Commission, and I am also familiar with the fact that a great deal of work was done. Now, apparently, if we are to draw any conclusion from the absence of any reference to the Commission in the Speech from the Throne, the conclusion would be this, that it is all going to be forgotten. There is no forecast that I can



People in it, but we have seen no evidence to say  
that, even we might be tempted to do along with them  
individual could bear some responsibility, or at least  
we thought there was enough evidence to indicate private  
and better housing, and so on, for these people. It

...to the fact that the Government is not a monopoly. It is a public utility, and it is subject to public control. The Government is not a business, and it is not to be run like a business. It is a public institution, and it is to be run for the benefit of the public. The Government is not a private enterprise, and it is not to be run for the profit of private individuals. The Government is a public trust, and it is to be run for the benefit of the public. The Government is not a private club, and it is not to be run for the benefit of private members. The Government is a public service, and it is to be run for the benefit of the public. The Government is not a private enterprise, and it is not to be run for the profit of private individuals. The Government is a public institution, and it is to be run for the benefit of the public. The Government is not a private club, and it is not to be run for the benefit of private members. The Government is a public service, and it is to be run for the benefit of the public.

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find in the Legislation to implement the recommendations of the Commission, whatever there may be, and I would have thought, in such an era, in regard to such an important question relating to the whole future of agriculture, that we would have received in the Speech from the Throne some indication of what the Government proposed to do about the recommendations of the Commission. After all, we had represented on that Commission some of the leading people of agriculture in Ontario, and they held many meetings. I am sure they did a great deal of work, and we were told at the last Session their recommendations were coming forward, and the Government was going to give them the fullest consideration, and do whatever could be done to improve the position of our farmer. But, at this Session, sincere there is no reference to the matter in the Speech from the Throne, and since, unfortunately, the hon. Minister of Agriculture (Mr. Kennedy) is not able to be with us, I suggest the hon. Prime Minister, or some other hon. member of the Government, tell us fully and frankly just what it is all about. Do they come to the conclusion the recommendations of the Commission should not, or ought not, be implemented? If they have complaints to make as a result of that enquiry, then let us hear all about them. I think a good deal of the mystery of a matter of this kind ought to be removed.

Unfortunately, the House does not meet, generally speaking, more than once a year, and there is a long period elapses between one Session and another, and in that long period a good many of these mysteries seem to develop. I challenge the hon. Prime Minister to accept the opportunity which this Session provides, and take the House into his



confidence and tell us, as fully and frankly and freely, how, what he thinks about agriculture, as he did when he was leader of the opposition, when the matter was frequently reached, as one of importance, as indeed it was. In fact, I think it is true to say, when the hon. Prime Minister was leader of the Opposition in the year immediately preceding the provincial election, agriculture was made the subject matter of the amendment by the opposition to the address in reply to the Speech from the Throne, indicating the importance they attached to it. I hope we hear much more about it at this Sessions than we did at the last Session. In our view, of course, the appointment of the Commission was a good step, in the first place. We believe that the future of agriculture in Ontario depends, among other things, upon the organization of the farmers themselves. Whatever they can do to help themselves is most certainly to be encouraged, and they are, after all, the best judges of the problems of their own industry now and in the future. However, when I say that, I am referring not only to the Commission and the enquiry, or the County Agricultural Committee, but also to the farmers' co-operative organizations, which, I understand and I observe to-day are under bitter attack by big business in this country. When the farmers' cooperatives, Mr. Speaker, come under attack by big business, that is just about the best proof we have that they are doing a good job for the farmer. The future of agriculture also depends on fair treatment by processing organizations, and it is no secret in this House we do not think the farmers are ever going to get fair treatment from





monopolistic processing organizations over which the farmers have no control, whatsoever. We do not think they will ever get, - and I am not optimistic about the future of agriculture in any province, -- they will never get fair treatment until such time as the farmers themselves, or their representatives, can gain control of the important processing organizations, so that the benefits of modern efficiency can be based on agriculture. A great deal depends, also, on fair treatment by manufacturers. I do not suggest, for one moment, that the Government is in a position, or ever has been in a position, to step in and decree what the manufacturers shall charge the farmers for implements or other necessities, so there are some steps the Government could have taken, and sooner or later this country and this province will have to face up to the fact that the basic cause of an agricultural depression in Canada during the last thirty years has been price structure, monopolistic practices, the rigging arrangements of the implement manufacturers, and all other great concerns which do business with the farmers, and it is no small wonder Western farmers should turn, in desperation to the establishment of the new implement organization which if it is engaged in the manufacturing of implements, it will be able to market the implements, and the implement business will cease to be the racket which it is to-day. I suppose the most important question of all is that of the prices which the farmer will receive.

Now, it will be quite necessary for any hon. member on the other side of the House to inform us what prices to-day are under Dominion control. That is quite





unnecessary. But what we wish to inform them is that after this war is over it is more than likely that prices will not be under Dominion control, - at least, not exclusively under Dominion control, and we are, therefore, looking to the Government for an explanation of the means whereby they hope to protect the farm prices or to maintain adequate farm prices in this province after the war is over. It is, I say again, most regrettable that the hon. Minister of Agriculture (Mr. Kennedy) is not able to be here, because there is no Minister from whom we would rather hear on that subject. If the Government has any plans with respect to price control, or price regulation, if it has any plans for encouragement of organizations by the farmers themselves to bargain collectively for prices, then let us hear about it now, rather than after the war, when it will probably be too late.

I do not associate a great deal with bankers, but occasionally I run into one, and I had an opportunity, not so long ago, to come in contact with a friend of mine who has occupied a very high position with one of our chartered banks of this country for some time, and he expressed to me the unqualified opinion, which is his opinion, and may be no better than any other man's opinion, but it is an opinion guiding the operations of one of this country's major banks, - he expressed to me the opinion that at the conclusion of the war there will be a period following the war not of inflation, at all, but his opinion was that at the conclusion of the war there will be a period of acute deflation, that the sudden cutting off, or progressive cutting off, of the great volume of purchasing power from the



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Mr. Jolliffe.

large number of workers and farmers, and the fear of spending money, and the threat of insecurity, and the undoubted factor that our manufacturers have learned more about the technique of production than they ever knew before, - and they will very quickly be able to make up any deficiencies there might be of consumer goods, - all these factors, taken together, in the opinion of my friend, will mean deflation very soon after the end of the war in Europe. It might be the opinion of others that he is entirely wrong, but, on the other hand, it might be that with the facts at his command it could be that his opinion is well-founded, and if that is so I fear that the farmers of this province might again be confronted with an era of falling prices. Desperate measures will have to be taken for their protection. They need, therefore, not only a fair-price structure and an adequate marketing organization, but I suggest, Mr. Speaker, in view of the fact we do not know exactly what the future may bring forth, they need some protection for the security of tenure of the farmer on his land in Ontario. It is a most curious thing that in the province of Saskatchewan, which I had the privilege of visiting last summer, (and where I repeatedly heard our Liberal friend assuring the farmers if they elected the C.C.F. they would have their farms taken away from them,) -- it is a most curious thing that this election, which resulted in the election of the first C.C.F. Government in Canada, also resulted in the election of no less than thirty farmers among the C.C.F. group. They were, in fact, at all times the majority of the C.C.F. candidates in that election, and very broad were their smiles



large number of workers and farmers, and the fact of  
spending money, and the effect of industry, and the  
undoubtedly fact that our manufacturers have learned  
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indeed, when the Liberal leaders held forth about the menace of the C.C.F., which was going to confiscate their farms. The curious thing is, one of the first Bills introduced by that new Government in the Saskatchewan Legislature at the special session which was very swiftly called in October, 1944, was a Bill to protect the security of the Saskatchewan farmer in the occupation and ownership of his land, to protect him from losing his quarter section, one hundred and sixty acres, on which he and family lived, and on which they had their buildings. That is the first step the Government took, and took it quickly. That is one of the first steps of one of the first C.C.F. Governments in this country.

I am of the opinion this province could also do with legislation to protect the future position of the farmers in Ontario, who have not yet any reason to assume that prices after this war or the demand after this war will be anything like they are to-day. To be forewarned is to be fore-armed, and I should think we would be well advised to give some thought to that question without any further delay.

There was a corresponding point in the Conservative programme, the one about Labour, which received considerable attention in this House at the last Session. I do not propose to discuss the matter in detail. There are others who can do so much better than I, but it is well to recall that the Progressive-Conservative Party promised to give the workers and the employers the fairest and the most advanced labour law possible. This is to be achieved by empowering an Ontario Labour Relations' Committee to outline a



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plan based on study of labour laws of other countries. This is with a view of adopting comprehensive and enforceable collective-bargaining legislation. Now, the hon. Prime Minister also said on the radio, in detail, how this would be done, and in his more recent radio speech of December 13th the hon. Prime Minister made the claim that Ontario has the fairest and most advanced laws governing labour relations in the whole of Canada. Unfortunately, the labourer does not agree, and we cannot agree.

In point of fact, most of the representative organizations of Labour in recent months have expressed their strong dissatisfaction with the Order-in-Council 1003, a Dominion Order-in-Council, -- which is part of the law of this province for a time, -- as a result of what was done by this Legislature at the last Session. So great was the dissatisfaction of that Order expressed by the labourer, that the Saskatchewan Legislature, at its first Session, did not hesitate to pass a new Trade Union Act. The Saskatchewan Government terminated its agreement with the Dominion Government in respect to Order-in-Council 1003. I think that while the Prime Minister and Minister of Labour may not agree with the substance of the Saskatchewan Trade Union Act -- they may think it is unwise legislation -- I think at least that they might agree that it is advanced legislation. It is the kind of legislation, I might say, which we do not expect from the Progressive-Conservative administration, but it is the kind of legislation which is needed in order to assure the security of labour and of the

There is a great deal of feeling in the country about the  
this is a very important question and  
enormous amount of legislation. Now, the  
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agree.



workers of the post-war period. There is a well grounded fear among labour men to-day that the end of the war will mean a return by some employers, not all employers- but by some of them to their pre-war policy. There is a well grounded fear that when there is a surplus of labour rather than a shortage of labour and when wages are or can be driven down instead of being raised, that some employers-- and perhaps many employers -- will band themselves together to withdraw the concessions which have been so hardly won by labour in recent years, and for that reason increasing emphasis is being placed by most labour organizations, and also by the C.C.F., upon the importance of union security provisions in union agreements. I know there are those who think they are bad in principle but I do not think that they clearly or fully understand the principle and the principle is a perfectly democratic one, viz., that when a group of people are associated together in a certain economic enterprise, there are certain matters with respect to which the interests of the majority must prevail- and that is the principle which is written into the union security clause of many union agreements and which enables a well organized union to give much better service to its members and much more efficient and effective service to its members and to enjoy, I must say, much more co-operative relationship with employers than would otherwise be possible. The union security provision becomes mandatory where a majority desire it under the Saskatchewan labour law. It would be a great thing for the Province of Ontario in my view, not only for labour but also for employers and for the general public. It would be a valuable and constructive step if we had similar legislation





here, but the Progressive-Conservative party being what it is I am afraid that we cannot expect it.

Then, too, a reference was made in the Speech from the Throne to the question of administration under Order-in-Council 1003. Now, Mr. Speaker, may I say I think the present Labour Relations Board of Ontario has done some good and useful work, that the Chairman and other members of that Board have dealt with a great many cases, sometimes in trying circumstances and with a highly unsatisfactory piece of legislation to administer, and I think a great deal of credit is due to them for what they have been able to accomplish. It does not follow that because they have done a pretty good job of administering that Order in Ontario we should accept that Order for all time to come and, frankly, I am amazed that we have no indication from the Speech from the Throne of what post-war labour legislation is planned for this province. Even if we went so far as to agree with the Government that the proper thing to do in war time was to adopt Dominion Government Order-in-Council 1003, with a great many mental reservations, and make it effective for all industry in Ontario, even if we went so far as to agree with the Government about that, we would still be faced with the necessity of considering what is the best and most advanced labour legislation for Ontario after the war ends and after the Government are under no further obligation whatever to the Dominion Government in respect of labour legislation applying to war industries. Now, as a result of Dominion-Provincial conference it may be that we can achieve something of the nature of a national labour code, which would be a simple thing and which might help to remove some of the present



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causes of friction between various provinces but until that time come we are entitled to a declaration from the Government of their post-war labour policy-- if the Government is to be in office in the post-war period, which may be questionable, but is something at least that has to be considered as a possibility- that has to be avoided. I do not agree that it ought to be avoided but for the purpose of the Speech from the Throne and for the purpose of this debate it is the duty of the Government to tell us what their plans are, if they have any plans-- on their assumption they propose to stay in office indefinitely, unless, of course, it is their desire after eighteen months disillusionment to throw off the care of office.

Mr. Speaker, I now come to a point which grieves me and others on this side of the House who admire the excellent qualities of the Provincial Treasurer. Point No.6. of the 22 points was to pledge to appoint as Minister of Mines a man who knows mining; to lighten the burden of taxation to repeal nuisance laws which hamper the activities of prospectors and geologists. And the Prime Minister in speaking to this point in July 1943, went even further. He was most specific. He said:

"The mining industry will be assisted in every way possible and placed under the direction of a Minister with practical knowledge of mining. The tax burden will be lightened and there will be a more equitable distribution of the tax between the different taxing bodies. A larger share of the taxes will go to the provincial and municipal treasuries. All restrictive measures which deny prospectors and others the inducement to find and develop new mining properties will be repealed and every encouragement will be given to geologists and prospectors to discover new mineral area. Every practical measure possible will be adopted to expand this great basic industry so that it may offer the widest opportunities for employment when our armed forces are demobilized."

Now, there are some very specific commitments in that

...of ... between ... provisions ...  
... that time ... we are ... to a ... from the  
... Government of ... - it is the Government  
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... of the ... the ... and the ... of this  
... debate is in the ... of the Government to tell us what their  
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bodies. A ... of the tax will go to the  
provincial and municipal governments. All restrictive  
measures which deny prospectors and others the ...  
must be ... and ... properties will be  
repealed and every ... will be given to  
geologists and prospectors to discover new mineral areas.  
Every practical measure possible will be adopted to  
expand this ... industry so that it may offer  
the widest opportunities for employment when our armed  
forces are demobilized."

Now, there are some very specific commitments in that



paragraph regarding Minister and taxation, &c. First, may I say of the Minister that he without doubt one of the Prime Minister's strongest colleagues and it may well be that he has become an authority on mining. I don't know. Although I have never been aware of any great mining activity in the good old Town of Lindsay and vicinity. It may be that he does know mining. Let us give him the benefit of the doubt and assume it, but the real point is that as Provincial Treasurer he carries one of the heaviest portfolios in the administration. It may be that he can carry that and a dozen more-- I don't know-- but it does seem to me if mining is half as important as the Prime Minister represented it to be that it should not be responsibility of a Minister who holds an office as important as the office of Provincial Treasurer. And if we are told that the reason taxation cannot be lightened as much as it could be or should be because the Dominion has intervened, then it is true that the same thing was in effect in 1943. The Dominion at that time was already exercising its taxing powers in the same way that it is to-day.

Then we have had during the last 18 months an inquiry into the whole subject of mining by the Urquhart Committee. I have no doubt that much useful work was done by the Committee. I think its Report was tabled for honorable members to-day and from what little I have previously seen of it I am sure much of the work done was of very real value, whether we agree with the conclusions of the Committee or not, but what I shall suggest to the House at the present time is that the mining industry in Ontario if it has a future- is going to need perhaps more planning



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and more methodical investigation than any other industry. All our experience, I suggest, goes to show that monopoly enterprise and stock market mining cannot meet the basic requirements of the mining industry in Ontario.

What are those requirements? In the first place there is a need for rigorous and aggressive and practical exploration. That need, I gather, is to be met through the Government policy by the encouragement of trained prospectors. Exploration under the present system has been inadequate. There is a need also for adequate capital to finance not only exploration but new development and all our experience goes to show that capital has been inadequate under the present system to finance new mines of importance with the exception of gold mines, which can be financed more easily. As so we have what I suggest is an unbalanced mining development in Ontario. We have a very important gold mining development, which is the result of the fact that a small gold producer can be brought into production, if there is any hope there, for relatively little capital. We have far less base metals development than ought to be in this Province because the capital required for base metal development is always much more substantial and the existing facilities for raising new money and for the investment of capital in Ontario by monopoly enterprise are just inadequate. We have had, therefore, an unbalanced development which is the result of not only lack of planning but of the wasteful use of capital. Not only the wasteful use of capital but the neglect of the communities concerned and of the people who become involved in any mining development.



and some industrial organizations and other  
industries. All are interested, I suggest, even to some  
large monopoly enterprises and those which are doing business  
with the public agencies of the mining industry in

industry.

That is the situation. In the first place  
there is a need for studies and systematic and practical  
examination. That need, I repeat, is to be met  
through the Government policy of the encouragement of  
private enterprise. Examination under the present  
system has been inadequate. There is a need also for  
experts devoted to the study of the situation and new  
methods and all our agencies need to know that  
capital and other resources are being wasted to  
the extent of the situation with the exception of  
gold mining, which has been somewhat more easily. As to  
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in America. We have a very important gold mining  
development, which is the result of the fact that a small  
gold producer can be profitable with production, if there is  
any hope there, for relatively little capital. To have  
the large scale development then means to us in this  
country because the capital required for large scale devel-  
opment is large and more substantial and the existing  
facilities for raising new money and for the investment of  
capital in industry by monopoly enterprises are just inade-  
quate. We have an unbalanced development  
which is the result of not only lack of planning but of the  
wasteful use of capital. Not only the wasteful use of  
capital but the failure of the Government to coordinate and  
of the people who become involved in any mining development.



It is no news to this House that many very serious social problems in Northern Ontario have grown out of the hit and miss unplanned development in some of our mining areas. It is no secret, also, that notwithstanding all the precautions and restrictions laid down by law that human welfare and human safety has frequently been neglected in the mining industry. It is not very long ago, Mr. Speaker, when no less than I believe 16 workers lost their lives in one accident at a mine in or near Timmins, Ontario. I trust that the investigation to be carried on in connection with that disaster will be thorough and that the Government will act on whatever information may be discovered.

There is another mystery, Mr. Speaker, concerning another of the 22 points, and that is point No. 7. The Government was most definitely pledged to appoint a Forest Resources Commission to cancel improper timber contracts; and to push policies of conservation, reforestation and soil control extending to all parts of the province, and employing tens of thousands of men after the war.

This Legislature was asked to pass legislation authorising the appointment of a Forest Resources Commission. The Announcement was made that many timber contracts had been cancelled or revised. We are assured from time to time by the Prime Minister that policies of conservation are being pushed and that new cutting methods are being applied. But there is an air of mystery which concerns the whole business and I think the House is entitled to far more information than we have yet received. One mystery is the Forest Resources Commission itself. So far I have not been able to discover any Forest Resources Commission, although it was





authorised last session, and were assured it was a matter of the greatest importance that this great industry should be brought under a co-ordinated direction of a new commission. I think we were even told by the Prime Minister that the present Department of Lands and Forests was expected to wither away as many of its functions were to be taken over by the Forest Resources Commission. To the best of my belief there is no Forest Resources Commission and certainly on December 13th there was no such commission because the Prime Minister said the appointment is awaiting the completion of an inquiry now being conducted into the procedure which has been followed in awarding contracts and establishing cutting rights. Ever since I have heard of the Prime Minister's political activities sometime ago I have heard of his inquiries into the Lands and forests and we are now learning another inquiry is proceeding into the procedure to be followed in awarding contracts and establishing cutting rights. Apparently the administration of our forest resources is still with the Department of Lands and Forewts, subject to the Government's direction. At the last session we heard almost nothing about the activities, in any, of that Department although there was some important legislation. If there is anything to be said for the Department, if there are really any new steps being taken in connection with cutting methods or conservation, then by all means let us hear about it from the Minister of Lands and Forests at this session. It is a very important Department and the Minister should place what concrete steps are actually being taken to conserve forestry resources so that the future generations as well as our own may benefit and so that our forest crop may not be depleted as



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it has been already to some extent and so that we may not find ourselves a few years hence in the position which now confronts British Columbia, for example, where the fear is that such a wasteful use has been made in the forest resources that the income of the province will be very much less in future years than it is in the past.

Mr. Soeaker, there are many throughout this Province who are deeply concerned for personal and other reasons with their housing accomodation, and point No.8. of the 22 points referred to that very matter.

Point No.8. was as follows:

" To create an Ontario Housing Commission for  
"the purpose of wiping out slums, improving  
"home conditions in city, town and country  
"and providing post-war employment on a large  
"scale.

It will take me some little time to deal with the matter, which is a very important one, Mr. Speaker, and it may, therefore, be as well at this time that I move the adjournment of the debate.

Motion agreed to.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister) Mr. Speaker,  
I move the adjournment of the House.

MR. A.A. McLEOD: (Bellwoods): Will the hon. Prime Minister tell us when the debate will be resumed?

MR. DREW: I think perhaps the hon. leader of the Opposition (Mr. Jolliffe) can indicate to me whether he prefers to resume on Monday or Tuesday.

MR. JOLLIFFE: I think possibly Monday, Mr. Speaker, would be preferable as far as I am concerned. I do not want to inconvenience any of the other speakers. I am quite prepared to continue on Monday or Tuesday.



It was said already to some extent and so I think we may not  
 think ourselves a few years hence in the position which now  
 confronts British Columbia. For example, where the fear  
 is that such a carefully set and made in the future  
 resources that the success of the province will be very much  
 less in some years than it is in the past.  
 Mr. Speaker, there are many throughout this Province  
 who are deeply interested for personal and other reasons with  
 their honest recommendation, and I think that of the 22  
 points referred to last very matter  
 point 20 is as follows  
 "The creation of a British Columbia Commission for  
 the purpose of studying and advising the Government  
 on the development of the land, water and energy  
 resources of the Province and on the development of a large  
 scale water power project."  
 It will take me some little time to deal with the  
 matter which is a very important one, Mr. Speaker, and if  
 my, therefore, we will be able to deal with I move  
 the adjournment of the debate.  
 Motion agreed to.  
 JON. GORDON A. DREW (Times Minister) Mr. Speaker,  
 I move the adjournment of the House.  
 Mr. A. A. McLeod (Business): Will the hon. Times  
 Minister tell us when the debate will be resumed?  
 Mr. Speaker: I would perhaps the best leader of the  
 opposition (Mr. Holliday) can indicate to us whether he  
 prefers to resume on Monday or Tuesday.  
 Mr. Holliday: I think possibly Monday, Mr. Speaker,  
 would be preferable so far as I am concerned. I do not want  
 to inconvenience any of the other speakers. I am quite  
 prepared to continue on Monday or Tuesday.



MR. DREW: I do not want to let that pass, in view of an earlier remark. I do not want the impression left that I am being unfair to the hon. leader of the opposition (Mr. Jolliffe).

MISS MACPHAIL: Because you stole his time ---

MR. DREW: If the hon. member will kindly stop for a moment; the hon. leader of the opposition (Mr. Jolliffe) explained last night that he would not finish to-day. That was discussed in front of the Speaker, and there was no impairments of his rights, and he understands that. If the hon. leader of the opposition (Mr. Jolliffe) would prefer Monday, we will resume the debate on the Speech from the Throne on that day.

MR. JOLLIFFE: On my part, I cannot allow that to pass. The hon. Prime Minister and myself did have a very amicable conversation about the matter yesterday. I said nothing about not being able to finish to-day. What I did say was that I expected to be as long as I was last year in this debate, but I did not say I did not expect to get through to-day, although I had hoped I would, so that we could proceed with other Speakers in the debate. I want to make that perfectly clear.

While I have no serious objection to Monday---

MR. DREW: The hon. leader of the opposition, (Mr. Jolliffe) said that he was going to Thorold tonight and wanted leave at five-thirty. I do not want the question raised that I had any thought of shortening the time of the leader of the opposition (Mr. Jolliffe). I am most anxious to co-operate with him in that regard.

MR. JOLLIFFE: (Leader of Opposition): What has just been said is perfectly correct. That I indicated that I would not finish to-day is not correct, and if there has been any

MR. DUNN: I do not want to let that pass, in view of an earlier remark. I do not want the impression left that I am being unfair to the man because of his opposition (Mr. TOLLIVER).

MR. TOLLIVER: Perhaps you will disagree --

MR. DUNN: If the man's remark will really stop for a moment, the man, leader of the opposition (Mr. TOLLIVER) explained last night that he would not listen to-day. That was discussed in front of the speaker, and there was no objection of his right, and he understood that. If the man, leader of the opposition (Mr. TOLLIVER) would rather Monday, we will remove the speaker on the ground that the speaker on that day.

MR. TOLLIVER: If my party, I would allow that to pass. The man, (Mr. TOLLIVER) who says I have a very unfair representation of the matter yesterday. I had nothing more not being able to finish yesterday. What I did say was that I expected to be as long as I was last night in this debate, but I did not say I did not expect to be the same to-day, although I had hoped I would, so that we could proceed with other speakers on the debate. I want to say that yesterday.

While I have no serious objection to today --

MR. DUNN: The man, leader of the opposition (Mr. TOLLIVER) said that he was going to finish his speech and wanted leave at five o'clock. I do not want the question raised that I had any trouble or something the kind of the leader of the opposition (Mr. TOLLIVER). I do not intend to co-operate with him in that regard.

MR. TOLLIVER: Leader of opposition, what day that been said is perfectly correct. That I intended that I would not finish to-day is not correct, and it never has been any

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indication that we were to hear from the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) for three-quarters of an hour this afternoon---

MR. DREW: Now, do not exaggerate.

MR. JOLLIFFE: However, I will proceed on Monday, if that is satisfactory.

MR. DREW: Entirely so.

Motion agreed to and the House adjourned at 5.31 of the clock p.m.



Indication that we were to hear from the Hon. Sir Winston Churchill.

(Mr. Drew) For three-quarters of an hour this afternoon---

Mr. Drew: Now, do not exaggerate.

Mr. Jolliffe: However, I will proceed on Monday.

It has been satisfactory.

Mr. Drew: Finally and

Motion agreed to and the House adjourned at

5.31 of the clock p.m.

THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

SEVENTH DAY.

SPEAKER: Honourable William J. Stewart, C.B.E.

Toronto, Ontario.  
February 23, 1945.

The House met at three of the clock, p.m.

Prayers.

MR. SPEAKER: Presenting petitions.

Reading and receiving petitions.

.Presenting reports by Committees.

Motions.

Introduction of bills.

MR. GEORGE BENNETT (Windsor-Sandwich): Mr. Speaker,  
I move, seconded by Mr. Dennison, that leave be given to introduce a bill intituled, "An Act to amend the Municipal Act," and that the same be now read the first time.

Motion agreed to and bill read the first time.

HON. GEORGE H. DUNBAR (Minister of municipal Affairs):  
Would the hon. member be kind enough to explain?

MR. BENNETT: The purpose of the bill is to repeal clause "s" of subsection (1) of section 53 of the Municipal Act.

The Clause provides for the prohibition of the right of citizens to hold and to be elected to municipal office, even though they are in debt to the amount in excess of three months' rent.

The Act also provides that newspapers shall be prevented from indulging in any biased comment, editorially or otherwise, on election issues relative to parties, candidates

THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

DEBATES

SPEAKER: Honourable William L. Stewart, C.B.E.

Toronto, Ontario,  
February 27, 1945.

The House met at eleven of the clock, a.m.

Prayers.

MR. SPEAKER: Presenting petitions.

Reading and recording petitions.

Presenting reports of Committees.

Motion.

Introduction of bills.

MR. SPEAKER (Honourable William L. Stewart): Mr. Speaker,

I have, endorsed by Mr. Denison, that leave be given to intro-

duce a bill entitled, "An Act to amend the Municipal Act," and

that the same be now read the first time.

Motion agreed to and bill read the first time.

MR. SPEAKER: Honourable William L. Stewart (Municipal Affairs):

Would the hon. member be kind enough to explain?

MR. SPEAKER: The purpose of the bill is to repeal

clause "a" of subsection (1) of section 23 of the Municipal

Act.

The clause provides for the prohibition of the right

of citizens to hold and to be elected to municipal office, even

though they are in debt to the amount in excess of three

months' rent.

The Act also provides that newspapers shall be pro-

hibited from including in any classed columns, editorially or

otherwise, on election issues relative to parties, candidates



or platforms, on the day of the election.

MR. HERBERT CONNOR (Hamilton East): Mr. Speaker, I move, seconded by Mr. Thornberry, that leave be given to introduce a bill entitled, "An Act to amend the Public Utilities Act," and that same be now read the first time.

Motion agreed to and bill read the first time.

MR. JOSEPH B. SALEBERG (St. Andrew): Will the mover please explain the purpose of the bill?

MR. CONNOR: Mr. Speaker, the main purpose of the Act is to give the citizens of any municipality, if they so desire, the privilege of taking necessary action to ensure an adequate fuel supply in the winter, and an adequate supply of ice in the summer.

MR. SPEAKER: Several hon. members have requested permission to speak before the Orders of the Day. I recognize the hon. Prime Minister.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister) Mr. Speaker, I think in view of the fact that I gave the Legislature certain information yesterday, and read and left with the Legislature a telegram I sent a week ago Wednesday to the Right Hon. Prime Minister of Canada, I may say that I have received a reply from the Clerk of the Privy Council, which reads as follows:

"I am directed by the Prime Minister to acknowledge the telegram which you addressed to him on February 14th, suggesting that the premiers of all the provinces be invited to an immediate meeting in Ottawa, for a preliminary discussion of Dominion-Provincial co-operation.

"The representations of your telegram were carefully considered by the cabinet, and, after consideration, it was agreed that the circumstances were not such as to justify a departure from the decision announced by the Prime Minister in the House of Commons on August 14th, 1944.

"Yours sincerely,

(Signed) A.D.P. Heeney."

of the House, on the day of the session.

MR. HONOURABLE MEMBER (Hon. Member): Mr. Speaker, I

have been asked by Mr. Thompson, who has been given to

introduce a bill entitled, "An Act to amend the Public

Offices Act," and that was on the first time.

He has asked to see the bill on the first time.

MR. THOMPSON (Hon. Member): Will the cover

please explain the nature of the bill?

MR. HONOURABLE MEMBER (Hon. Member): The purpose of the Act

is to give the Minister of the Interior, in any case where

the privilege of being necessary, action to make an advance

over money in the interest of an advance supply of fuel in the

interest.

MR. HONOURABLE MEMBER (Hon. Member): Several bills have been requested

permission to speak before the House on the bill. I recognize

the Hon. Mr. Thompson.

MR. THOMPSON (Hon. Member): Mr. Speaker,

I am in view of the fact that I have the Legislature certain

information yesterday, and that I will give the Legislature

a statement I made a week ago yesterday to the Hon. Mr. Prime

Minister of Canada, I may say that I have received a reply

from the House of the House of Commons, which reads as follows:

It is reported by the Prime  
Minister to the House of Commons that the Government  
which was asked to give the House of Commons  
information yesterday, and that I will give the Legislature  
a statement I made a week ago yesterday to the Hon. Mr. Prime  
Minister of Canada, I may say that I have received a reply  
from the House of the House of Commons, which reads as follows:

The representation of your  
Minister was carefully considered  
by the cabinet, and, after consideration,  
it was decided that the circumstances were not such as to justify  
a departure from the decision announced  
by the Prime Minister in the House of  
Commons on the 10th of June, 1940.

THOMPSON (Hon. Member):

(Sings) "A. C. C. H. H. H."



I have no comment to add to the self-explanatory reply.

MR. SPEAKER: I will recognize the hon. member for Prescott (Mr. Belanger).

MR. AURELIEN BELANGER (Prescott): Mr. Speaker, you were kind enough to accept my notice that I wanted to speak this afternoon before the Orders of the Day. Contrary to custom, it is not upon any controversial matter, nor is it to correct anything that has appeared in any newspaper.

However, in order to give some legality to what I am going to say, I wish to base my remarks upon an article in the Ottawa Journal of February 16th last, the heading of an editorial thereof. May I say that I am a regular reader and admirer of the Ottawa Journal, but I must say that to give a prominent place, such as this, to an event which has taken place this week, indicates that that event must be of prime importance, and that is the reason for my expounding upon that article this afternoon.

My remarks are also in line with the custom in this House, whereby on famous anniversaries, such as St. Patrick's Day and St. David's Day, we take a few minutes to recall the importance of the event, to the representatives here assembled from the different parts of the province of Ontario.

This week, throughout the province of Ontario, in the east, and especially in the north, and throughout other provinces of Canada, even to the Arctic Circle, there has taken place a celebration recalling a very important event, most important for the province of Ontario, and that is, the entering into this province of a group of persons, who, in my opinion, and a very humble opinion it is, indeed - have done more than any other organized group of persons to promote the welfare of the citizens of this province.



I have no comment to add to the self-evident

reply.

ED. THORNTON: I will acknowledge the fact, however, for

presenting (Mr. Thornton).

MR. THORNTON: I am sure that you will find it

very kind enough to accept my apology that I wanted to speak

this afternoon before the opening of the day. I am sorry to

know, as it is not upon any controversial matter, nor is it to

correct anything that was presented in any newspaper.

However, in order to give some legality to what I am

saying to you, I wish to state my reasons upon an article in the

Ottawa Journal of February 18th last. The meaning of an

editorial threat. My I say that I am a regular reader and

subscriber of the Ottawa Journal, and I must say that on this

particular issue, with an article, in an article which has been

placed this week, indicated that this event must be of prime

importance, and that is the reason for my responding upon that

article this afternoon.

My remarks are also in line with the matter in this

House, reference to Canada and elsewhere, and as Mr. Patrick's

day and the last day, we have a few minutes to review the

importance of the event, to the representatives who assembled

from the different parts of the Province of Ontario.

This week, throughout the Province of Ontario, in the

best, and especially in the north, and throughout other

Provinces of Canada, even to the Pacific Division, there has taken

place a celebration recalling a very important event, most

important for the Province of Ontario, and that is, the entering

into this Province of a group of persons, who, in my

opinion, and a very wide opinion, is, indeed, a very

one that any other organized group of persons to promote the

welfare of the citizens of this Province.

I refer to the arrival in "Bytown", on the 20th of February, 1845, of four young ladies, who came here to establish hospitals, orphanages, and schools to promote the education of children.

And may I be allowed, Mr. Speaker, to ask you just to imagine what happened on that day, and the day preceding, the 19th of February, 1845, on the Ottawa river, between two lines of pickets.

There could be seen from eight o'clock in the morning at Montreal, until the end of the day, when they entered the province of Ontario, two sleighs in which were the four ladies, proceeding through the famous scenery claimed by Montebello, and extending right across the province of Ontario. They had seen the sun going down, that same Western sun which had lighted the plains for Champlain, and his companion Explorers, the first missionaries to come up the Ottawa and along the Nipissing to the shores of Georgian Bay, where they shed their blood for the promotion of civilization and Christianity.

And these four memorable women reached Ottawa the next day, February 20th, 1845, at about four o'clock in the afternoon, and there they were met by about seventy-seven vehicles, comprising the notable citizens of "Bytown", irrespective of religion, of creed, of nationality or of language, and the gay procession proceeded into the city.

From these four women has the strong order been formed which comprises to-day over fifteen hundred persons. And a few days ago, and yesterday in this House, we have cheered and acclaimed heroes of the war.

Now, what I am proposing is that we extend greetings to-day, the greetings of this House, to our heroines of peace.



I refer to the arrival in "Hawaii" on the 15th of  
February, 1946, of two young ladies, who were with an expedition  
basically, composed, and actually in possession of the situation of  
colonies.

And my I am allowed, Mr. Speaker, to say that  
in relation with respect to that day, and the day following, the  
14th of February, 1946, on the 15th day, between the 15th  
of March.

There would be some two days' notice in the morning  
at Honolulu, until the end of the day, when they entered the  
premises of United, two islands in which were the two ladies,  
proceeded through the fence nearest United to Honolulu,  
and actually they arrived the 15th of March. They had  
seen the two girls from the 15th day, and they had  
the girls for Honolulu, and the two girls for Honolulu,  
these ladies were some of the girls who along the morning  
to the state of Hawaii, and they had been along  
for the possession of the islands and the girls.

And these four ladies were taken to the  
day, February 20th, 1946, at about 10:00 a.m. in the afternoon,  
and these ladies were not of the same nationality, and  
being the outside of the islands of Hawaii, and the day  
being, of course, in the morning, and the day  
proceeding proceeded into the day.

Then these four ladies and the two girls were  
taken with them to the 15th day, and they were  
taken to the 15th day, and they were taken to the  
15th day, and they were taken to the 15th day, and they were  
taken to the 15th day, and they were taken to the 15th day.

Now, what I am proposing is that we should proceed  
to-day, the morning of the 15th day, or the morning of the 15th day.



I say "heroines" and well may I say that. Hardly two years after they had arrived at Bytown when these four young ladies, to whom had joined some fifteen others, had to take care of victims of that awful plague, and alone they took care of them, twenty-one nuns took care, in eleven months of five hundred and seventy-eight patients.

They could not get help, because fifteen of them had been stricken down by the plague, and people were so much afraid to get near them that these delicate women had themselves to load on to the trucks and all kinds of vehicles the coffins of the victims that were being laid to their last rest. They have dotted the province of Ontario with hospitals, old mens' homes, convalescing homes, homes for the incurables, orphanages, and when it would have been impossible in certain sections of this province to secure teachers' for the want of proper resources, these ladies took hold of the schools, and from their humble beginning they are now giving not only elementary education in hundreds of schools in this province, but even secondary education and even university education to the degree of B.A. But, I will go further than that, these sisters have brought the name to the Province of Ontario and let that be my justification to using the time of this House, for they have brought the name of the Province of Ontario to the very extreme limits of the Dominion of Canada, to the far reaches of the Mackenzie and the Saskatchewan and the Assiniboia and in the Arctic Circle, to the head of the Yukon river to the banks of James Bay, and, more than that, they have brought the name of Ontario, and have had the name of Ontario placed in the United States across the line, and, more than that, even across the seas in South Africa, in Basutoland, and as soon as the war is over in Middle



Africa they will there bring the light of civilization and Christianity, and receive for the province of Ontario the thanks of those people whom they are going to nurse and whom they are educating at the present time.

Mr. Speaker, I thought it was not amiss that I should, on such an occasion, draw the attention of this House these heroines of peace, pictures of these Doves of Peace, of these messengers of civilization and these angels of mercy. I am speaking of the Order of the Grey Nuns of the Cross of Ottawa.

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. member for Bellwoods (Mr. MacLeod) wishes to move the adjournment of the House. The House now adjourns for the purpose of discussing a matter of urgent public importance.

MR. A. A. MACLEOD. (Bellwoods): Mr. Speaker, I move, seconded by Mr. Salsberg, that the House be now adjourned for the purpose of discussing a matter of urgent public importance. I do it for this reason; several days ago I addressed a question to the hon. Prime Minister, asking for a clarification of a statement contained in his province-wide radio address of August 9th last, respecting the Dominion Family Allowances' Act. On that occasion the hon. Prime Minister said, and I quote:

"I assure you that the Government of Ontario intends to do everything within its power to make sure that this iniquitous Bill does not go into effect."

Now, in addressing my question to the hon. Prime Minister, earlier in the week, I asked whether those words that I have just quoted still stated the considered policy of this Government, and, if so, what steps has the Government taken, or what steps does it contemplate taking



the theme of these people who they are going to have  
Christianity, and people for the purpose of making  
After they will have their own kind of civilization and

Gray and the other officers.

1. The House has referred the petition to the Committee on Education and the Labor Force.

that occurred the day. The witness said, and I know:

last, respecting the location of the witness, that he

contained in his possession which would be subject to

Prime Minister, and for a consideration of a witness

testify that he I situated a question as to what

urgent public importance. I do it to this respect;

admitted for the purpose of obtaining a better

now, according to the witness, that the time he was

Mr. A. A. Macdonald, (Witness), Mr. Stewart, I

"I want you to be a good person and to be a good person is to be a good person."

Governmental action, or what steps does it contemplate in order  
policy of this Government, and, if so, what steps does the  
world that I have just quoted still stated the conditions  
Minister, earlier in the week, I asked whether those  
Now, in addressing my question to the Hon. Mr. Brown

to prevent the Family Allowances' Act from becoming operative in this province.

Thirdly, will the Government, at the Session ask the Legislature to concur in the course of action it has taken, or propose to take, in the matter?

Now, Mr. Speaker, it will be recalled the hon. Prime Minister side-stepped my question by stating he would deal with the matter on the appropriate occasion. Well, yesterday afternoon the appropriate occasion arrived, and the hon. Prime Minister rose before the Orders of the Day were called, and proceeded to make a lengthy speech on the attitude of his Government to the Family Allowances' Act. Like the other hon. members, I listened very attentively to the hon. Prime Minister's remarks, and I am forced now to say that it shed not a ray of light on the question I had addressed to him earlier in the week. In fact, Mr. Speaker, after the hon. Prime Minister had finished, I recalled a story told some years ago by a famous American clergyman, who, after delivering what he thought to be a weighty sermon, overheard one of his parishioners remark, "That man can dive down deeper, and stay down longer, and come up drier than anyone I ever heard." And that, Mr. Speaker, in my judgment, is a very good description of what we listened to yesterday afternoon.

Now what are the "bare bones" of the case, if I may use that term?

The Family Allowances' Act was passed unanimously by the Dominion Parliament last summer, and it has received the Royal Assent, and is the law of Canada, and benefits under that Act are to become payable in July of







this year. Those who are to receive those benefits must register in just a few weeks' time. Hundreds of thousands of Ontario families are eligible for those benefits, which run into millions of dollars, and yet Mr. Speaker, as far as this Legislature knows at the moment this Government is committed to a policy of doing evrything in its power to prevent this legislature from becoming operative in Ontario. I have made two attempts to have the matter cleared up "~~once~~ and for all", to use the hon. Prime Minister's expression, - to clear up once and for all this whole controversy by a clear-cut statement from the hon. Prime Minister. He refused to answer, and by refusing, in my judgment, he is treating this Parliament with contempt, because the hon. Prime Minister had no mandate from this Parliament to make the speech that he made on August 9th. This Legislature has never consulted us as to the contents of that speech, and all we have to go on, at the moment, are his own words, used in his speech of August 9th last. They are on the records, and the hon. Prime Minister must accept the responsibility for them.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I got the impression, or, at least, I got the impression yesterday afternoon that the hon. Prime Minister is not very happy in his predicament now, but I want to say to him, bearing in mind that famous speech, and I quote the lines of a great poem:

"The moving finger writes, and having writ,  
moves on, nor all your piety nor wit shall  
lure it back to cancel half a line, nor all  
your tears wash out a word of it."

Now, some of us listened to the hon. Prime Minister last night paint a very vivid picture of the effect of the buzz bombs on the City of London, and with his



aptness for fine phrasing, he described the dull and terrifying silence when a buzz bomb lands and the people are waiting for the explosion. That is just about the position we are in. He let loose a buzz bomb on the 9th of August on hundreds of thousands of people in this province, and they are to-day waiting for the explosion.

Now, Mr. Speaker, if the hon. Prime Minister persists in his refusal to give a statement that we are requesting, if he persists in being a riddle wrapped in mystery inside an enigma, then I say, so far as I am concerned, I shall have no other alternative than to move a resolution for the consideration of this Legislature condemning the Government's policy as outlined in the hon. Prime Minister's speech of August 9th.

MR. J.B. SALSBERG (St. Andrew): Mr. Speaker, I believe that the hon. member for Bellwoods (Mr. MacLeod) has quite properly placed before this House this matter, which is of great urgency, and I think that it is true for many members of the House, as it is for myself, that we would be failing our constituents if we were not to do everything in our power to clarify the situation without delay. I come from a constituency that is thickly populated, and mainly a working-class constituency. I know that the thousands of families there, as elsewhere, are looking forward to the implementing of the Family Allowances' Legislation adopted by the House of Commons at Ottawa in July. I know that they are disturbed and seriously concerned over the possibility that by some Act of this Government these allowances would perhaps fail to be forthcoming, and I think, because of that, we should





have the Government made known its position, so as to enable the hon. members in the House to take the appropriate action in the House in accordance with the definite policies of the Government. But, up until now, as the hon. member for Bellwoods (Mr. MacLeod), the House leader of my party, has so ably stated, all that we and the people of the provinces have to go by is the declaration, which was a very definite warning, in the announcement of the indication to prevent the implementation of the Act insofar as the province is concerned. And, in view of the limited time left between now and then, we cannot lose any opportunity, at any time, in our endeavour to stop such torpedoing action on the part of the Government. The problem is important, also, from a national point of view. I might say that I think it was pointed out in this House yesterday that the spokesman for the present Government and the hon. Prime Minister himself had attempted to create the impression that they are not opposed to the Family Allowances, and which they acknowledge as a worthwhile social legislation. An hon. member said "Of course not." But that hon. member, nor no one else on the Treasury Benches, made known the intention of introducing such Legislation when they offered what they considered was an excellent programme for the people of this province, asking them for their vote, and that is true for the hon. member for St. Patrick (Mr. Roberts), as well as everyone else.

MR. A. KELSO ROBERTS (St. Patrick): I want to answer--

MR. SPEAKER: Out of order.





MR. ROBERTS: I want to answer the hon. member on that point.

MR. SPEAKER: Do you rise on a point of order?

MR. ROBERTS: I think I should reply.

MR. SPEAKER: No, you are out of order.

MR. SALSBERG: They felt they were justified in having failed to include this worthwhile piece of legislation in their list of promises, as they did not consider it worthwhile, or were too improgressive to use an indicative expression for the positive thing, - I mean, to advocate it.

Now, knowing that it is national in scope, it would be, as every important piece of social legislation should be national in scope, applicable throughout the Dominion, without exception to the provinces that are not as fortunate as Ontario or Quebec might be, such as New Brunswick and others not bordering on Ontario. When this comes up we are confronted, Mr. Speaker, and hon. members, with the usual blocking tactics that have been coupled in the past by reactionary interest in the country to prevent progressive legislation from being enacted. It is, however, always the provincial rights or the federal rights that are used as a means of blocking advanced legislation in the province.

Now, we witnessed this very startling phenomena where, from a different point of view, ostensibly, we have an encircling attack upon this basic piece of social legislation, and behind the cry of provincial rights we have the opposition in Ontario coming from the Drew Government, and the opposition in Quebec from the Duplessis Government. I think the hon. members of this House owe it to their



constituents that we should make sure we will not permit the formation of a double "D" axis in this province to scuttle this or any other legislation. So that there will be no doubt, I mean by the double "D" axis the Duplessis-Drew axis. I call it the double "D" axis to save the time of the House. We must not allow the false cry of the provincial rights to be utilized in the blocking of this legislation, and I believe, therefore, that the province should clarify the issue, and make sure that no surprise act will be staged or pulled by this Government to prevent the payment of family allowances, which is so essential for the majority of the families, the working-class families, farm families, in this province and any other province, from coming into effect, or that we shall do anything or permit anything to be done that will rob the children of New Brunswick and British Columbia, or other less fortunate provinces, from enjoying the benefits coming to them beginning July 1st next.

MR. A. KELSO ROBERTS (St. Patrick): I rise to a point of privilege. The hon. member for St. Andrew, in the course of his address, made remarks which I think were directed to me. I wish to make it quite clear, at no time, either since I have been elected here or prior thereto, have I personally made any statement against the principles of family allowances. I wish that to be clearly understood by the hon. member who made the statement.

MR. WILLIAM DENNISON (St. David): Mr. Speaker, this whole question of family allowances is part of the problem of social service for all the people, and I, too, was disturbed when the hon. Prime Minister announced that the Government would obstruct it in every way. I am sure



the Government would be glad to do it in every way. I am sure  
was discussed when the Bill was introduced. I am sure that  
problem of equal service for all the people. And I, too,  
this whole question of family allowances is part of the  
Mr. WILLIE DUNN (D., Nev.): Mr. Speaker,  
if introduced by the bill, which would be the solution  
principles of family allowances. I wish that to be clear-  
understand, that I personally have no objection against the  
no time, either since I have been elected here or prior  
were directed to me. I wish to make it quite clear, at  
the source of his bill, was written when I was  
point of view. The bill, passed by 87. Indeed, in  
Mr. J. EDWARD BROWN (D., Nev.): I wish to a  
solution would be then explained by the next.

anyone who has had experience with welfare through those depression years knows that the people of this province have suffered a good deal from the hard-hearted rulings made from this Legislature in respect to relief allowances, and that goes for the hon. members both of the previous government and of the present government. We know the scale of relief allowances that were in effect in Ontario prior to 1927, the scale of relief allowances drawn up known as the Campbell Report, and the scale of relief allowances that expected people to live on three cents a meal, a family of four people or a total for each individual of twelve cents a day, a scale of relief allowances that were a disgrace to any civilized province.

We know, further, that this opposition that designed the relief allowances and designed the welfare allowances did not start with the present Government, despite the fact that some people would like to now give the impression that they did. It is just a few years ago since a small little district, namely, Lakeview, just west of this city, had two hundred heads of families on relief, and of those two hundred heads of families one hundred and twenty-five were working out their relief allowances, and had been receiving the meagre scale of relief allowances I have just referred to, namely, three cents a meal per person. These people were dissatisfied with that, but to their amazement on the 15th of April of that year the Government Department here reduced their allowance twenty-five per cent. They had been receiving twenty-five per cent above the Campbell Report on the 15th of April, and that allow-



allowing him to see the difference with the other  
those depression years when the price of this  
provided and received a good deal from the bank  
beared relief from this legislation in respect to  
relief allowance, and that was in the year 1935  
both of the previous government and of the present  
government. To know the scale of relief allowance that  
were in effect in Ontario from 1935, the scale of  
relief allowance given as known as the Campbell Report, and  
the scale of relief allowance that expected people to live  
on their own a well, a family of four people on a total  
for each individual of twelve cents a day, a scale of  
relief allowance that were a distance we are divided  
provision.  
to know, further, that this opposition that design-  
ed the relief allowance and designed the relief allow-  
ance did not start with the present Government, despite  
the fact that some people would like to say five  
legislation that they did. It is just a few years ago since  
a family of four people, namely, father, mother  
of this city, had two hundred heads of families on relief,  
and of about two hundred heads of families on relief and  
twenty-five were working and their relief allowance, and  
had been receiving the same scale of relief allowance  
I have just referred to, namely, three cents a well per  
person. Some people were dissatisfied with that, but to  
their amazement on the 15th of April of last year the  
Government's department here reduced their allowance twenty-  
five per cent. They had been receiving twenty-five per cent  
above the Campbell report on the 15th of April, and that allow-



ance was reduced down to the Campbell report, and they made up a deputation, and interviewed the Prime Minister, demanding that the relief allowances be raised, and these poor people, who had been starved for years, who had been promised work and wages by the then Prime Minister if they would support him at election time, these poor people were invited into the Prime Minister's office. But, there were police hiding just around the doors of the office at that time, the Hepburn Hussars, and at a signal from the Prime Minister that day these people were all arrested for demanding they be raised to twenty-five per cent above that Campbell Report of that day. A leaflet issued with the name of Mr. Arthur Roebuck on the front page, published by the Lakeview strikers themselves, told us the actions of the Prime Minister of that day.

He left an order then that those who essayed to speak, be silent. He browbeat even the little children, whom he harshly addressed. Eventually, in his hysterical turbulence he ordered the police to arrest three members of the delegation.

Now, that is not the first time people of this province have been asked to live and exist on allowances that were not adequate.

I was through this struggle on the local council over many years, where Liberals, as well as Conservatives, voted time and time again against setting up a social service committee to study the whole question of social security. And I have not forgotten that as recently as 1942, the City of Toronto was treating the bears down in the Zoo better than they were treating the people on relief.

know was returned down to the Campbell report, and they  
made on a department, and I understood the Irish  
Minister, something that the police discussed as  
related, and these poor people, who had been treated for  
years, who had been promised and had money by the then  
Irish Minister as they would support him at election  
time, these poor people were left out in the rain  
Minister's office. But, there were people within that  
through the back of the office at that time, the Captain  
Hessner, was at a moment from the Irish Minister that  
and these people were all crowded for something that  
he asked to investigate but said some that Campbell  
reported at that time. I learned through with  
the name of Mr. Arthur Johnson in the first place,  
provided by the Minister without investigation, told  
me for evidence of the Irish Minister of that day.  
He left an order that these were passed  
in order, he asked. He promised them the first children,  
and he rapidly answered. Eventually, in his hysterical  
enthusiasm he ordered the police to arrest these members  
of the delegation.  
Now, that is not the first time people of this  
province have been asked to live and exist in conditions  
that were not adequate.  
I saw through this struggle on the local council  
over many years, these Ministers, as well as representatives,  
voiced that the police should be treated as a social  
service committee to study the whole question of social  
security. And I have not forgotten that as recently as  
1945, the City of Toronto was treating the people down in the  
last better than they were treating the people on relief.



I will give you the ~~exatt~~ allowance.

It was estimated that one reliefee got \$2.16 worth of food for a week, while one bear at the zoo got \$4.03 worth of food, for a week.

One adult and one child got \$3.47 a week, while a zebra got \$4.37 worth of food a week. I do not know whether it was a Tory zebra, but it was one of those animals with stripes on. I do not know whether there is any significance to that at all.

Two adults and three children got \$7.47 per week, and a family of five lions got \$20.40 a week for food.

The people of this province have long waited, just as they have long waited for mothers' allowance; just as they have long waited for pensions for aged people -- they have long waited for better social service, and it was regrettable that there should be any suggestion from this province, -- the province that in all other respects has led the way in social service -- should do anything to abstruct social service.

I, too, was very sorry and ashamed that any suggestion should have been made, and I, therefore, support the motion.

MR. M.F. HEPBURN (Elgin): Mr. Speaker, it was not my intention to participate in this debate, but I have been brought into it by the hon. member for St. David (Mr. Dennison).

It is true I was the premier of this province during the dark days of relief, but may I say that we in Ontario, from 1934, paid the highest relief on the whole of the North American continent, with the exception of the city of Newark, where their schedule was comparable to ours.

I understood him to mention the arrest of some of a delegation. It is true, we did arrest two men, who were



I will give you the exact figures.

It was estimated that the Japanese had 7.15 million

of food for a week, while we have at the moment 11.52 million

of food for a week.

One million men and women have 11.52 million, while a

million has 11.52 million of food a week. I do not know whether

it was a very small, but it was one of those things which

helped me. I do not know whether there is any other reason

to look at all.

Two million and three hundred and 77.42 million men,

and a family of five times for 11.52 million men and women.

The people of this country have been helped, but

as they have long waited for something, they are

not very long waited for something for good people -- they

have long waited for some social service, and it is not realistic

and that there should be any suggestion that this country --

the practice that in all other respects and in the way in

social service -- should be something in the way of social

service.

It, too, was very hard and seemed that any suggestion

should have been made, and I, therefore, suggest the matter.

Mr. Tolson (Reply): Mr. Speaker, it was not

at all intended to participate in this speech, but I have been

thought that it was the best answer for Mr. Davis (Mr. Davis).

It is true I was the member of this committee during

the last year of the war, and I say that as in 1941, from

1941, there was almost nothing in the way of the war.

economic conditions, with the exception of the day of the war,

where there would be no suggestion in any way.

I mentioned it to mention the matter of some of a

misstatement. It is true, as you suggest two men, who were

obviously fakes, and who appeared before us asking for increased relief allowance, but we had good reason to arrest them. One of those men had stolen money, as an employee of the Farm Land Board. Another man was an equal faker, because he was on the relief list of British Columbia and Ontario as well. I think we did the proper thing to put these men in their place. I hope the hon. member for St. David (Mr. Dennison) does not condone such actions on the part of the people for whom he has expressed sympathy in his vote-catching efforts.

However, I am not concerned with anything, as far as the hon. member for St. David (Mr. Dennison) is concerned, but I want to deal now that I am on my feet with the motion properly before this House.

I am rather surprised that the hon. Prime Minister did not see fit to give a reply to the question which the hon. member for Bellwoods (Mr. MacLeod) so courteously asked. But we understand he is in the corner; no question about that. I can tell by the expression on his face, and I will say that if he does say anything, we will take it quite seriously, quite unlike the expression he used as far as I was concerned the other day. I still have that rankling in my bosom.

In 1937, we were both provincial candidates; I in my own riding, where I was born and raised, and he in his own riding where he was born and raised, in South Wellington, and I think I had a majority of some 5,300 votes, -- a lot of people took me seriously -- and in the riding where they knew the hon. Prime Minister best, they gave him a darn good "trimming." He lost by, I think, 4,000 votes; we will let that go.







HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Those figures are pretty close for you.

MR. HEPBURN (Elgin): Well, consider the election of 1937, at which time I had the honour of leading the Liberal party. Eight hundred thousand people in the province took me seriously, but in the election where you came back with a "rump" government, you polled about 300,000 votes, so 500,000 voters took me more seriously when I led the Liberal party, than you in the last election when you were elected to your present position.

Now, obviously the hon. Prime Minister is most anxious to dodge the main issue. What he is trying to do -- and we might as well strip the facts bare -- is to stir up a national disunity, to stir up a devil's brew in Ontario, and I will quote his own words, and this pamphlet is published with the authority of the Progressive Conservative Headquarters, Richmond Street, Toronto, a pamphlet entitled "Where Canada Stands," and right on the front page we see the picture of "Gorgeous George" -- nothing could be more attractive than that. What does he say? "Many millions of dollars in the pockets of the people of Ontario will go to the people of the province of Quebec under this measure."

He does not deny saying that. Then he follows that up by saying this:

"But I assure you that the Government of Ontario intends to do everything within its power to make sure that this iniquitous bill does not go into effect. It is not this bill alone, but the whole principle involved which we intend to resist."

I mentioned this yesterday because it is not very often I read Tory propaganda. I do not get much enlightenment clearly on another page, where he says:

100-107-45010 system and 100-107-45011

THE NEW YORK TIMES, NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JANUARY 1, 1910.

Joe, usually the best. Other players is not

...to the fact that the ...  
...the ...

I will quote the two words, and this passage is additional

With the assistance of the Progressive Conservative Government, a pamphlet entitled "White Canada" was published in 1937, a pamphlet which was the first of a series of pamphlets published by the Progressive Conservative Government, and which were the first of a series of pamphlets published by the Progressive Conservative Government.

[illegible]

The purpose of the people of America will be to the people of

But I agree that this is  
a very important question to be  
settled within the next few days  
and that this settlement will depend on  
the result. I do not think it will  
be settled so easily.

Often I read your propaganda. I do not feel much satisfied -



"We have before us the problem of rebuilding Confederation and in doing so must decide whether this is going to be a country where equality of advantage and obligation go hand in hand."

That is the issue. He says "That is the issue which cannot be separated from any discussion of those measures which confer special advantages upon the province of Quebec."

I think that is clear enough. Then he goes on to say:

I know that there has been much hesitation about saying these things. But I know that everyone is talking about these things. It will be far better for the people of Quebec, as it will for the rest of Canada, if this issue is brought clearly and frankly into the open. No other issue in this country to-day is of comparable importance."

That is the issue, and he is trying to stir up disunity between the two provinces, predicated upon his assertion that Quebec will benefit under this scheme of family allowance.

Incidentally, as I said yesterday, I am not a lawyer, for which I am truly thankful, but I have had competent legal advice in regard to this measure, and I am advised that the Dominion Government has the right to vote any sum of money, and to pay that money to any person it pleased at any time, so we are powerless to stop the Dominion government from paying this money, irrespective of any statement by the hon. Prime Minister.

His statement was predicated upon the assertion that Quebec will benefit by these allowances. I went out of my way again to get facts and figures, and I find that the province of Quebec will pay 34.5 per cent of the cost of the family allowances and the province of Quebec will receive 32 per cent of the advantage. So I say his effort to stir



The new policy of the program  
of providing information for the public  
is to make it clear that the public  
is a member of the family of nations  
and entitled to the same rights.

That is the issue. It is the issue

which cannot be separated from any discussion of the  
message which comes from the people upon the people

of America.

I think that is what we mean. There is a great deal

more

I think that there is a great deal  
of misunderstanding about the issue. The  
issue is not a question of the rights of the  
people. It is a question of the rights of the  
people of America. It is a question of the  
rights of the people of America. It is a  
question of the rights of the people of  
America. It is a question of the rights of  
the people of America.

That is the issue. It is the issue

which cannot be separated from any discussion of the  
message which comes from the people upon the people

of America.

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people of America. It is a question of the

rights of the people of America. It is a

question of the rights of the people of

America. It is a question of the rights of

the people of America. It is a question of

the rights of the people of America. It is

a question of the rights of the people of

America. It is a question of the rights of

up disunity on this issue has aborted completely, and I do not admire the hon. Prime Minister for cloaking himself with a mask of silence. I think the hon. member for Bellwoods (Mr. MacLeod) is entitled to receive a courteous reply to the question which he so properly directed to the hon. Prime Minister of this province.

MR. DENNISON: I rise on a question of privilege --

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. member for St. David (Mr. Dennison) has spoken once.

MR. EDWARD B. JOLLIFFE (Leader of the Opposition): A question of privilege should be taken up immediately.

MR. SPEAKER: Two hon. members got up at almost the same instant. I acknowledged the member for South Wellington (Mr. Hancock), and the hon. member for St. David (Mr. Dennison) has spoken once.

MR. CASSELMAN: I have been reading this "Red Book" furnished to us by the Clerk of the House, and I understand a question of privilege takes precedence over everything else. Will you kindly give us a reply, Mr. Speaker?

MR. HEPBURN (Elgin): You are right.

MR. SPEAKER: I kept the Red Book closed to-day and tried to be rather generous in my rulings. I acknowledge that a question of privilege should immediately be heard, but I had acknowledged the hon. member for South Wellington. However, if the hon. member for St. David (Mr. Dennison) wishes to raise a question of privilege, go ahead.

MR. DENNISON: The hon. member for Elgin (Mr. Hepburn) asked me if I intimated that I would not be prepared to arrest a man who merited arrest, I believe any man who merits arrest for breaking the laws of this province should be arrested, but there are places for arrest --

MR. NIXON: That is not privilege.



On the question which he has previously discussed in this paper.

MM. GUYARD, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 2679, 2680, 2

(Mr. Parsons) The first person I met was Mr. [redacted] who was working at the time.

...of the ... of the ... and I understand a ... of the ...

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and tried to be better acquainted with the situation. I was not  
able to find a question of privilege which would justify me in  
I had recommended the law, which was not a question of  
privilege, if the law was not a question of privilege.

There are three in total -  
For example, the law of the  
I have not yet seen it.



MR. DENNISON: The hon. Prime Minister should not take the law into his own hands, to browbeat the unemployed.

MR. LESLIE HANCOCK (Wellington South): Mr. Speaker yesterday I sought to rise to ask the hon. Prime Minister a question, but since you ruled that the issue was not debatable, I refrained, but to-day apparently I have that opportunity.

The hon. Prime Minister made a statement to the effect that the Family Allowance Act would cause the divulgence of harrowing details, and that family pride would be violated--

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, I must correct an inaccurate statement. What I said was that the method that had been announced the night previous would produce that result, not the Act.

MR. HANCOCK: I would like to ask the hon. Prime Minister whether he suggests that there is no family pride violated or harrowing details divulged by a family under the present Social Service Act of this province? I know that is a fact, that a number of people who have needed social services in my riding have had to give details which caused them much pain. I listened with amazement, and heard the hon. Prime Minister suggest that only in the case of the Dominion Family Allowance Act does this obtain.

The Government has no monopoly, Mr. Speaker, upon receiving no replies to their letters addressed to Ottawa, any more than they have any monopoly in the same field.

I wrote to the hon. Minister of Welfare (Mr. Vivian) a letter suggesting immediate action in the case of workmen's compensation. I did receive a letter, but no acknowledgements of this suggestion. I might read the letter, just to





2-23-45

Mr. Hancock.

show you. This is regarding a case in Guelph, a silicosis case, regarding one Arthur Melancon, of Guelph, Ontario, where he had been receiving the noble sum of \$7.79 per week. The letter says:

"Dear Sir,

"This is an appeal to you on behalf of the above, and all similar cases of disability. Arthur Melancon was a moulder in the service of Taylor Forbes & Co. at Guelph for over twenty years. As I saw him recently he is a very sick man, suffering from silicosis and heart trouble, rendering him almost a complete disability case. I have interviewed the officer looking after silicosis cases at the Workmen's Compensation Board, Canada Life Building, Toronto, and find that since the doctors have allowed him 40% - 50% silicosis disability, he is receiving all they can legally pay him according to the Act, namely 45% of two-thirds of an average week's earnings of \$25.97, which comes to \$7.79 per week. I have not checked back with Mr. Melancon and the Taylor Forbes Co. as to the accuracy of the \$25.97 weekly average wage, but it is my understanding the Workmen's Compensation Board prides itself in being ahead of the other social services. If this is the case I would not care to say what I think of the other social services. You know how far \$7.79 a week will carry a man, wife and dependent daughter or daughters these days with a home to keep up. Some families I know spent nearly that much on an over-size Christmas turkey.

"Since the Act is presumably complied within this man's case, only two other alternatives suggest themselves to me. First, that legislation be introduced removing the two-thirds clause from the Workmen's Compensation Act, and that compensation be made on the basis of percentage disability of full wages, which would still only give this family \$11.68 weekly. Secondly, I suggest the better plan of amalgamating all social services and evaluating disability needs on the spot. After a fair award is made under the second plan, the cost would be allocated to the responsible bodies. In Mr. Melancon's case, since he is an industrial casualty, the Workmen's Compensation Board would continue to pay their share. To cover his heart disability which may or may not be due to silicosis, the municipality and





"province would pay the balance necessary to bring the family income up to a humanitarian level.

"May I urge your sponsorship of one or other of these plans?

"Sincerely yours,"

To date, Mr. Speaker, I have had no reaction from that suggestion. The hon. Prime Minister did say yesterday something to the effect that all social services need overhauling, and for that reason he was suggesting holding up the Family Allowance Act.

Now that I am on my feet, I would like to say that in common with other hon. members of this House I have received two bulletins, one called "Baby Bonus", and the other "Revenge of the Cradle". I am presumably supposed to believe that the author of these bulletins very kindly mailed them to me free of charge, as well as having them printed. No party's name appears on these pamphlets; no party dare put its name on such a pamphlet, even though they obviously are in line with the present Government's policy in regard to family allowances.

Just to suggest the kind of thing that appears in these pamphlets, here is one "Let the Anglo-Canadian go and get killed or incapacitated, while we stay at home and get good wages and breed." It goes on: "As one Canadian puts it, 'they breed while we bleed,'"

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Shame.

MR. HANCOCK: If this kind of propaganda is going around Ontario -- well, it is strange we should receive it. I am surprised that we of the Opposition should receive such a pamphlet; nevertheless, I say here and now that if this



"Provision would be the means necessary to  
bring the family income up to a reasonable  
level."

"But I am sure you are aware of one  
or other of these plans."

"Sincerely yours,"

To date, Mr. Speaker, I have had no reaction  
from that suggestion. The Hon. Price Minister did not refer-  
red something to his cabinet but I am not sure he  
overruled, and for that reason he was suggesting holding  
up the Family Allowance Act.  
Now that I am in my first, I would like to say that  
in Ontario and other parts of the House I have re-  
ceived the following: one called "Baby Bonus", and the other  
"Revenue of the Family". I am personally opposed to de-  
liver that and subject to those policies very slightly modified  
them to be free of charge, as well as having been criticised.  
No party's name appears on these proposals, so that they are  
left alone as such a proposal, even though they seriously are  
in line with the present Government's policy in regard to  
family allowances.

Just to suggest the kind of thing that appears in  
these proposals, there is one that the Anglo-Canadian do  
not get killed or discouraged, while we stay at home and  
get good wages and bread. It goes on: "The Anglo-Canadian  
note is, 'they are so well as we are'."

FROM HON. MINISTER. CHAIR.

MR. HARRISON. It is this kind of proposals is going  
around Ontario -- well, it is strange we should receive it.  
I am surprised that we of the Opposition should receive such  
a pamphlet; nevertheless, I am here and now that it is



is the kind of thing that is going around this province it just shows up the reactionary people in this province.

I see there is a pamphlet headed "Revenge on the Cradle," and another "Baby Bonuses," and there is still another one which I have not yet received, "Must Canada Split."

Mr. Speaker, I ask this House if Canada must split, who is doing the splitting?

MR. L. GREIVE ROBINSON (Waterloo South): Mr. Speaker, I would like to say at the outset with respect to family allowances that as far as my party is concerned we have been for them consistently for a long period of time. Not only family allowance, but family allowances as a part of a comprehensive scheme for adequate social services, and for the adequate well-being of the population of this province, and of this Dominion.

For example, it is necessary that provision be made for family allowances, that wages be not depressed to the extent of these family allowances. I wish to say that from my information, the hon. member for Elgin (Mr. Hepburn) when this scheme of family allowances was first proposed by the federal government, was rather critical of it, and I wish to compliment him on his evident change of heart with respect to that policy.

I would like to deal with one argument of the hon. Prime Minister, mentioned in his radio address last August 9th, in which he objected to the family allowances, where he said: "It is not this bill alone, but the whole principle involved, which we intend to resist." He said: "If our money is to be used in a tax scheme, then it is to be used for total war."

Now, I wish to say, Mr. Speaker, that surely, as





great as the war effort of Canada is, and has been acknowledged to be -- surely the question of war morale is of high importance in order that the last ounce of war effort be obtained, and I ask you if, on a dominion-wide basis, those who fight, and who are making the sacrifices of fighting, knew that what they were fighting for was probably an actual fact, would that not assist and heighten their already heroic efforts, and is not that, in essence, a part of the total war which the hon. Prime Minister mentioned in his radio address?

Further, in his address, he pointed out, Mr. Speaker, this other thing; that the money which would be raised from Ontario could be better spent in the province of Ontario, and at the same time, several paragraphs later, he enunciates the principle of Ontario sharing with the rest of the provinces of this Dominion.

Now, what does he mean? Does he mean one or the other? I insist he cannot have both.

The attitude of my party has always been that in matters of this kind, involving great sums of money, they can be better provided for by the Dominion, which has control over the finances, and better arrangements can be made for the sharing of our Commonwealth common moneys by all in this Canada of ours.

There is one final point, Mr. Speaker, which I should like to bring to the attention of the House, and that is to point out the assumption by the hon. Prime Minister, when he says that our attitude toward any measure which takes money from the pockets of the people of Ontario for the special advantage of the province of Quebec, is based upon



There is no way of knowing if the man who was seen in the car was the same man who was seen in the car in the photograph. The man in the photograph is wearing a dark suit and a dark hat. The man in the car is wearing a light-colored suit and a light-colored hat. The man in the photograph is looking towards the camera. The man in the car is looking away from the camera.

of this position.

principles of conduct which are the basis of the process  
at the same time, several principles which, as mentioned the  
Oscar could be applied again in the process of conduct, and  
this Oscar told, that the same would be applied to the

Today, in his address, he pointed out, Mr. Speaker,

This course of action  
 the sharing of our Communist friends should be all in  
 every the pleasure, and better circumstances can be made for  
 had as before provided for of the Division, which has conducted  
 interest of this kind, involving great loss of money, that  
 the attitude of my party has always been that in  
 answer I think we cannot waste time.  
 Now, what does he want? What he wants is to get

There is one final point, Mr. Speaker, which I should like to bring to the attention of the House, and that is to point out how misleading is the Hon. Prime Minister when he says that our attitude toward any measure which takes away from the pockets of the people of Quebec for the special advantage of the province of Quebec, is based upon

considerations which affect that province alone.

Aside from any inference, the fact of the financial position, as I understand it, is that the people of the province of Quebec will give in taxation almost as much -- within a fraction of one per cent -- as they will receive back in terms of family allowances. Therefore, if we do share our money here in Ontario, it will go where, in my opinion, it is much needed, and that is, to the depressed western areas, and in the maritimes.

MR. BERTRAM E. LEAVENS (Woodbine): Mr. Speaker, to say the least, I have been extremely amazed at the attitude taken by the hon. Prime Minister of Ontario with regard to the whole question of family allowances. His speech of August 9th last year took issue with the federal administration usurping provincial rights, but that is the same old "red herring" used on every piece of social legislation between the province and the federal government, as far back as I can remember.

The hon. member for Elgin (Mr. Hepburn) used this as a protection, while he was in office, to prevent the people in Ontario having necessary social legislation, because he claimed there was federal interference in the matter of provincial jurisdiction.

This is the old "red herring" and I am surprised at the hon. Prime Minister of Ontario, particularly at this time, giving utterance to such sentiments as he gave utterance to on the radio on August 9th of last year.

I think the question of family allowances, and its application in the legislation in this country, is long overdue. I know here that the hon. Prime Minister has stated if we have to pay this money, there are several ways we can



consideration which effect shall be given to it.

As for the other matters, the fact of the presence

thereof, as I understand it, is that the people of the

province of Quebec will give to the Government of the

province a decision of the law -- as they will decide

and in terms of being answered. Therefore, it will be

that the Government will be asked to do so, in the

question, it is such a matter, and that is, in the

western area, and in the eastern.

MR. JUSTICE A. L. J. (1911-12), 10. 10. 11.

In my view, I have been extremely careful of the

question of the law, and the fact of the presence of

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pay it. We can pay it this way: for family allowances, by running our own family allowance agreement as a provincial measure, independent of the federal administration.

It is high time that this isolation attitude taken by the hon. Prime Minister of Ontario and others was done away with. After all, we are a nation, and surely having undergone the blood bath we are undergoing now, in the interests of a free democracy, surely it ill behoves any Prime Minister of this country or any other country, to break the ties of national unity on a question of such importance as this, the question of family allowances.

I am very much shocked to hear Hon. Mr. Drew change the term of this Act to "Baby Bonus." I can understand, perhaps, that we may have a difference of opinion regarding the family allowance, but to besmirch it with the name of "baby bonus" is an insult to the intelligence of every mother, from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

There are some things which are still sacred in this country, and every other country. The family is a sacred institution. The health and welfare of the family should be the primary consideration of all governments. The welfare of our children, and their health and their future, should, in my opinion, be the first charge against all the wealth of this or any other country, and the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) has been guilty of playing the vilest kind of politics with one of the most sacred things which come under our observation in the Dominion of Canada.

I think the time has come for the hon. Prime Minister of this province to, in the interests of this House, in the interests of this province, and in the interests of the Dominion as a whole, let this House know definitely where he



stands on the question of children's allowances. He was asked the question before this House, and it was a wonderful opportunity to answer that question yesterday, before the Orders of the Day. In fact, I thought he was going to answer it, but, much to my surprise, after a long speech following the reading of an article in the press, he failed to give us the information we have been waiting for in this House since the opening of the present session.

I think it is a simple question to ask of the hon. Prime Minister. It should not take him long to clarify his position in this House as to how he stands on the question of family allowances. If he has changed his mind, we will all respect him the more for doing so, but I think he should tell us how he stands on this very important matter.

MISS AGNES MACPHAIL (York East): Not to be too serious, Mr. Speaker, does it not come to this, that the man who prides himself in this province, the hon. Prime Minister, has, for once, made a blunder.

MR. HEPBURN (Elgin): Once?

MISS MACPHAIL: If we could get him to admit even that, that would be something. He thinks he is the most patriotic man in Canada, and runs around wrapped in a flag, the Union Jack, and feels that nobody else can do things like him--

HON. GEORGE H. DUNBAR (Ottawa South): Don't you like the Union Jack?

MISS MACPHAIL: Not with the hon. Prime Minister in it.

MR. DREW: I assure you you will never have me in it or out of it.

MISS MACPHAIL: Well, that is a great personal





relief. Mr. Speaker, I have sat in other Houses and I have seen other Prime Ministers of both parties, but I have never seen anybody so perfect as the hon. Prime Minister of this Legislature. I do not mean in my own opinion, however, Mr. Speaker.

He has made a mistake on the family allowances.

MR. MacLEOD: He "stuck his neck out".

MISS MACPHAIL: Yes. He flew the kite since.

It was a political kite, but it did not "go over" and his own party, and the people whom he respects -- I cannot think of whom they might be -- apparently advised him of the foolishness of his speech, but he does not want to say he is wrong. The hon. Prime Minister of this province cannot be wrong, and he is trying in every possible way now to avoid saying anything about it.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I wish to say that I listened to and read the address by the hon. Prime Minister, and I must say, the second time at least, was not for pleasure. I listened to it first, and then read it, and that is going quite a long way. There are two things which I dislike very much there. One is he has called it "Baby Bonus". I think that is, as the hon. member for Woodbine (Mr. Leavens) has just said, an insult to every woman. Having babies is not a thing that one is going to undertake for the small amount of money which comes through family allowances.

The other thing that I think is unforgiveable, is that he struts around saying that Ontario will do it alone; he said it would cost one hundred million dollars, and then he said, on page 6, what he could do with one hundred million dollars. One thing was he could pay the allowance, amounting to about \$45,000,000.

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Then pay the additional amount required to assume one-half of the cost of education -- I guess that was in his mind -- amounting to \$20,000,000.

Thirdly, he could expand our Ontario highway system and create new recreational and tourist facilities, at a cost of \$15,000, 000.

Fourthly, he could expand our present municipal health services, for \$10,000,000. That needs some expanding.

Fifthly, apply to the annual reduction of debt of the province, \$10,000,000.

So, to many people who do not think -- and unfortunately there are some of those who are around -- they will feel that if this was done by the province, they would get the family allowances and all these things in addition.

MR. BROWN: "All this and heaven, too"?

MR. SPEAKER: Order,

MISS.MACPHAIL: If anybody knows anything about Canada as a nation, they know that central Canada is draining all the rest of Canada economically. If anybody is going to divide the North American Continent, it should be divided north and south and not east and west, like it is to-day. We have long parallel railroads -- but it is too late to talk about that.

But here in central Canada we have the heads of banks and insurance companies, manufacturing concerns, and large businesses, draining the maritime and draining western Canada of their wealth, and that is why central Canada is hated by every other part of Canada, because they think that we are draining the cream from them, and then, to throw it in their face and insult them all over again, by this speech of August 9th saying we can do it ourselves, and do much more in

Then pay the additional amount required in advance

one-half of the cost of education -- I guess that was in

his mind -- amounting to \$10,000,000.

Finally, he would expect our Ontario highway system

and create new recreational and tourist facilities, at a

cost of \$15,000,000.

Fourthly, he would expect our present municipal

health services, for \$10,000,000. That would be some expenditure.

Fifthly, apply to the annual reduction of debt of

the Province, \$10,000,000.

So, in many people who do not think -- and perhaps

actually above the cost of food and are afraid -- they will

feel that it will be done by the Province, they would not

the family allowances and all these things in addition.

MR. HOGAN: All this and more, don't

MR. GILKIN: Yes.

MISS MACPAIL: It anybody knows anything about

Canada as a nation, they know that Canada is divided

all the work of Canada administratively. It anybody is going

to divide the North American continent, it can be divided

north and south and not east and west, like it is today.

We have long provincial railways -- but it is too late to talk

about that.

But here in Canada we have the basis of

power and industry concentrated in a few places, and

large concentrations, dividing the country and training western

Canada of their wealth, and that is why Canada is

labeled by every other part of Canada, because they think that

we are draining the cream from them, and then, to throw it

in their face and insult them all over again, by this speech of

August 9th saying we can do it ourselves, and do much more in



addition, only emphasizes what they already think about central Canada, and it would have been very interesting for the hon. Mr. Drew to have heard some of the things I have heard in western Canada immediately after this speech was made. It has given one more instance of how far it did go in national disunity, and it was not only disunity with regard to Quebec -- although that was the clearest point in it-- and I am leaving it, because the rest have talked about it -- but it was disunity toward every part of Canada that could not do as well as Ontario for themselves, and if there is anything I cannot endure in a person it is when they can do better than their neighbours, they are forever telling them about it, and that is what this was.

Therefore, I feel if there is any way of the hon. Prime Minister making it clear to the House that he was wrong on August 9th -- and he knows it -- it will really be that we can all respect him for it -- if he will say he was wrong.

I have always wondered why governments never can be wrong. The rest of us can do wrong, and we can say to a friend, "We were wrong; we made a mistake, and we are sorry," but governments do not do that; they are always right, and always perfect, and I think that is one of the hardest things for the people, the electors, just the common, ordinary "guys", to bear.

MR. ARTHUR WILLIAMS (Ontario): Mr. Speaker, I rise in this debate to express a particular point of view which I really had yesterday. Since I have been in this House I have noted that an opportunity is taken before the Orders of the Day are called, to make a speech on the pretence that the speech that is about to follow is of major, public importance.



addition, only suggestions about that, which are  
accepted Canada, and it would have been very interesting  
for the man. Mr. Brown to have heard about it, I think I  
have heard in western Canada immediately after this evening  
was made. It has given me some lessons of how far it  
did go in national character, and it was not only directly  
with regard to Canada -- although that was the direct  
point of it -- and I am saying it, because the fact that  
talked about it -- not in the slightest degree every part  
of Canada that would not be as well represented for the  
selves, and it seems to me that it would be a  
person it is when they are in contact with their neighbors,  
they are forever talking about it, and that is what  
this was.

Therefore, I feel it is very far from the man.  
Prime Minister, and it is clear to me that he was wrong  
on August 25th -- and he is wrong -- it will be clear  
we can all respect him for it -- it will be clear  
wrong.

I have never understood any government better than the  
wrong. The sort of man he was, and he was not a  
friend. He was wrong; he was a politician, and he was wrong,  
but governments do not do that, they are always right, and  
always correct, and I think that is one of the greatest things  
for the people, the standard, they are common, ordinary things,  
to hear.

MR. ANTHONY WILLIAMS (Continued). Mr. Speaker, I also  
in this regard to express a qualified opinion of what will I  
really have yesterday. When I first went to this house I  
have noted that an opportunity is given before the doors of  
the day are closed, so that a speech on the subject that the  
speech that is made to follow is of major public importance.

I listened yesterday to the speech of the hon. Prime Minister, and not for the life of me could I see that one word that he said had the faintest connection with anything resembling "public importance". Rather, it was very obvious that the hon. Prime Minister was merely taking advantage of a particular opportunity to get his customary, and well-liked "kick" at the federal government.

I can well see that the hon. Prime Minister is anxious to discredit the federal government, but I do not think that the opportunity of making a speech before the Orders of the Day are called, should be used for that purpose. Let it be a matter of public importance, or shut up.

MR. WEBSTER: The same to you.

MR. WILLIAMS: I know you would like me to shut up. Better men than you have liked me to shut up, and wanted me to shut up, before you came on the scene, and I still have not shut up, and you cannot make me shut up.

Now Mr. Speaker, who is going to make the speech?

MR. JOLLIFFE: Oh, go ahead.

MR. SPEAKER: Proceed.

MR. WILLIAMS: There is a very estimable gentleman sitting in this House, and I am particularly pleased to see that the estimable gentleman sits in the back benches of the Government. There are other very estimable gentlemen sitting on the other side, too. I wish that I could say that they were all estimable gentlemen, but this particular estimable gentleman achieved quite an outstanding political victory while this House was in Session last year, and I deplored, during that particular election, that almost every day while the election was on, the hon. Prime Minister always took the opportunity of rising before the Orders of the Day for the



I listened yesterday to the speech of the hon. Prime

Minister, and not for the first time I was struck by the  
word that he said and the balanced conclusion with anything  
resembling "Public Importance". Indeed, it was very obvious  
that the hon. Prime Minister was merely taking advantage of a  
particular opportunity to say his customary, well-liked  
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be a matter of public importance, or shut up.

MR. MINISTER: The same to you.

MR. WILLIAMS: I know you would like me to shut up.

Better men than you have liked me to shut up, and wanted me  
to shut up, before you came to the house, and I still have not  
shut up, and you cannot make me shut up.

Now Mr. Speaker, who is going to make the speech?

MR. SPEAKER: Oh, no need.

MR. SPEAKER: Thanks.

MR. WILLIAMS: There is a very estimable gentleman

sitting in this House, and I am particularly pleased to see  
that the estimable gentleman sits in the back benches of the  
Government. There are other very estimable gentlemen sitting  
on the other side, too. I wish that I could say that they

were all estimable gentlemen, but this particular estimable  
gentleman achieved quite an outstanding political victory  
while this house was in session last year, and I deplored,  
during that particular election, that almost every day while  
the election was on, the hon. Prime Minister always took the  
opportunity of rising before the Orders of the Day for the



purpose of making a political speech about "booze" if you please. And when I saw children up in that gallery coming here for education, I began to wonder what they thought of the leading citizen of this province expounding so magnificently about "booze".

Don't they know what "booze" is? I thought that there had been so much of that stuff consumed that everyone would be familiar with the term "boozel". It is an old country term for beer, and other things that make you wobble like beer.

After the hon. Prime Minister's speech yesterday I read again the two items which ostensibly were the cause of the hon. Prime Minister speaking yesterday, and I could not, for the life of me, see just what importance there was, to cause him to rise.

I have read his speech of August 9th, and I suppose it was the Conservative organization that sent it to me, a very nicely printed little pamphlet. If the stuff inside was as nice as the appearance of the thing, it would have been all right, but it was just not.

I want to say here and now, with regard to that particular pamphlet which contained the speech of the hon. Prime Minister, delivered over the air, that it does not matter how much the hon. Prime Minister, or any other hon. member of his party, cares to cover up the things that were said over the air and printed in this pamphlet, the definite impression is left throughout this Dominion that the Government of Ontario has expressed itself, through the mouth of the hon. Prime Minister of the Province, as definitely against mothers' allowances --

MR. BLACKWELL: "Family allowances."

MR. WILLIAMS: Yes, family allowances; I am sorry. There is no doubt about that.

purpose of having a political speech about "peace" if you please. And when I was called up in that order of course there for education, I began to wonder what that meant of the leading citizen of this province speaking so sagaciously about "peace".

Don't they know what "peace" is? I thought that there had been so much of that stuff concerned that everyone would be familiar with the term "peace". It is an old country term for peace, and when things that you would like hear.

After the hon. Prime Minister's speech yesterday I read again the two lines which obviously were the cause of the hon. Prime Minister speaking yesterday, and I could not for the life of me see what importance there was, to cause him to rise.

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MR. BLACKBURN: "Totally allowances."

MR. WILLIAMS: Yes, totally allowances; I am sorry.

There is no doubt about that.



As I read the speech, and as I have gone about the province and heard remarks regarding it, there is no doubt at all in the minds of the people throughout this Canada that this Government is definitely against Quebec. Nor is there any doubt in the minds of the people of this province that this Government is carrying on racial warfare under the guise of unity. No doubt about that at all.

I would not -- because I believe in unity -- for a single moment use the terms or words that are in this speech of the hon. Prime Minister, not even on the floor of this House. On pages 9 and 10, if the English language means what I believe it means, there is no doubt at all that by hook or by crook -- generally by crook -- these people if they can possibly get into the saddle of the government of this country are going to do so, and it does not matter what harm it causes in the doing.

I want to say to the hon. Prime Minister, and I want to say very respectfully to some of the hon. members of his cabinet that I have had dealings with some of the hon. members of his cabinet and I think -- no, I do not "think" it; I know it -- that the ones I have had dealings with are very, very nice chaps. As a matter of fact, I do not refer to the hon. Minister of Labour (Mr. Daley) as "the hon. Minister" when I see him; I refer to him as "Todd." Between him and certain other members of the Government and myself there is the greatest feeling of friendliness, and I want it to continue, but I want to say if this Government and this Tory party in Canada wants to do anything for the well-being of these people, Gos knows there is enough to be done here in the province of Ontario without tearing up everything throughout the Dominion.

I cannot help, Mr. Speaker, but refer to something about mothers' allowances -- no, no, I made a mistake last time



As I read the speech, and as I have gone about the province and heard remarks regarding it, there is no doubt at all in the minds of the people throughout this province that this Government is definitely against Jim Crow. For it there any doubt in the minds of the people of this province that this Government is carrying on racial warfare under the guise of unity. No doubt about that at all.

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greatest feeling of friendship, and I want it to continue, but I want to say if this Government and this Tory party in Canada want to do anything for the well-being of these people, God knows there is enough to be done here in the province of Ontario without setting up everything throughout the Dominion. I cannot help, Mr. Speaker, but refer to something about mothers' allowances -- no, no, I made a mistake last time

and called "family allowances" "mothers' allowances".

I have had occasion to try and get some allowances for a mother. Of course, she had not done much. She had just brought into the world a family, and reared them, and three of her boys were serving -- three of her boys are serving in the armed forces of Canada. She was getting \$40 a month in 1944. I dare say she took trips to Florida on the balance of what she was able to save after keeping herself. But she wanted to help Canada's war effort, and she took a job, - oh, just a small, little job, and yet an important one, helping in a nursery, looking after the babies of mothers who are in war work, - and she got \$30 a month from that.

Then the Mothers' Allowance Board cut her mother's allowance down to \$10 a month. I took it up with the Chairman of the Board, another very, very estimable gentleman, and he wrote back and told me that the provisions under which the Board operated demanded that he do such things as that. I wrote back to him, and said, "All I can say is, then, that there is a drastic need of the regulations' being amended."

There is a job for you to do in regard to things like that. You, first of all, plead that our mothers' sons go and fight for Canada, and then, if they go, even though they are getting allowances, dependents' allowances, you then help to keep them in a state of semi-poverty by cutting down the allowances that they were getting before the boys went away to serve. Let us play the game in this thing. I went on record in the last Session of the House when I said that I did not care who gets the credit, as long as the people get the benefit. I repeat those words here again to-day. I am on record, in writing, to the hon. Minister of Labour to that





same effect. What does it matter, as long as the people get the benefit? That is the important thing, not that Mr. King has done it as a political bribe, as the charges made in the Speech from the Throne. I believe that if the hon. Prime Minister of this province had, on hearing the announcement of family allowances, written a letter to Mr. King congratulating him, there is a distinct possibility that the vicious, political antagonism that does exist, apparently, between Prime Minister King and the hon. Prime Minister of Ontario would have been considerably eased, if not wiped away. But, instead, the wound is made all the deeper because there is this outcry against it. And, they do not come out definitely and say they are against it; they just hang that hat of theirs on the constitutional peg. That is all they do. It won't do to try to decry this question of family allowances, because of some constitutionality. The people of this province and the people of this country are not going to wait for the adjustments of a constitutional question. They have a right to expect that they are going to get the benefits now, - benefits now for them, and the consideration of constitutional difficulties, if they be necessary, later on.

I am very sorry to find out there is this hitting all the time about racial difficulty. The names of Mr. Duplessis and Mr. Godbout are pounded about. Do not let us do that; let us try and do something decent for the people. If there is any harsh feeling between any section of the English-speaking people of this country and the French-speaking people of the country, then let us do everything we possibly can to wipe it out and clear it away, but do not let us do anything





that might accentuate the differences that possibly exist. There is a great field for the hon. Prime Minister to follow in regard to this, a great field.

I am quite certain that if the hon. Prime Minister would but declare himself, - and I am not going to use any of the terms that have been used by anybody else in this House, - if the hon. Prime Minister would but declare himself definitely, and completely, in regard to these very vital matters of family allowances and this wound of racial difference, I am quite certain he would do the greatest service at this particular time, and I hope the hon. Prime Minister will adopt that attitude and cut out all this other business about playing politics.

MR. G.H. MITCHELL (York, North): Mr. Speaker, this matter of family allowances has been given much time in this Chamber, and very fittingly so. However, I am much more perturbed about the general atmosphere of this Chamber and the conduct of the proceedings during the time this House has been in Session up to the present time.

Dealing with the welfare and social problems, generally; I have noticed in my years in this country, - approximately thirty-five of them, - that the battle has been all the time between the two old parties, as has been stated before. Insofar as technicalities are concerned, and the construction of the British-North America Act: I have often felt that these old astute, bewigged gentlemen of the Old Country, at the time of drawing this Act, drew it in such a way as to cause the condition that has been maintained in this country through these many years, from the point of view that they wanted to keep control of this country. That is my own



that might be considered as a different kind of country exist.  
There is a great deal for the boy, Prime Minister to follow  
in regard to this, a great deal.

I am quite certain that at the time, Prime Minister  
would not be able to do it, - and I am not going to do any  
of the things that have been done by anybody else in this  
house, - in the time. Prime Minister would not be able to do it  
effectively, and completely, in regard to these things that  
matters of family allowances and all kinds of things  
different. I am quite certain he would do the greatest  
service at this particular time, and I hope the boy, Prime  
Minister will show that feeling and not all this other  
business about giving positions.

MR. CHAIRMAN (Inter-Varsity): 47.

However, this matter of family allowances has been given much  
time in this chamber, and very little in the House. I am  
not sure that it is the only thing that is important of this  
House and the conduct of the proceedings during the time  
this House has been in session up to the present time.  
Dealing with the matter of family allowances.

Generally, I have noticed in my years in this country, -  
especially in the early days of my life, - that the matter has been  
all the time between the two old parties, and has been stated  
before. I think as a result of this, and the  
constitution of the British Empire, I have often felt  
that there are many, many things that are going on in this country  
at the time of writing this, that is in such a way as to  
cause the addition of the new members to this country  
through these many years, from the point of view that they  
wanted to keep control of this country. That is the way

personal opinion as an Englishman.

These battles between the two old parties have gone on, and in the going-on through the years they have failed to bring down the kind of Legislation that was of a true and real benefit to the common people of the country.

We find, at the present moment, that a new mask has been put on by both old parties. One has changed its name, and the other is now pretending to become a little more progressive. In fact, both of them are pretending to do that.

Let us deal with the facts as we have seen them. I cannot fail to take this opportunity to remind the hon. member for Elgin (Mr. Hepburn) of the most unsatisfactory conditions that existed prior to the outbreak of this war. In my capacity, as a member of the council of the township of North York -- we had the very unfortunate experience of having received deputations of young men residing in the municipality asking for food, clothing and shelter, because the Government of the day, let by the honourable gentleman from Elgin (Mr. Hepburn), had refused them, definitely, any such maintenance. I see that he is now attending meetings throughout this province, speaking very highly of our glorious men serving overseas, and stating how determined he is to see, when they come back, that they should have a square deal, that they shall have that kind of heritage to which they are justly entitled. I do sincerely hope and trust he has suffered a change of heart since the years of 1937, 1938 and 1939.

Just one other matter I would like to speak on, and that is the tendency of the present Session to indulge in the orgy of wise-cracking. I know it is very nice, - there is no one fonder of telling a story and getting a laugh than I am - but we are not assembled here for that





purpose. If ever a Government had the responsibility of bringing down legislation that will help the people of this province and the country, this is the time, this is the day, and it must be done. We must not speak too much of the future. This Session, something should be done in a constructive manner that is going to show our people here and those fighting overseas that when they come back that they are not going to be back on the bread lines within twelve months of coming back. These men are going over there, Mr. Speaker, as I and other hon. members of this House did during the last war, and are being told as we were then, that they are fighting in order that the world may be fit for heroes to live in.

I am satisfied, the way we are going, as far as the province of Ontario is concerned, the Dominion Government and the United Nations, generally, with the present-day leaders, apparently we are not going to do that very thing. The very tactics tend to show it. The old fight is on again for power and control, for domination of business, fighting for control for a certain kind of airline, and everything else, predicated on one country, or bloc of countries, dominating one country or bloc of countries.

We should look toward the future with some confidence and some hope that conditions will be better, and these tactics must cease, and the true spirit of co-operation must prevail. If that fails, Mr. Speaker, I submit, all these men now overseas are definitely fighting in vain.

MR. CYRIL OVERALL (Niagara Falls): If I remember correctly, Mr. Speaker, some years ago the Conservative Government, under R.B. Bennett, passed a Federal Act called



the Unemployment Insurance Act. There was some question at that time as to whether the Federal Parliament had authority to collect money under that Act and pay it out as benefits all across the Dominion. That matter, I believe was referred to the Courts, and kicked around for some time, and finally became effective in the year 1940.

I would like to read a statement that was made in the famous speech of August 9th, and this is how it goes:

"Any citizen who objects to any law which is not in accordance with our constitution can go before the Courts and have that law upset. It is therefore of the utmost importance that all laws passed either by the Dominion or Provincial Governments should be in accordance with our constitution, not only because the various governments may regard that as desirable, but because it is within the power of anyone who wishes to do so to have the legality of any measure tested in the Courts. For that reasons, confusion, and in some cases very great hardships, must follow if laws would appear to produce useful results are passed in defiance of the very clear limitations imposed upon either the Dominion or the Provincial Governments."

I would like to know if the hon. Prime Minister, Mr. Speaker, stands by the spirit of that declaration in his speech of August 9th, and if he is prepared to refer these contentious matters before the court.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): I think, if other hon. members who wish to speak on this debate shall do so, I shall be glad to make a statement later.

MRS. R.M. LUCOCK (Bracondale): I rise to give my contribution toward this debate on family allowances, and I speak as a mother. We are told the greatest asset in the country is our children, and I think everyone will agree with me that that is so. Without population you cannot have a country, and we have to have a place for our people to live in. I do not think there is anybody in society that understands





the problem at home as much as a mother does. When I read the statistics, they tell me one third of the population live on less than nine hundred dollars a year. That should tell us we do need family allowances. Mothers are particularly concerned about their children 'round about them. They are concerned about their health, their happiness, their culture, their clothing and their education. All these things help to make a life, and they are concerned about building all these little lives into good citizens. The infant mortality in this country is twenty-seven per cent above that of the United States. I think we should hang our heads in shame. There 's a cause for this in the majority of the cases, as developed by forcing the people to live on less than it is possible to live on and be healthy and happy. I cannot understand, -- We are the elected representatives of the citizens, -- I cannot understand the mentality of a person who would ask anyone to live on such a meagre subsistence as nine hundred dollars a year, or less. You cannot possibly feed them, clothe them and house them and educate them and bring them up to be respectable citizens, and have them develop the mentality of respectable citizens under those circumstances.

They are the children that produce the criminals, and will do so, perhaps, in the days to come.

I think a very reputable body is the Ontario Welfare Council, who gave them the least possible subsistence level at \$28.35 a week for a family of five. I think it is tremendously low at that scale.

I also read in the statistics of 1939 reagarding Toronto schools. It is said the weight and size of the child





depends on the occupation, or, that is, the income, and, therefore, all children in the lower-income group, thirty-seven per cent of the children, are very much smaller than they should be. They are the ones on relief at that time. Under the average type, a group of twenty-nine per cent were labourers, and then the children of the next class, managers and professional workers, were the tallest of the group.

I think that is a thing we ought to bear in mind, because, after all, we are only tenants of this world for a little while, and the rent we pay is the service we give to others, and in this short time we should try and help to leave our world a little better, and the greatest thing we can do is to turn to the childhood, and help develop these little citizens who are going to take our places when we pass on. I think this is the greatest thing in life, and the greatest way in which we can spend our time is by doing that very thing.

I do not want to see this country divided, and there is not anybody fighting harder to keep it together as a great country than I am. I am a worldly citizen, and look upon <sup>the</sup> people of Europe as my brothers, - not only the people of Quebec, the people right across the Dominion, I look upon them as my brothers as much as the people of this province. I feel there are two types of people in society, autocrats and democrats, and the autocratic are those who are more self-centred than the democratic people. They seem to be a little narrower in their vision of world problems and citizenship problems than the democratic people.



As I sit here, and as I am new, I get disgusted, and, as I have sometimes said, if the people of Ontario would come down here and really see the way a lot of us conduct ourselves, I am afraid they would throw us out, bag and baggage. I think our responsibility is the same as a parent's responsibility in the home, to look after and help the welfare of every living soul in this province, and, not forgetting our vision, go past the borders of Ontario, and from the Dominion into the world. I want to give all the contribution I can to help the people of the country and help build a country that the people will say they are glad they are here, instead of saying they rather wish they had never come.

I think we, as elected representatives of the people, - if we would just remember we have a responsibility to each and everyone, not only to the electorates of our constituency, but to every citizen in this province, - we do not have to bicker and go on the way we do a great deal, but let us give real, constructive, worthwhile thought towards the problems that face us.

MR HARRY C. NIXON (Brant): Mr. Speaker, I had not intended to address you on this occasion, as this is Friday afternoon, and the hour is getting late, and the matter is before the House in a form of motion. If we let it die this afternoon it may be extremely difficult to again get this question of family allowances before the House, under the rules of debate. I had hoped that before this the hon. Prime Minister would have seen fit to have declared the position of the Government in this vitally important matter, but so far he has not done so.





HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): I do not want to interrupt, but I might explain that I had in mind if the hon. member wishes this explanation I will be very glad to give it to him.

MR. NIXON: It was my intention to keep the matter open by moving a formal movement.

MR. DREW: It was my proposal to keep it open, so it would not die.

MR. NIXON: Then my motion would be acceptable to the hon. Prime Minister. I was going to move, seconded by Mr. Oliver, that the amendment to the motion that this House adjourn be made by adding the words that this House stands adjourned until the Government is prepared to state its policy on family allowances.

MR. DREW: No, I think, as a matter of fact, what I have in mind is exactly what you have in mind, and I think that it is perfectly obvious the hon. members had wished to discuss this matter. I said, on an earlier occasion, that this matter would be discussed, and I do not know how anyone who listened to what I said yesterday could assume that that was more than a presentation of the statement in regard to certain material that is before us. One thing I cannot help commenting upon is the criticism which comes because I did not say enough, and then the criticism that came saying I have taken so long. I have said we propose to discuss this, and I mean that, and it is not my custom, in spite of what may be said by any hon. member present, to back away from a statement I have made or any undertaking I have given, and it is certainly the intention of not only the Government, but I know it is the

MR. NIXON: (Interjecting) I do not

want to interrupt, but I think perhaps that I had in

mind in the past, because when this question I will

be very glad to give it to him.

MR. NIXON: It was my intention to keep the matter

open by making a formal statement.

MR. NIXON: It was my proposal to keep it open, so

it would not die.

MR. NIXON: That is, I would like to be acceptable to

the hon. Mr. Speaker. I was going to say, seconded

by Mr. Oliver, and the amendment to the motion that

this House should be asked to make the words that this

House should be asked to make the words that is prepared

to state the policy on this subject.

MR. NIXON: I think it is a matter of fact, what

I have in mind is a matter of fact, and I

think that it is perfectly obvious to the hon. members

and wished to discuss this matter. I said, on an earlier

occasion, that this matter would be discussed, and I do

not know how anyone can disagree to what I said yesterday.

could assume that that was some kind of presentation of the

statement in regard to certain matters that is before us.

The thing I cannot help commenting upon is the criticism

which comes because I did not say enough, and then the

criticism that says again I have never so long. I have

said we propose to discuss this, and I mean that, and it is

not my intention to give it to him by any hon.

member present, to back away from a statement I have made or

any statement I have given, and it is certainly the

intention of not only the Government, but I know it is the



wish of several hon. members on the Government side. I believe, from the indications I have received, there are others who still wish to speak, and I would move the adjournment of the debate, which would bring the debate on on Monday.

MR. E. B. JOLLIFFE (Leader of the Opposition): If the hon. member for Brant (Mr. Nixon) has no objection, I would like to add this suggestion: I think what he had in mind was that the matter should not be closed merely because of the lateness of the hour, and, I take it, the hon. Prime Minister agrees with that suggestion. I have not the slightest objection to the discussion continuing on this subject at the convenience of the House. As a matter of fact, I am in favour of it, and I have no objection to the discussion which has been brought on to-day, but I think there are one or two points that ought to be made clear, and I am not now addressing myself on the subject matter.

The first point is, whatever the result of this particular discussion may be, I take it that the whole subject can also be discussed in the debate on the address in reply to the Speech from the Throne. That is point 1.

So that the motion moved to-day, to which I have not the slightest objection, by the hon. member for Bellwoods (Mr. MacLeod) was, in fact, a kind of dress rehearsal or curtain raiser to what might be said in the Throne Speech debate by many hon. members. However, I think it just as well the question should be ventilated as soon as possible.

The second suggestion I wish to make, and I would



be pleased to hear from the hon. member for Brant (Mr. Nixon), is that the motion moved by the hon. member for Bellwoods (Mr. MacLeod), under Rule 38, with the consent of the Speaker, was for the purpose of discussing a matter of urgent public importance.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I would suggest such a motion is a technical one, a formal motion for the purpose of conducting any discussion, and for that purpose, only. If such a resolution could be brought to a division in a hurry, - I know nobody has that in mind, - but if it could be brought in a hurry, it would be unfair to many hon. members, because they have had no formal notice, and if the subject matter is to be debated in the House, then the hon. members are entitled to notice and to be able to prepare themselves for what is coming. That is my understanding of the rules. The motion is a technical one, for the purpose of bringing on a discussion.

MR. NIXON: On that point of order, my recollection is not too clear, but it is my recollection there is a section dealing with this particular matter, that a subject having been dealt with, and dropped, that motion cannot be brought up again in the same Session.

MR. SPEAKER: I am very anxious to protect you against yourself and others, if you will allow me a moment to confer. I am of the opinion a matter left to-day cannot be brought again before the House. I have in mind what you desire to do. The motion raised was whether the discussion, if adjourned now, could be continued later on in the Session. I give you my word I have no desire now or at any other time to resort to sharp practice, but, rather, express the will of the House. If you accept the motion of the





hon. Prime Minister, to adjourn this particular matter, I think the matter will be dealt with later on.

MR. NIXON: That is satisfactory.

MR. SPEAKER: Moved by Mr. Nixon the debate be adjourned.

Motion carried.

MR. SPEAKER: Orders of the Day.

HON. L. M. FROST (Provincial Treasurer): I would ask to postpone the matter that I had intended to speak about. I think what I have to say would be all right on Tuesday. I placed a copy of the Mining Regulations, part 8 of the Mining Regulations, on the desk of the hon. members, and it will give them an opportunity to look them over.

MR. SPEAKERS: Orders of the Day.

MR. DREW: In view of what my colleagues have said I move the adjournment of the House.

MR. JOLLIFFE: Just for the sake of clarity, while the hon. members are still here, perhaps the hon. Prime Minister would indicate what he has in mind with respect to Monday. Does he have in mind that we shall resume the debate which has been taking place to-day, which seems to me to be rather like a miniature debate on the address, or proceed with the consideration of the address in reply?

MR. DREW: Mr. Speaker, I think, perhaps, the best way of dealing with this would be that, having regard to the course of the debate, that we proceed with this debate on Monday, if it is agreeable to the hon. members, and the debate on the Speech from the Throne on Tuesday.

I am entirely prepared to accommodate the hon. members in continuing the discussion which has taken place,





and I think it should be continued. I made a very clear statement that this would be discussed in the debate on the Speech from the Throne, and that every hon. member has a right to discuss this in the debate on the Speech from the Throne.

I might say it is rather interesting to find that some of those who are so critical of some kinds of procedure before the Orders of the Day should find it so convenient, on other occasions, to adopt a course which side-tracks the course of the debate.

I think if the hon. Leader of the Opposition agrees, rather than leave him uncertain as to when he shall continue the debate on the Speech from the Throne, that may be adjourned until Tuesday, and this discussion could be continued on Monday. Then, if time remains, we will proceed with certain Bills.

MR. JOLLIFFE: I would accept that assurance of the hon. Prime Minister, and I hope it is satisfactory to all the hon. members.

Motion agreed to; the House adjourned at five of the clock, p.m.

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The first of the series of lectures, I have the pleasure  
of announcing, will be delivered on the  
subject of the history, and the present state of  
the science of agriculture, and the progress of  
the art of husbandry, in the year 1875.

I regret that it is not possible to have  
more than one or two lectures on the subject of  
agriculture, but the course of the lectures will be  
adapted to the state of the country, and the  
interests of the public.

I hope to see a large number of the  
gentlemen, ladies, and children, as well as  
the clergy, and the members of the  
various societies, and the friends of  
agriculture, and the friends of the  
country, and the friends of the  
science of agriculture, and the friends of  
the art of husbandry, and the friends of  
the progress of the science of agriculture.

The second of the series of lectures, I have the pleasure  
of announcing, will be delivered on the  
subject of the history, and the present state of  
the science of agriculture, and the progress of  
the art of husbandry, in the year 1876.

THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

EIGHTH DAY

Toronto, Ontario,  
Monday, February 26, 1945

SPEAKER: Honourable William J. Stewart, C.B.E.

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The House met at three o'clock.

Prayers.

MR. SPEAKER: Presenting petitions.

Reading and receiving petitions.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: The following petitions have been received.

From the Corporation of the City of Peterborough, praying that an Act may pass authorizing the establishment of a body to be known as the Peterborough Memorial Community Centre, and the issue of debentures to raise \$75,000 to aid in the construction of the first unit of such centre.

From the Corporation of the City of London, praying that an Act may pass authorizing the Corporation to provide additional accommodation at the Victoria Hospital at a cost of \$100,000, and to amend the Act to incorporate the Western Fair Association.

The following petition was brought and laid upon the table:

By Mr. Overall, the petition of the Corporation of the Township of Stamford.

MR. SPEAKER: Presenting reports by committees.

Motions.



THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

SIXTH DAY

Session, 1941-42  
Monday, February 22, 1942

APRIL 1942. Session of the Legislative Assembly.

The House met at 10.15 a.m.

Prayer.

MR. SPEAKER: Presentation of Petitions.

Reading and consideration of Petitions.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: The following petitions were

presented:

From the Corporation of the City of London, praying  
provision that it may have authority to raise the rate of  
at a rate to be fixed by the Corporation of the City of London  
and the rate of interest to be paid by the Corporation of the City of London  
in the construction of the City of London.

From the Corporation of the City of London, praying  
that it may have authority to provide  
additional accommodation at the Victoria Hospital at a cost  
of £100,000, and to borrow the sum of £100,000 for the purpose.

For Association.

The following petition was brought and read:

For the:

By Mr. Gwynne, the petition of the Corporation of  
the Township of Gwynne.

MR. SPEAKER: Presentation of Reports by Committees.

Various.

MR. JOSEPH B. SALSBERG (St. Andrew): Mr. Speaker, with reference to a motion of mine on the Order Paper, I asked the hon. Prime Minister last week when he intended to call that motion, and he stated in the House he would call it on Monday. I would be glad if we could proceed with the motion at this time.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, I did not say it would be "called" on Monday; I said the question would be answered on Monday, and I propose to answer it for him, and I can take it up now, or before the Orders of the Day; either is agreeable to me. But since it has been raised, perhaps I can deal with it just now.

As was announced by the hon. Minister of Labour (Mr. Daley) on different occasions, it is the intention to have a continuing examination of the labour legislation of this province. The Government has expressed its wish that there should be such continuing examination, and, consistent with that, it is the desire of the Government that there be a select committee of this House appointed, with similar powers to those which the Election Committee had, which was, I believe, one of the most satisfactory committees that this Legislature has ever had, because it was an achievement of the highest order, and upon all substantial facts it attained unanimity.

The Government must assume responsibility for the order in which matters are brought in, if there is to be any coherence in the business of this Legislature at all, and it is the intention of the Government, consistent with the position it has taken, to move for such a select committee, with the widest possible powers, which include powers beyond the ordinary committees of the House, to inquire into the whole problem of labour relations, and my







suggestion is, that, as in the case of the Election Committee, there be five members of the Government, four members of the Opposition, two members of the Liberal party, and one of the other party represented; and that if the leaders of the three groups will give to me the names of the hon. members they desire to act -- and I would not expect them to give them immediately -- I will include those in the motion to be introduced on Wednesday. As I have said, this motion will give the fullest powers, and I am quite prepared to accept any suggestion as to the procedure to be followed.

That, then, will be before the Legislature, and it is not my intention to call a motion on the Paper before that, as this is a Government motion which deals with the question in a way which I believe is consistent with the best practice of this Legislature, and which I believe has produced such excellent results on a former occasion.

MR. SALSBERG: Mr. Speaker, may I say to the hon. Prime Minister that I am glad to hear that the Government is seeing the need for such a committee at this time, although there was no indication of such in the Speech from the Throne, nor in the discussions with responsible members of the Government dealing with this, but it is the intention of my motion to have a select committee appointed which will report and make recommendations, and propose a labour Code for Ontario during this session of the Legislature, so that we may deal with it, and adopt it during this session, no matter how long or how short the session, because of circumstances, may be.

Now, what assurance have we that the motion which the Government will introduce will also provide the conditions for reporting the findings of such a committee to





this Legislature for action during this session?

MR. DREW: Mr. Speaker, that will be a matter for debate on the motion on Wednesday. I have stated the position of the Government, and I ask the cooperation of the leaders of the other groups, and I would welcome their suggestions as to the procedure which they prefer.

MR. E. B. JOLLIFFE (Leader of the Opposition): Mr. Speaker, I shall be glad indeed to take the matter up with other members of this Opposition group, and we shall advise the hon. Prime Minister before Wednesday what our attitude is.

MR. SPEAKER: Introduction of bills.

HON. LESLIE E. BLACKWELL (Attorney General): Mr. Speaker, I move, seconded by Mr. Frost, that leave be given to introduce a bill intituled "The Securities Act, 1945," and that same be now read a first time.

Motion agreed to and bill read the first time.

MR. JOLLIFFE: Mr. Speaker, would the hon. Attorney General give us a word about the scope of this legislation?

MR. BLACKWELL: Mr. Speaker, in response to the request of the Leader of the Opposition, and perhaps by reason of the very nature of this bill, I may try to be a bit more comprehensive than I would be on first reading of some bills, and perhaps indicate to the House more broadly some of the principles involved in the legislation, than I might be on an ordinary bill.

In the first place, I will try to give you, as broadly as possible, a general picture of the bill. The House will recall that the Royal Commission on Mining was established, and one of the functions of it was to report and make recommendations respecting the state of securities legislation in the province of Ontario. I might say that





the Act in force in Ontario at the present time is known as the Securities Act of 1930. In that Act is found part of the law governing the trading in securities in this province.

Shortly following 1930, when that Act was enacted by Ontario, practically every other jurisdiction in Canada followed that Act, approximately. But, since 1930, by reason of the divergence that naturally results from such legislation and the passing of numerous regulations under their respective Acts under their law, we have not even approached uniform legislation in the Dominion to-day, and we have, in Ontario, in existence an Act, no matter what else may be said about it, that constitutes the law that is found both in an Act and in regulations.

So, broadly speaking, what we have done is this: We have considered the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Mining, and we have proceeded to establish certain preliminary principles or proposals with relation to that report and other recommendations made. We then changed, in draft form, certain principles of the Securities Act of 1930, and, subject to the new principles, consolidated both existing legislature and this regulation into a new statute, in the course of which we ordered the new bill.

I think I might indicate, for the information of hon. members, what might be regarded as the most fundamental aspect of the bill. It brings out, if I may say so, what might be termed our system of government; that is, responsible government. Our Securities Commission, in my view, has represented a confusion of thought between the law officers of the crown enforcing offences regarding the Securities Act Regulations and the Code of American







concept of a non-responsible agency. Consequently, there has always been a doubt in this province as to who was responsible for the broad policy under our Securities legislation, and who bore responsibility for the administrative policies.

Was it a thing in Ontario called the Securities Commission or was it the Government responsible to this Legislature who, in turn, are responsible to the people of the province? Examination of the Act will indicate that the Government and the Legislature took the responsibility, under this Act, by determining, with some precision, the policy. Subject to the overall concept, this Act, if I might say so, represents a return to this concept that there is no agency established by the Government that provides a mind so brilliant that that mind can determine whether a security is a sound security to be purchased by a member of the public, or not. So, it will be found in this Act that there is an abandonment of the theory that the Commission, somehow or other, recommends the securities for sale, and consents to their sale on the implied basis that somehow or other they have the Government's approval. What this Act contemplates is that the applications will be honest, and the companies and promoters engaged in the business will tell the truth about the securities they sell to those members of the public they approach to induce to buy. That is contemplated in the proposal under this Act, that there will be proper filings made with the Securities Commission. The Securities Commission will have certain duties with relation to whether or not these filings are accepted for filings, and the people selling these securities will be required to furnish to the members of the public who are asked to





subscribe to these securities a primary distribution to the public the old time-honoured thing called a prospectus.

I can add this, in general: In framing the Act, I indicated we started out with having taken the Act to a certain stage, departmentally. Following that, representative committees of the different bodies into which the people in the securities business are organized were invited to consider the proposal at the stage to which it had then been developed, and to make representations and recommendations, and, in that respect, I want to say the organizations representative of the whole field of the securities business have been intensely helpful and cooperative with the Government, and I believe I am able to go this far on the introduction of this bill to say that it commends itself to those representing all organized elements in the securities business. I might indicate to the House that the committees representative of the investment dealers associations, the stock exchange brokers, a great number of non-member brokers who are not members of any exchange, and even a group of brokers who were not organized in any fashion, were represented before me by counsel on the matter.

In the preparation of this bill, representing the Government in the matter, I have followed the time-honoured and democratic method of sitting down and considering the problem with the people who will actually be affected by the administration of the Act. I hope that will suffice the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Jolliffe) as a broad indication of what this bill is about.

I will deal, of course, on second reading more comprehensively with that than I have to-day, and I will deal with some of the many principles found in the new legislation.





MR. SPEAKER: The Chair recognizes the hon. member for Bracondale (Mrs. Luckock).

MRS. R. M. LUCKOCK (Bracondale): I would like to correct a statistical report I gave in the matter of the Family Allowances Act. I am quoted as having said the mortality rate of Canada was 27  $\frac{1}{4}$  per cent below that of the United States, and I should have said 27 per cent higher than the United States. I had the figures in front of me, and I do not know how I came to say it, I am sure, but I also find in our Hansard report I am quoted as saying the "mentality" rate of Canada is 27 per cent below that of the United States. I just wish to make that correction of a mistake made last Friday.

MR. E. B. JOLLIFFE (Leader of the Opposition): Mr. Speaker, before the Orders of the Day are called, and before the other matters are proceeded with, I rise to protest against the substance of information contained in the Toronto Daily Star of Saturday, February 24th. On the financial page of the Star of that date appeared an announcement in these words:

"A new director joins the board of the Chartered Trust and Executor Company, Thomas H. Hogg, B.A.Sc., etc. Chairman and Chief Engineer, Hydro Electric Power Commission of Ontario."

I simply wish to say, Mr. Speaker, in our view it is not proper that a public servant, such as Doctor Hogg, should have accepted such a directorship, if he has done so, and I suggest at the appropriate opportunity the Government should state whether they approve or disapprove of a public servant accepting a directorship in this way in a private enterprise.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): I should be very pleased to take into consideration the information







given me. The Toronto Daily Star is not my favourite newspaper, and I shall follow up the information and give a statement in regard to it.

MR. SPEAKER: Introduction of bills.

HON. LESLIE E. BLACKWELL (Attorney General): I move, seconded by Hon. L. M. Frost, for leave to introduce an Act respecting prospecting syndicates having a capital not exceeding ten thousand dollars, and that it may be now read the first time.

Motion agreed to and bill read the first time.

MR. TAYLOR (Temiskaming): Would the hon. Minister please explain this bill?

MR. BLACKWELL: Mr. Speaker, the bill that has just been introduced, which has to do with prospecting syndicates not exceeding \$10,000, is a bill complementary to the Securities Act of 1945. Briefly, the bill expects a bona fide prospector not to sell to a syndicate that he might form without complying with the principles of the Securities Act. The bill provides for a simple form of declaration within the syndicate agreement itself, and provides that each person to whom a prospector sells such syndicate units should be furnished with a copy of the agreement under which he buys, and subject to these rather simple principles the bona fide prospector is entitled to form and sell units in as many syndicates as he likes.

MR. SPEAKER: Introduction of bills.

Friday afternoon a motion was carried to adjourn the House to discuss a matter of public importance.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, this being a motion to adjourn the House there is a time limit, and without in any way questioning what has taken place I would recall that there had been a clear undertaking

[illegible]

The proposed act is still in a preliminary stage.

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and others to show a consistent relationship between the two

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There is also a small section on the right side of the page, which appears to be a sidebar or a separate column of text. It contains several lines of text, but they are too small and blurry to read accurately. It seems to be a continuation of the main text or a related section.

*(continued from page 60)*

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

[illegible]

STATE OF NEW YORK  
IN SENATE,  
January 10, 1917.

REPORT  
OF THE  
COMMISSIONERS OF THE LAND OFFICE.  
FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1916.

ALBANY:  
JAMES BRONKHORST COMPANY, PRINTERS,  
1917.

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that this was to be discussed in the Speech from the Throne and should have been.

I intend to make only a very brief statement to-day, for the purpose of bringing to an end the continued misrepresentation of the position of this Government in regard to family allowances. When the matter was raised at the beginning of this session I stated that the subject would be dealt with fully at the proper time. That proper time is in the debate on the Speech from the Throne. I shall discuss this subject at some length in that debate, and I might point out that I would have spoken before this if we had not been precipitated into a wholly unnecessary discussion, in view of the assurance which I had given.

But there have been enough misstatements in advertisements in the press, and even in this Legislature, to call for a repetition of the statement of our position at this time. The statement I gave to the Legislature last Thursday was not intended as a complete statement on this subject, nor was there any suggestion that it was intended to take the place of the remarks I proposed to make in the debate on the Speech from the Throne. I did so because we had been proceeding with that debate, and I thought it was proper that the facts should be before the Legislature as to what the situation was. I did recall, however, our positive and very definite statement that -- and I quote --

"We are in favour of every proper step being taken to encourage large and healthy families. We believe in sound provisions for family allowances and social security."

In spite of our position having been stated so clearly, statements are still made that we are opposed to family allowances.





I referred to the iniquitous principle involved in the measure which has been adopted by the Dominion Government. My speech quite clearly was not referring to any opposition to family allowances. No one who read that -- and not intending to read it in a prejudiced way -- could have omitted to understand what I said. I was referring to the principle in the Dominion Act that the family allowances are not part of social security, and that they should be regarded as a mere economic question. It is pointed out it must be recognized as that, or it would not be within their power at all. We also believe it is an iniquitous principle that very large sums of money should be taken from the taxpayers of this or any other province to be paid for something which falls within the jurisdiction of the provincial governments, without consulting those provincial governments and establishing a proper basis of taxation and payment right across Canada.

At the time I said that we would oppose the course being followed by the Dominion Government, we had the unqualified assurance of the right hon. Prime Minister of Canada that there was going to be a dominion-provincial conference to discuss matters of this kind, and it was our intention to do everything within our power at that conference to ensure a proper system of family allowances and that the rights of the people of Ontario be protected.

Now, I come to the suggestion that we intend to take legal steps to prevent the Dominion Act going into effect. I noticed that in a communist advertisement, but that is not our intention, and it never has been our intention. I have said in this Legislature and elsewhere,







many times, that I do not believe the dominion and provincial governments should become involved in legal technicalities, but, rather, they should meet around the council table to work out their problems and find the very best solution in every case, so that their combined powers, which do cover the whole field of legislation, whatever it may be, may find full expression for the advantage of the people of this country.

Our purpose is to have in this province the very best system of family allowances which can be worked out, on the basis of the accumulated experience of every other jurisdiction which has already adopted this measure. As I said last week, we wish to join hands to combine our legislative power with that of the Dominion Government, to assure the best social services which can be devised.

You will find that in a speech, as recently as Saturday night, Mr. Claxton made it quite clear that this province has been cooperating in all the preliminary details necessary for carrying out such a measure, under such terms as might be agreed upon. We have, in fact, under an agreement entered into last December -- not a recent thing of the last few days -- set up the most modern methods of recording vital statistics, and have installed photographic devices which provide the Government at Ottawa with every detail of vital statistics for the very purpose of carrying out this or any other social service measure.

I believe it is an iniquitous principle that payments should be a mere baby bonus, and that they should be based merely upon the fact that a baby has been born. I believe that our people want real family allowances, in the clearly accepted meaning of that term, for the maintenance,





care, training and upbringing of the children in a way that will assure the welfare of the children themselves. That is not accomplished by the present dominion Act. In fact, it cannot be done; according to their statement, the Act would not be within their power. That is not accomplished by the present Act, and we have the clear words of the right hon. Prime Minister of Canada, "The Act does not in any way attempt to legislate in respect of family life." If it has nothing to do with family life then how can it possibly assure the welfare of the children in those families which receive the money?

As you know, we have continued to press for a dominion-provincial conference right up to the opening of this session, for the very purpose of bringing together the combined authorities of our governments so that in this and every other case no constitutional difficulties may arise, and with the certainty that everything should be done with the full knowledge of the facts, which are not often presented now, and with the certainty that what is undertaken will be carried out in the best interests of our people.

The situation then is simply this: We can only wait now until after the dominion election, and I do not think anyone in this Legislature, and certainly not the hon. leader of the Liberal group (Mr. Hepburn), can be in doubt that the present right hon. Prime Minister of the Dominion will cease to be the Prime Minister, and that we will have there a government which recognizes its constitutional obligations and the advantage of effective cooperation. I feel sure we will have a government that will join with us and with the other provincial governments right across Canada -- may I say five different political





complexion -- those are not going to change overnight -- but we will have a government that will join in cooperation with those other provinces in establishing the very best measures possible in the field of social security, and in other fields of legislation, where the governments have joint responsibilities. When that conference does take place we believe it will be possible to reach agreement upon this and every other problem which we face. In the case of family allowances and all other similar measures, our one object as a government is to bring into operation the very best social and other measures which it is within the power of this country to provide.

MR. WILLIAM DENNISON (St. David): Mr. Speaker, the hon. Prime Minister mentioned we have five different complexions --

MR. A. BELANGER (Prescott): Might I rise to a point of order? Has not the present speaker spoken already on this question?

MR. DENNISON: I am asking a question of the hon. Prime Minister.

MR. SPEAKER: Out of order. This is Monday. Let us start the week in a little better spirit than we ended last week. I quite agree with the hon. member for Prescott; it is out of order. I have no desire to stop the debate, and with the consent of the House I will permit a question, but I think we should keep to the rules.

MR. DENNISON: Thank you, Mr. Speaker. I would like to ask the hon. Prime Minister this: He said we have five different governments across Canada. I figure we have six. I am asking if he figures that he and the government of Duplessis are of the same political complexion.



consideration -- there are not going to be any more  
and we will have a tremendous task with the  
bill with about eight hundred amendments to be  
put before the House in the field of social security  
and in other fields of legislation where the Government  
have taken responsibility. When that Government does  
have taken as before of all the people in each  
great area and every other people who are

in the case of family allowances and all these things  
business, not only as a Government is in being  
into operation the very best social and other measures  
which it is doing the best of this country in practice,  
Mr. William Green (D, N.Y.) : Mr. Speaker,  
the fact that the Government has taken this bill  
consideration --

Mr. Speaker : I am going to ask you to  
point of order -- One of the members speaks at  
length on this question.  
Mr. Speaker : I am going to suspend the rule.

Prime Minister.

Mr. Speaker : One of order. This is Monday. But  
we expect the year in a little better spirit than we ended  
last year. I have agreed with the House members for the  
it is not of order. I have no objection to stop the debate,  
and with the consent of the House I will permit a question,  
but I think we should keep to the rules.

Mr. Speaker : There are, Mr. Speaker, I would  
like to ask the Prime Minister this: He said we have  
five different governments across Canada. I think we  
have one. I am asking if he thinks that is and the  
Government of Canada's way of the world political con-  
sideration.



MR. DREW: I did not know the hon. member had joined the Communists.

MR. DENNISON: That admits my contention.

MR. G. ANDERSON (Fort William): Mr. Speaker, in rising to take part in this debate I just wish to make a very few observations.

First of all, I believe that family allowances are long overdue. I feel that citizens who have the responsibility of raising a family should have special considerations. There has been some fear expressed in certain quarters that the granting of family allowances will encourage large families. To those I would suggest that they attempt to raise a child on eight dollars a month.

However, I do not believe that family allowances or unemployment insurance will solve our economic problems. I think we have to go deeper than that. We have to have a greater measure of social ownership if the common people of this country are going to enjoy the standard of living this scientific day and age permits us to enjoy.

In my opinion, the greatest thing in life is life itself. We should be interested in the welfare of the people at all times. We speak of democracy, and we, of course, think of democracy as defined by Abraham Lincoln, "a government of the people, by the people, for the people," but I sometimes think, judging our democracy in the light of the past, that it would be more proper to say it is the government of the people, by the party machine, for the profiteer.

I cannot agree with those in the House who would have us believe that the Liberals are superior to the Conservatives. I do not believe the Conservatives,

MR. DAVIS: I did not know the Hon. member had

joined the Communists.

MR. DUNN: That matter is confidential.

MR. DUNN: (To Mr. Davis): Mr. Speaker, in

relation to this party in this regard I want also to state

very few observations.

First of all, I believe that family allowances

are long overdue. I feel that allowances are due the

responsibility of raising a family should have special

consideration. That has been our first step in

other orders that the family of family allowances

will encourage large families. In fact I would suggest

that next attempt to make a child an adult before

death.

Secondly, I do not believe that family allowances

or compulsory insurance will solve our economic problems.

I think we have to go deeper than that. We have to have

a greater measure of social security in the common people

of this country are going to enjoy the pleasure of living

this materialistic day and are getting no joy.

In my opinion, the greatest thing in life is life

itself. We should be interested in the welfare of the

people at all times. We speak of democracy, and we, of

course, think of democracy as defined by American liberals,

"government of the people, by the people, for the people."

But I sometimes feel, judging our democracy in the light

of the past, that it would be hard to say it is the

Government of the people, by the people, for the

people.

I cannot agree with those in the House who would

have no belief that the liberals are superior to the

Conservatives. I am not believe the Conservatives,



alone, constitute the big, bad wolves. My memory goes back to the days of the depression, to the days of unemployment and poverty. During those days I saw no appreciable difference in the treatment of unemployment by the Liberals and the Conservatives. It takes just about twenty-four hours on a fast train to bring me from my home to Toronto. I cannot help but contrast the difference that I see, in making one of these trips, in the treatment accorded the young people now and the treatment accorded them during the depression. During the depression very few people travelled standard, compared to to-day, but, on the top of the trains, and outside, and underneath the trains, hanging on the rods, could be found large numbers of men and women.

At the divisional points along the north shore of Lake Superior, where no one would think of deserting a stray dog or cat, in those days it was common practice to see a policeman, and they cleared the trains of these poor mortals who were looking for employment. Then the train would move on.

Now, the picture is entirely changed, and we see these young men dressed in neat fitting -- yes, and women -- neat fitting, warm clothing, and they eat in the dining car, and they are able to sleep in the pullman car, and I am not complaining, but it seems to me that if we can do that in war time for our young people we should be able to expend a greater measure of social security for them in ordinary times.

Now we are at war, and I sincerely hope we will not see the returned soldiers of this war treated as the returned soldiers of the last war were. I saw returned soldiers from the last war who had not committed any crime -- they



since, considering the day, and night. My memory goes  
back to the day of the depression, to the day of un-  
employment and poverty. During those days I was no longer  
alone, but I was surrounded by the  
laborers and the Government. It seems that some people  
were born on a farm, and they were born in  
Toronto. I cannot say that the depression was  
I see, in looking over the years, in the first of the  
the young people who are the first of the young  
the depression. During the depression with the people  
travelling abroad, and they are now, on the  
of the people, and they are now, on the  
people on the road, and they are now, on the  
and more.

As the depression comes along, the young people of  
Lain, however, there is no more work of the young  
and on the, in fact, they are now in the  
in the depression, and they are now in the  
not only in the depression, but they are now in the  
there would be no.

But, the depression is coming, and we are  
that young men should be able to find work, and when --  
and living, and working, and they are in the living out,  
and they are now in the living out, and I am not  
comparing, but it seems to me that it is not just a  
at the time, but young people are now in the living out  
a great number of people, and they are now in the living out.

Now we are at the end of the depression, and we will not  
see the returned soldiers of 1918 and 1919, and the returned  
ed soldiers of the last war. I see returned soldiers  
from the last war and they are now in the living out -- they

were on relief because they could not secure employment, and were given the sum of \$2.10 a week, living in dingy basements on that allowance. I saw that in my home city, where these great grain storage headquarters are, and we have facilities for storing one hundred million bushels of wheat, and at that time the elevators were filled with wheat bought from farmers at prices which beggared them.

At the beginning of this war we found that a large number of our men could not pass the medical examination because they were undernourished and were in ill health, caused in a good many cases from lack of proper, nourishing food.

If peace were declared to-day I think you will agree, Mr. Speaker, we are not very well prepared to meet the situation. We should be discussing, right here in this Chamber, how we are going to provide constructive employment for the men and women who will be turned out of the armed forces, and the men and women now engaged in industry.

I would suggest that the speakers who follow me do not take too much time on these matters. We have had a report from the hon. Prime Minister as to what he has in mind, and I think we should be getting down to business and laying plans for the day when peace will be declared. Let us not make the mess of peace that we did after the last war. We won a military victory but lost the peace of thought.

MR. A. BELANGER (Prescott): Mr. Speaker, if this were the debate on the family allowances I would have a great deal to say. But I took it from what the hon. Prime Minister said that the question will be discussed in the







debate on the Speech from the Throne, and we will all have an opportunity there to speak.

The question as stated by the hon. member of this House who moved the adjournment was simply this, "What is the position of the Government on family allowances?" That we all heard. Of course, in the course of the debate, and taking advantage of your good nature, Mr. Speaker, we had the hon. member for St. David (Mr. Dennison) speaking on anything but family allowances, especially on what the Liberal government had done with direct relief, just because it happened to be a measure of social security.

Well, if we are going to tack on anything that may be tacked onto a question, then I would say why should we take advantage of that fact? For instance, the hon. Prime Minister, if he were not wrongly reported, in regard to a quotation I gave the other day, where he stated, speaking on family allowances, that it was a good thing we have these marriages overseas in order to better the British stock here in Ontario -- if I had been minded, like the hon. member for St. David, I could have jumped into agriculture and spoken about pure bred stock, and so forth.

I do not think we should be allowed to ramble all over the lot any more than we should jump over a fence and go into a neighbour's lot.

Unfortunately, I did not hear all the last speaker said. I did catch a few words -- "dogs," "cats," "wheat," "unemployment" -- that was all I could hear. I think everybody will agree with that. What has that to do with the present question I don't know, although I am quite in accord with the remarks of the last hon. member, that we should go on with the business of the House and stick to the business of the moment. Regulations in this House





have been provided especially for that, in order that we may go on with the business of the House, but if we take advantage of every question that comes up to talk on any subject, and try to make political capital out of it, we will not get anywhere.

Now, I think the question of the hon. member for Bellwoods (Mr. MacLeod) has been answered by the hon. Prime Minister as regards the attitude of the Government. The hon. Prime Minister has given that answer, I think in a comprehensive way, and I wish to say for those outside of the House, those who are interested in my position and those who are interested in what I think about family allowances and the criticism which has been raised against family allowances, that they have been devised by the federal government, and I wish to say that I reserve the right, at the proper time, and in the proper place and on the proper Orders of the Day to discuss the question fully.

MR. SPEAKER: I have no desire in any way to curtail debate, and I think I have given hon. members a great deal of latitude. If it is the wish of the House, shall I call the Orders of the Day?

MR. CYRIL OVERALL (Niagara Falls): Mr. Speaker, after listening to the hon. member for Prescott (Mr. Belanger) and ascertaining from the hon. Prime Minister the government's position on family allowances, I have a question I would like to direct to the hon. Prime Minister, if he has no objection, regardless of whether the hon. member for Prescott has any objection or not.

Will the hon. Prime Minister tell me, when the family allowances came into effect, what effect they will



have been decided originally by the, in order that we  
may be able to keep the balance of the house, but if we have  
advantage of every question that comes on to vote on any  
subject, and the balance political capital, we will not get anywhere.

Now, I think the question of the poor people for  
Sullivan (Mr. Sullivan) has been suggested by the poor people  
Minister to request the Minister of the Government. The  
poor people Minister has given them money, I think in a  
comprehensive way, and I think to say the same words as  
the words, some of the things in my position and  
some of the things in fact I think about family  
allowances and the things which have been raised during  
these allowances, that they have been raised by the  
Federal Government, and I think to say that I request the  
right of the people, and in the future, and  
on the proper order of the day, in answer to the question  
today.

MR. SPEAKER: I have no desire to say to any  
bill debate, and I think I have been told, perhaps a great  
deal of business. It is the fact of the house, and I  
will for order of the day.

MR. SPEAKER: I have no desire to say to any  
bill debate, and I think I have been told, perhaps a great  
deal of business. It is the fact of the house, and I  
will for order of the day.

have on mothers' allowances, already paid in this province, and in regard to direct relief?

I have noticed in the past there has always been some pretext for the reduction of pensions and dependents' allowances. I have a number of cases in my own riding where pensions have been reduced because a young lad has joined the armed forces, and has paid his mother an allowance.

What effect will this family allowance have on mothers' allowances and relief cases?

MR. SPEAKER: I afforded the hon. member for Niagara Falls (Mr. Overall) leave to ask the question, but I respectfully submit to this House, it is out of order to question anticipated legislation.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, I shall be very glad to answer that now. That is one of the reasons we have been pressing for a dominion-provincial conference. We have not one word of official information as to what will happen and that is one of the things we feel should be clarified in the most minute detail by a conference with the government.

MR. E. B. JOLLIFFE (Leader of the Opposition): Mr. Speaker, I venture to suggest that the discussion on Friday and to-day has served a useful purpose. However, without wishing in any way to interfere with the rights of any hon. member who still desires to speak, I am inclined to think that we should proceed at this point to the next order of business.

I wish to say, subject to the extent to which this discussion has taken place on Friday and again to-day, that I believe this matter can be properly discussed fully -- much more fully -- at a later stage in the work of this



have opportunity, otherwise, it would be in this province,  
and in regard to other matters?

I have noticed in the past there has been some  
good progress but the reduction of business and expenditure,  
allowance. I have a number of cases in my own riding  
where business have been reduced because of the fact that  
to-day the time factor, and has said his business was  
allowance.

What effect will this financial allowance have on  
business, allowance and relief cases?

MR. Dwyer: I attended the same, under the  
financial factor (Mr. Dwyer) have to say the question  
but I personally cannot say to him, it is out of  
order to discuss this question.

HON. MEMBER A, (Mr. Dwyer): Mr. Dwyer,  
I shall be very glad to answer that question. That is one of  
the reasons we have been pressing for a financial-provincial  
concession. We have not one word of official information  
as to what will happen and what is one of the things we  
feel should be clarified in the past minute detail by a  
conference with the Government.

MR. D. M. McLELLAN (Leader of the Opposition): Mr.  
Speaker, I venture to suggest that the discussion on Friday  
and to-day has raised a useful problem. However, without  
wishing to say any more, I am inclined to think  
members who feel desired to speak, I am inclined to think  
that we should proceed at this point to the next order of  
business.

I will to say, subject to the extent to which this  
discussion has taken place on Friday and again to-day, that  
I believe this matter can be properly discussed fully --  
much more fully -- at a later stage in the work of this



Legislature, and subject again to that extent -- and I know I speak for several others as well as myself, when I say that we think the discussion has had considerable value, but that it need not go any further at this time.

MR. SPEAKER: Again I repeat I want to extend to all hon. members of the House all the opportunities to speak possible, but is it the pleasure of the House to call the Orders of the Day?

MR. A. A. MacLEOD (Bellwoods): Mr. Speaker, on a question of procedure: I am not familiar with the procedure which must be followed in so far as the disposition of such a motion is concerned. Will you explain? There is a motion before the House. As I understand, in my amateurish way, it is necessary for the mover of that motion to withdraw it before we can proceed with the Orders of the Day.

MR. SPEAKER: It is a motion upon which the House does not divide, and unless someone wishes to proceed with the discussion, we will go on with the Orders of the Day.

MR. MacLEOD: I think, since the hon. Prime Minister has been willing to make such a humiliating retreat from his attitude evinced in his speech of August 9th --

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Oh, oh.

MR. MacLEOD: I will withdraw my motion.

MR. SPEAKER: I appeal to the hon. members of this House. You have placed me in a most embarrassing position. Let us keep offensive remarks and personalities out of the debate.

MR. MacLEOD: There was nothing offensive about it at all, Mr. Speaker.

I say that we think the situation was not comparable  
 there, our boys if they are the only children at home  
 know I think for several years as well as myself, that  
 I will be again to them as well as I

ALL THE COMMENTS AT THE BOTTOM WILL BE DELETED FROM THE  
REPORT. PLEASE, DO NOT, PUT ANY COMMENTS AT THE BOTTOM OF  
THE REPORT.

the object of the day.

that action is likewise it seems we can proceed with  
it by ourselves way, it is necessary for the army of  
There is a motion before the house, at 1 o'clock,  
from my own a motion is necessary. Will you explain  
second and so on. It is followed by an act as the speaker  
a question of procedure. I am not familiar with the pro-  
Mr. A. A. Wallace (Michigan): Mr. Speaker, do

THE REPORT: I think there are two: When I think  
the man will be able to do a reasonable amount  
from his private account in his spare time about \$25 -  
also the amount of \$50.

10. Conclusion: I will continue to work on the project and will submit a final report to the committee by the end of the year.

[illegible]



MR. DUNBAR: Do not blame the hon. gentleman. There was a note passed across to him, and he had to say it.

MR. HEPBURN (Elgin): Mr. Speaker, I want to say that the hon. Provincial Secretary is entirely wrong. He projects himself into an issue of this kind with the leap of a bullfrog.

MR. DUNBAR: This is a little "free-for-all" for this "wise-cracker," our hon. friend from Southern Ontario. Now, if it comes to this, there are other "wise-crackers" here --

MR. SPEAKER: Order.

MR. DUNBAR: -- who have not been with as many parties, or perhaps not as many friends. I might remind him that there is an old saying, "Never bite the hand that feeds you."

MR. SPEAKER: Order.

MR. DUNBAR: The hon. member on my right does not seem to understand that.

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. members, we have had enough levity during the last week, while the country is at war. Orders of the Day.

HON. LESLIE M. FROST (Minister of Mines): Mr. Speaker, with your permission and with the permission of the House, perhaps it might be well if I direct some remarks to the Paymaster disaster about which I was going to speak on Friday. The arrangement on Friday was this: We should let the matter stand over until Tuesday, but the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Jolliffe) goes on to-morrow, and if it his preference, I shall go ahead with this matter for a few minutes to-day.



[illegible]

Mr. Speaker, I should like to give the House a full outline of the situation as regards the Paymaster disaster, which happened at the beginning of this month.

First of all, let me assure the House of this, that we are anxious that there should be the fullest inquiry and the fullest disclosure of everything connected with that unfortunate affair.

Now, at the present time, an inquest has been called. I am not sure whether it commences its sittings to-day or to-morrow, but an inquest is being called under the direction of Magistrate Tucker, of Cochrane, I believe one of the presiding coroners in that locality. Just as an indication to the House of our desire that this matter should be freely and fully looked into, I may say that among the coroners in that district is the hon. member for South Cochrane (Mr. Grummett), and we asked him if it was possible for him to take the inquest and preside over it, knowing that Mr. Grummett would give it impartial direction and consideration. Mr. Grummett quite properly felt that if he undertook the matter at this time it would interfere with his attendance at the Legislature, and he, also quite properly, felt that some other coroner should take the inquest, which is now in progress.

Now, Mr. Speaker, in connection with the mining rules, I placed the rules on the desks of each hon. member here last Friday. I would not like to cast any doubt upon the rules themselves, and you will see the purpose of my making that remark. These rules have been very, very fully gone into, and by a good many authorities it is felt that our safety rules, as contained in section 160, and





in Part VIII of the Mining Act, are the most complete and the best rules, in the main, that are in existence in the world. I would say to you, Mr. Speaker, and to hon. ladies and gentlemen of this House, that since coming into office in August, 1943, I have travelled very considerably in the north country, and I have no recollection of any complaint being directed to me in connection with the rules. I have no recollection either of any complaint having been raised here in the Legislature with relation to the rules, and I am sure there were no complaints directed to the Mining Commission, which sat in relation to the nature and scope of the rules.

However, aside from that, as I say, I am not coming here casting doubt on the rules which we have in vogue at the present time, and I will give you an outline of how the rules came into being.

I do not want the Mining Department nor myself, nor does the Government want to hide behind the fact that accidents sometimes are inevitable, even under the best circumstances, and under the best conditions. Accidents happen on railways, and in marine affairs, and on tram lines, and what not. Our purpose is this -- and I want to be perfectly frank with hon. members of this House in saying this -- that we want to find out these things; first, what was the cause of this accident; secondly, is our inspection service as efficient and complete as it should be -- and that is one of the things we want to have answered in this inquiry. Thirdly, does our mining practice in Ontario produce the greatest measure of safety, and, fourthly, wherein may these rules and regulations be strengthened.

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Now, I think, Mr. Speaker, that that is taking these rules and placing them under very strict scrutiny. I am asking the hon. members of this House to take the sections of the Mining Act, and section 160, and look into them, not only in connection with this mining disaster, but with everything else and see if we are making any mistakes. We are asking the fullest suggestions not only in connection with our mining rules. At present I have received many communications, one in particular protesting the cables used in these hoists.

I might say to you that The International Nickel Company has, I believe, the largest research department, outside of our own Research Department, and has been working on electrical devices for testing cables. Some of the mining companies employees are working in connection with brake tests.

I was much interested in noticing in the press on Saturday that a young university student at the University of Toronto, Mr. R. T. Canboy, a third year student, had produced a device for testing cables electronically. I congratulate Mr. Canboy upon his work in suggesting a device.

I mentioned the question of our instruction staff in Northern Ontario, and perhaps I should make some reference to the staff, which is maintained by the Department of Mines. The staff consists of eight inspectors, of whom one is the chief inspector, who was appointed some six or eight years ago, with several inspectors, one in Port Arthur district, one in Sudbury district, one in Toronto, one in Swastika, one at Kenora and one in Kirkland Lake district, and one in the Timmins district. These inspectors, we think, are all very well qualified men, civil





or electrical engineers.

Mr. Tower, the Chief Inspector of Mines, was appointed in July of 1936, and was made Chief Inspector in 1939. He has been in the service for nine years. The experience that Mr. Tower has had before his appointment was that he graduated from Queen's University in Mining and Metallurgy in 1912. He was for two years coal mining in British Columbia and for several years shift boss and mine foreman with the International Nickel Company. He was three years a lieutenant with the Canadian Tunneling Company in France; and six years as shift captain with the Hollinger Company. Then three years as shift captain at the Lake Shore Mines.

The Inspector at Timmins, Mr. Weir, was appointed to the service in December, 1934, and has been in the service now for ten years. His experience before his appointment was that he graduated from Queen's University in Mining and Metallurgy in 1926. He had two years mining experience, two years underground at the Frood Mine, International Nickel Company; two years underground at Hollinger. His special qualifications are that he is a graduate in mining and electrical engineering and has a technical training. He has been supervising engineer of the rescue force at the Timmins Mine.

Those are typical. I have the qualifications of all the inspectors in connection with mining in Ontario, and shall be glad to give them to the hon. members of this House, if they desire to have them.

As was contained in the little green pamphlet that was placed on your desks on Friday, I should say that the Mining Department goes back to 1920, and grew out of the





Ministry of Mines. The regulations were contained in Part VIII of the Mining Act, particularly Section 160.

The background of that particular section is this: In 1938 a complete revision of the Mines Act or Mines regulations was projected, and a conference was held of the various mines inspectors here in the city of Toronto; and at that time there was information very widely distributed throughout Northern Ontario with the general purpose of getting ideas in connection with Mines Regulations, and getting machinery set up in the various mining camps in Northern Ontario. That was done.

At that time labour was consulted and the labour representatives reported separately to the department here in Toronto. I well recollect the time when the amendment was brought into the House in 1939. At that time I sat in the seat occupied by the hon. member for Rainy River (Mr. Lockhart), and the Hon. Mr. Leduc brought in the regulations, and I remember the consideration which that particular section received at that time.

For the information of the House, I might just briefly summarize some of the points in section 160, which refer to the Paymaster situation. Subsection 139 of the Regulations has to do with the cage or skip for handling men. Section 141 has to do with all cages or skips for raising and lowering men, and gives particulars of what is necessary. Section 147 is hoist or stoppage for repairs.

Rules 165, 166, 167 and 168 refer to the examination of hoisting equipment. Rules 169 to 179, inclusive, refer to a number of things such as the history of the rope and the fact that the hoist rope is not to be spliced, and





the length of the rope required on the drum when the cage is at the bottom, and a large number of things, which the hon. members will see for themselves.

Section 177 refers to the testing of the hoist rope.

I should say to hon. members that in the Mines Department, in the east block, we have one of the largest testing machines in the British Empire, which is capable of breaking a rope with a million pounds capacity. It is the largest machine in Canada and the Royal Canadian Navy use it at the present time in connection with their work.

Sections 168 and 179 deal with all matters in connection with hoists and ropes and the tests that are necessary.

I should say this to you, that I find that the question of safety devices with catches is a very large and difficult question. In South Africa, where their rules are considerably like ours, in some ways, it is said that the South African rules are stricter than ours. It should be said that they rely upon the cable itself, without any safety device. Their reason for doing that is because they contend that with very heavy equipment, safety devices are of very little value. Our Mines Department has never taken that view. Hon. members can see that if the lift or elevator itself is raised up and a break takes place when the lift is going up, then it comes to a point of rest before it starts down; and in that point of rest the brake would take effect.

On the other hand, if the cable breaks while the carriage is going down -- which is very seldom -- the



the jacket of the book referred to in the letter of the 14th  
is at the bottom, and a large number of others, which are  
not necessary, are not necessary.

Section 177 refers to the finding of the House

page

I should say to you, however, that in the House

reference, in the last clause, the word "and" is not

inserted before the word "and" in the House.

It is possible of course that a clause may be

inserted. It is the largest clause in the House and the

largest clause in the House is at the bottom of the page.

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largest clause in the House is at the bottom of the page.

momentum would be such that the blocks would not be engaged or if they did they would simply tear down a portion of the shaft and would not act as a brake at all.

MR. ANDERSON: Particularly at high speeds.

MR. FROST: Particularly at high speeds. I do not think it would be proper for me to discuss this matter fully, particularly on any controversial matter; but the hon. members here who are familiar with mining operations know that these shafts are very deep and the cages travel at very great rates of speed.

You will see that if the cage is dropping down in this manner the pressure you would imagine would be off the cable itself. The cable goes up and over a shaft wheel and on to a drum, and acts as a means by which the cage is stopped or changed.

In this case the rope broke just as it was going over the drum, and the brake would be the least capable of working for the reason that when the cable is under pressure it acts as a brake itself. But when it is at depth, it is different. There are many items that come up when you start studying the matter of cable devices.

As I say, the African rules were stricter than our own in some particulars and for the obvious reason that they are not dealing with the type of labour that we are dealing with in this country. In Africa everyone of any responsibility in mining is under the strictest supervision in connection with the efficiency of safety devices. However, we have, as I say, these controversies which we find exist particularly in connection with heavy equipment. Now, as you can quite see, supposing a safety device does not work, supposing the cage



all.

Dr. Anderson: Professor, I am glad to see you.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

It is not possible to say whether the above is a correct or incorrect statement. The statement is a generalization and is not based on any specific evidence. It is possible that the statement is correct, but it is also possible that it is incorrect. The statement is a generalization and is not based on any specific evidence.

You will see that it too says "STOCHASTIC LOAN"

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED



is going down at a great speed and safety device worked, it might just drop down from the ceiling of this chamber to the floor when the safety device worked. As I say, you get a great deal of controversy in connection with this particular matter.

Now, Mr. Speaker, we have decided this: Seeing the difficulties that there are in connection with the whole safety device matter and the fact that some people think that despite everything it is better to depend on the strength of the cable itself, we have felt we should make certain inquiries into the whole matter of safety tests and, furthermore, some tests which can be made of the cable itself. Now, our Regulations prevent the use of a spliced rope. It may be that our Mine Regulations should be changed in that regard. As I say, advances have been made to us in connection with electronic device to test the strength of cable by means of electricity. It may be quite possible to devise some method of that sort which would keep the cable constantly under supervision by means of the cable run by some electronic device in its ordinary operation. If that were done of course it would get away from the difficulty of merely testing the cable at one place, and that is immediately above the skip itself.

To give this matter impartial consideration and to bring into the whole problem fresh minds we cast about for some days to determine what was the proper thing to do. We finally turned to the Engineering Department of the University of Toronto, and we have asked a committee headed by Dean Young to act in the matter of the investigation of the whole thing. The reference that Dean Young and his

is known that at a given time and place there is a  
certain number of people who are in a chamber.  
is the floor area the people occupy. As I say,  
you get a good deal of information in connection with  
this particular matter.

Now, Mr. Tamm, we have decided this: During  
the discussion that took place in connection with the  
whole delay device matter and the fact that some people  
think that delay is something it is better to discuss on  
the subject of the whole delay, we have said we should  
make certain inquiries into the whole matter of delay  
and, particularly, some delay which can be made of  
the whole delay. Now, our investigation shows that  
you are a delayed case. It may be that the delay  
device should be removed in some cases. As I say,  
sometimes there have been cases in which the delay  
device has been removed at once by means of  
electricity. It may be that the delay in device some  
method of delay which would take the whole delay  
device under consideration in some of the cases but by  
some electrical device in the ordinary situation. It  
may be that in some cases it would not work from the point  
of view of merely taking the case to the place, and that is  
immediately about the whole delay.

To give this matter further consideration and to  
bring into the whole situation some other aspect for  
some time to determine what the delay is doing in the  
the whole delay in the connection of the Uni-  
versity in connection, we have asked a committee headed by  
Dean King to see in the matter of the investigation of the  
whole thing. The committee has been formed and has



committee have been given is quite broad, and, to be quite frank, we left off that committee any mining men at all, for the reason that they have been dealing with the problem and we wanted a jury of fresh minds to look into the matter from the scientific standpoint. We have asked Dean Young's committee to investigate these matters.

(1) The cause or causes of the accident. That may be a matter that will not require any investigation. It may be crystal clear when the inquest is held.

(2) The practicability of devising improved methods of inspection for the purpose of disclosing any weakness of a hoisting rope or its attachments, or any defects in the hoisting machinery. Now that is something that obviously this committee can look into and look into very thoroughly.

(3) The practicability of devising safety devices that would effectively arrest the drop of a cage or skip, if the supporting rope should break or slip, or the hoisting machinery should get out of control.

(4) The possibility of improving existing regulations pertaining to the safety of operation of mining hoists.

The committee, as I stated, Mr. Speaker, is under Doctor Young, Dean of Engineering at the University of Toronto, and consists of:

Professor T. R. Loudon, head of the  
Department of Civil Engineering

Professor E. A. Allcut, head of the  
Department of Mechanical Engineering

Professor V. G. Smith, of the Department  
of Electrical Engineering, and

Professor Lloyd M. Pidgeon, head of the  
Department of Metallurgical  
Engineering.



committee have been given in other areas, and, to an  
extent, it is not clear that committee has always  
at all, for the reason that they have been dealing with  
the problem and we would have to look into the matter from the scientific standpoint. We have  
called upon the committee to investigate these matters.  
(1) The cause of the problem of the problem. That

and we are certain that all our people are in a position  
to say that they are in a position to say.

(2) The possibility of further investigation  
methods of investigation for the purpose of determining the  
existence of a certain type of the situation, or the  
existence in the future situation. The fact is something  
that should be taken into account and taken into  
very seriously.

(3) The possibility of further safety devices  
that would effectively prevent the loss of a type of ship,  
if the situation type should occur or ship, or the  
situation situation should be taken into account.

(4) The possibility of improving existing safety  
systems pertaining to the safety of vessels of sailing  
boats.

The committee, as I stated, Mr. Speaker, is under  
great stress, and of course, as the University of  
Tampa, and others of

Professor E. A. Johnson, Head of the  
Department of Civil Engineering  
Professor E. A. Johnson, Head of the  
Department of Mechanical Engineering  
Professor E. A. Johnson, Head of the  
Department of Electrical Engineering, and  
Professor E. A. Johnson, Head of the  
Department of Mechanical Engineering  
Department of Mechanical Engineering  
Department of Mechanical Engineering

Mr. Speaker, that is about all of the information that I can give at the present time, and I simply desire to reiterate what I have said, that there is not anything that we will not do in connection with this matter of looking into improved methods of inspection and improved safety devices, and I say to hon. members of this House, if any of you want to give us any information or have any suggestion that you feel would help us we would be glad to have it. I think the Deputy Minister of Mines is here; if you want to see him or see myself at any time, come along.

MR. WILLIAM J. GRUMMETT (Cochrane South): I beg to congratulate the Minister of Mines (Mr. Frost) on his very full explanation of this point. I do not believe I would be right, Mr. Speaker, in discussing this accident. I do not wish to infringe on the rights of the inquest, and I only hope that later on the Minister will allow us to discuss this whole question after the inquest has disposed of the matter. We can then discuss the whole question, and perhaps we can arrive at some conclusion which would prevent an accident of this nature in the future. The Minister has pointed out many angles that have occurred to some of us, and I am sure we are willing and ready to cooperate with him in preventing accidents of this nature, and as soon as the inquest is over we shall certainly contact the Minister and discuss it.

MR. SPEAKER: Orders of the Day.

MR. DREW: First order.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: First order, third reading of Bill No. 25, "An Act to provide for the Voting of Active Service Voters at a General Election to the Assembly."







HON. LESLIE E. BLACKWELL (Attorney General): Mr. Speaker, I move that Bill No. 25, "An Act to provide for the Voting of Active Service Voters at a General Election to the Assembly," be now read for the third time.

Motion agreed to and bill read the third time.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Order No. 5. Mr. Speaker, I move that you do now leave the chair and the House resolve itself into Committee of the Whole to consider certain bills.

Motion agreed to.

The House in Committee: Mr. Reynolds in the chair.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: The House in Committee on Bill No. 26, "An Act to amend the Mental Hospitals Act."

Sections 1 and 2 agreed to.

MR. DREW: Order No. 6.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Sixth order. House in Committee on Bill No. 27, "An Act to amend the Children's Protection Act."

MR. WILLIAM DENNISON (St. David): Mr. Chairman, I would like to draw the attention of hon. members to this amendment which in effect rather weakens the authority of social workers. It deprives them of the authority they previously had regarding the well-being of a child who might be neglected. In other words, before this is passed the Act as it now stands would allow any social worker, for instance, to require parents to look after the well-being of a child and any nurse or, I suppose, the superintendent of any Children's Aid. At the present time we are taking away from those people that responsibility they previously had and we are putting that responsibility solely on a physician.

Now, a physician might not in the first instance know the case. Physicians very seldom in the larger cities --

THE CHAIRMAN: I have no further questions.

THE WITNESS: I have no further questions to ask, and I have no further questions to ask.

THE CHAIRMAN: I have no further questions.

THE WITNESS: I have no further questions to ask, and I have no further questions to ask.

THE CHAIRMAN: I have no further questions.

THE WITNESS: I have no further questions to ask, and I have no further questions to ask.

THE CHAIRMAN: I have no further questions.

THE WITNESS: I have no further questions to ask, and I have no further questions to ask.

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THE CHAIRMAN: I have no further questions.

THE WITNESS: I have no further questions to ask, and I have no further questions to ask.

THE CHAIRMAN: I have no further questions.

THE WITNESS: I have no further questions to ask, and I have no further questions to ask.

THE CHAIRMAN: I have no further questions.

THE WITNESS: I have no further questions to ask, and I have no further questions to ask.



-- in the smaller places they do perhaps -- but in the larger places it is the social worker or the minister or someone who knows whether a child is being neglected. Now, previous to that, that parent would have been presumed to have been neglecting their child if they refused to have proper medical attention or look after the well-being of the child when it was brought to their attention by a social worker. This may not be the case. I may be wrong in that interpretation of the statute. But in reading the two statutes and comparing them it seems to me this amendment weakens rather than strengthens the protection we are going to give the children.

HON. R. P. VIVIAN (Minister of Public Welfare): I think the point of the hon. member is well taken but I would like to direct his attention to the Act itself.

MR. DENNISON: It is on page 4153, section 7.

MR. VIVIAN: The purpose of this amendment is to define more accurately than occurs in the present Act "neglected child" and I would refer the hon. member to section 7 regarding "apprehension of neglected children." This proposed amendment has to deal with effective methods of dealing with problems of this sort, and I think you will find in that first section of Paragraph (j) from 1 down. Nothing has been done in this amendment which would take away from those people that right or privilege but when it comes to the proposed amendment "competent authority" as at present in the Act is insufficiently clear for a judge to make a proper decision regarding a problem of communicable disease and, Mr. Chairman, I do not think the hon. member (Mr. Dennison) is suggesting that any welfare agency is competent to judge whether or not it is a communicable disease. I think perhaps that is





the point.

MR. E. B. JOLLIFFE (Leader of the Opposition):

There is a further point which might help to clear up the matter. The effect of the change really is that the words which previously read "ordered by competent authority" become now "when recommended by a duly qualified medical practitioner." I believe that is correct. I take it, therefore, that the department's difficulty has been with the words "ordered by competent authority" and I would like the Minister to tell us just in practice what those words do mean "when ordered by competent authority." I think it is clear what the new amendment means. He might tell us how the old words worked and what difficulty was created.

MR. VIVIAN: It is a difference of interpretation.

There are certain sections of the province in which it is possible to secure proper attention for neglected children who have been excluded from school because of communicable disease, neglected by parents and brought into court and in which the judge has ordered that proper attention be given to them, and that attention has been given. But in the City of Toronto there seems to be some difficulty in interpretation of what is meant by "competent authority" and this is inserted to assist the City of Toronto and others to be able to decide what is "competent authority" and as far as communicable diseases are concerned we believe competent medical authority is competent authority.

Sections 1 and 2 agreed to.

Bill reported.

MR. DREW: Order No. 7.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Seventh order, 'Bill No. 28,



The point.

Mr. T. B. TILLY (Chairman of the Commission):  
There is a further point which may be said of the  
subject. The effect of the change really is that the words  
shall automatically read "subjected by competent authority".  
There are two reasons for a full qualified subject  
statement. I believe that is correct. I am not  
certain, but the Government's difficulty was that with  
the words "subjected by competent authority" and I would like  
the Ministry to tell us just in advance what those words  
do mean "that subject by competent authority". I think  
it is clear that the one statement means. The right will  
be for the old words which are still in use.

Mr. Tilden: It is a statement of information.  
There are certain sections of the provision in which it is  
possible to make proper reference to the subject which  
who have been excluded from subject of competent  
disposal, subject by subject and subject and subject  
in which the subject has subject that subject should be  
given to them, but subject has been given. But in  
the case of subject there seems to be some difficulty in  
interpretation of what is meant by "subject authority".  
and who is intended to subject the subject of subject and  
which is in subject in subject which is "subject authority".  
and as for the subject which is subject and subject to  
subject subject subject subject is subject subject.

Subject I and I agree to.  
All repeated.  
Mr. Tilden: I am not sure.  
Chairman of the House: I am not sure, I am not sure.



"An Act to amend the Territorial Districts Act."

THE CHAIRMAN: Shall clause 1 form part of the bill?

MR. BERTRAM E. LEAVENS (Woodbine): If the Minister will explain this -- the other day in explaining it he had two interpretations which rather got me mixed up before he got through. I would like him to explain the whole thing to me again.

HON. WESLEY G. THOMPSON (Minister of Lands and Forests): Mr. Chairman, I will try and repeat and make myself more clear. In 1899 the Township of Coffin and Coffin-additional were changed to Aberdeen but at that time no mention was made of Aberdeen-additional, and this is clarifying Aberdeen-additional to straighten out some difficulties in sending out tax bills.

MR. LEAVENS: I wish to apologize to the hon. Minister. I was thinking of the other.

MR. W. LYNN MILLER (Algoma-Manitoulin): I might say the township referred to happens to come within the glorious riding of Algoma-Manitoulin, and I do not think the CCF will have anything to do with it.

Bill reported.

MR. DREW: Order No. 8.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Order No. 8, Bill No. 29, "An Act to amend the Surveys Act," Mr. Thompson.

MR. LEAVENS: I might say that that was the one I was confused on.

THE CHAIRMAN: Shall section 1 form part of the bill?

MR. ARTHUR A. CASSELMAN(Nipissing): I think, Mr. Chairman, if the hon. Minister in charge of this bill would give a little lecture on this astronomic course, probably we

\*and let us amend the Testimonial Discharge Act.

THE CHAIRMAN: Shall I read the first part of the bill?

MR. LAMSON: (Interjecting): If the Minister

will explain this -- the other day in explaining it he had  
 two interpretations which seemed to be aimed at before he  
 got through. I would like him to explain the whole thing  
 in one session.

MR. WATSON: (Interjecting): I think the

Minister -- Mr. Lamson, I will try and answer you later

perhaps more clearly. In 1909 the Township of Goffin was

disincorporated and was changed to a township but at that

time as mentioned the name of Woodstock-Whitford, and this

is a slightly different situation as mentioned in some

discussions in regard to the bill.

MR. LAMSON: I wish to explain to the point

Minister, I was talking to you when.

MR. W. L. LAMSON (Interjecting): I wish

that the Government would be prepared to come within the

jurisdiction of the Minister, and I do not think

the Government will have anything to do with it.

Bill reported.

MR. LAMSON: Order No. 2.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Order No. 2, Bill No. 20.

\*and let us amend the Survey Act, Mr. Thompson.

MR. LAMSON: I think you have said that was the one

I was referring to.

THE CHAIRMAN: Shall we read the first part of the

bill?

MR. WATSON: (Interjecting): I think, Mr.

Chairman, if the Minister is in favor of this bill would

give a little lecture on this economic course, probably we



could all understand the bill, but I think the bill is quite clear.

MR. GEORGE I. HARVEY (Sault Ste. Marie): The only thing I could suggest is that in re-surveying properties, my only hope is that this amendment to the Act will not in any way change the physical assets of the property. That is my understanding.

MR. THOMPSON: It cannot.

MR. E. B. JOLLIFFE (Leader of the Opposition): That is not what has been clearly explained to some hon. members of this House, at least. What they have been given to understand so far is that the bill will make some changes in the survey lines, but it does not make any difference.

MR. THOMPSON: This only applies where the lines have never been run. That is why it does not change any property of any individual.

MR. JOLLIFFE: No existing rights affected?

MR. THOMPSON: Right.

Sections 1 and 2 agreed to.

Bill reported.

MR. DREW: I move that the Committee do now rise and report certain Bills.

Motion agreed to.

The House resumed: Mr. Speaker in the chair.

MR. WALTER B. REYNOLDS (Leeds): Mr. Speaker, the Committee of the House begs to report certain bills.

Motion agreed to.

MR. DREW: Order No. 9.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Ninth order, second reading of Bill No. 30, "The Voters' List Act, 1945," Mr. Blackwell.

HON. LESLIE E. BLACKWELL (Attorney General): Mr.





Speaker, before proceeding with the second reading of Item No. 9, "The Voters' List Act, 1945," I would indicate to the House that that bill and the succeeding bill have been printed and in the books over the weekend. This bill and the succeeding bill represent legislation to implement principles recommended by the Select Committee on the Election Act. If, however, the Leader of the Opposition or for that matter any other group in the House feel that there has not been time to give consideration to Acts of that length and would wish the second readings postponed until the next day, I would be quite prepared to do so. If, on the other hand, the House is ready for the second reading, I am quite prepared to move them.

MR. E. B. JOLLIFFE (Leader of the Opposition): Well, I do not think we have any objection, as far as this bill is concerned, to proceeding with the second reading. I assume he will be speaking on it at some length and I know there are some hon. members who wish also to speak on it. If that is so, it may be necessary to adjourn the debate. I am not suggesting there is going to be great controversy about it, but there are some things I think ought to be said on second reading. I would suggest that the Attorney General move the second reading.

MR. BLACKWELL: Mr. Speaker, I quite appreciate that some hon. members of the House may have a substantial amount to say on second reading. My only thought was that some of the hon. members had not an opportunity to adequately examine the bill. I wish to make clear if the hon. members felt that they had not an opportunity to adequately examine the bill, I did not wish to precipitate the debate.

Mr. Speaker, quite contrary to the expectation of







the hon. Leader of the Opposition, in so far as I am concerned I do not propose to make a lengthy speech on the principles of The Voters' List Act, 1945. For me to do so would, in my view, exhaust the patience of the House. Sufficient for me to say that the report of the select committee, of which I was chairman when it reported, came to certain conclusions and make unanimous recommendations on those conclusions. As a result, the Government, through myself as responsible minister in the matter, has seen fit to introduce legislation termed "The Voters' List Act, 1945," which, according to the view of the Government, implements the recommendations unanimously made by the committee. The principles of what is recommended by the committee are fully set out in the report and for me to simply review what no doubt every hon. member of the Legislature has by now read would be tedious. It may be that there are some hon. members who are in disagreement with these principles and who wish to debate them but that, of course, is open to them, but so far as I am concerned as a member of the Government, I now move that The Voters' List Act, 1945, be now read the second time.

MR. WILLIAM DENNISON (St. David): In speaking to the principle of this bill, I want to say that the group representing all sides of the House, who met and spent many days going over these bills, did a very good job. I believe that if these bills are passed Ontario will have perhaps the best voters' lists legislation we have had for many years. I was sorry, however, during the sittings, or when we discussed these bills, that we did not admit the public or the press. The first meeting we held I recall it was the hon. member for Bellwoods (Mr. MacLeod) and the hon.





Provincial Treasurer (Mr. Frost) who made a motion that we issue a statement from time to time rather than admitting the public or the press, and that carried, over my opposition. I do not say that the Voters' list Act, as we have now drawn it, is the last word, because I believe had we allowed the public to sit in -- it has been my experience in matters of this kind that if you let the public sit in, if you give the widest possible attention in the press to these matters, you get ideas sent in by the general public of reforms of the subject matter under discussion. So that while I think we have accomplished a good deal, there may be many objections we would have had and many suggestions we would have had from the general public had we been able to give them a greater opportunity of knowing what was going on in the mind of the committee from time to time, as we did in that Lignite Committee, for instance, where we did get plenty of such suggestions from the general public.

I make this suggestion now, that in future I believe select committees of this House should be wide open to the public and to the press.

Now, there were suggestions I made which would have altered the principle of this bill and I want to bring these to the attention of the House so that when --

MR. BLACKWELL: Before the hon. member for St. David (Mr. Dennison) proceeds, I would like to make a point of order, if I might. The fact of the matter is, Mr. Speaker, that the remarks that the hon. member for St. David (Mr. Dennison) has so far directed to the House have not the slightest thing to do with the principle of this bill. They are directed to the presentation of an



... (Mr. Tolson) who made a motion that  
we should a statement filed with the same subject that  
... the public as the process, and that carried over by  
... I do not say that the process is not  
... as we have now given it, is the last word, because I do  
... have not yet allowed the public to see it -- if the  
... by extension is necessary at this time that it is not  
... public all in, it is not the subject of public discussion  
... in the case of these matters, you may know what is  
... the subject could be subject of the subject matter under  
... discussion. The fact is that I think we have accomplished  
... a great deal, there are no more subjects to be dealt with  
... and all very important as well as the fact that  
... general public but we have been able to give them a greater  
... opportunity of seeing what was going on in the mind of  
... the committee from time to time, as we did in the past  
... Committee, for instance, that we did not discuss it with  
... suggestion from the subject matter.  
... I think this suggestion was, that in future I  
... believe subject committee at this time should be able  
... even in the public and the subject.  
... I do not want to suggest that I have been able  
... have allowed the committee at this time and I want to  
... bring these to the attention of the public to that when --  
... Mr. Tolson: Before the committee for it.  
... (Mr. Tolson) suggested. I would like to make a  
... point of order, if I may. The fact of the matter is,  
... Mr. Tolson, that the committee has not yet decided to  
... Mr. Tolson: (Tolson) has not yet decided to the House  
... have not the slightest chance to do with the principle of  
... all this. They are allowed to be presented of an

entirely personal view -- that the public should have been generally admitted to the hearings of the committee. That has no relation whatever to the principles of the bill under discussion.

MR. RIGGS: He is leading up to that.

MR. BLACKWELL: If the hon. member had anything worthwhile to direct to me, I would be pleased to have it. Now that the hon. member for St. David has, quite out of order, made a statement as to his personal views, I, as chairman of the committee, should like to say on the point of order that the consensus of opinion of the members of the committee was that the public should not be present at these hearings, was a unanimous decision, with the exception of one minority vote, and that decision was reached for the obvious reason that it was the desire of all the members of the committee that they should be perfectly free to think out loud and speak out loud --

MR. LEAVENS: What is the point of order?

MR. SPEAKER: I have the point of order.

MR. LEAVENS: As I understand, on a point of order, a member is not allowed to make a speech.

MR. BLACKWELL: I am on the point of order, and am first dealing with the out of order remarks of the hon. member for St. David.

MR. SPEAKER: I think I can settle this --

MR. BLACKWELL: I am just about through, Mr. Speaker.

MR. SPEAKER: Just a minute, please. I appeal to every hon. member of the House. Let us cooperate fully as we did last week. May I say to the hon. member for St. David that it is quite improper to reflect upon the



entirely personal view -- and the people should have  
been generally advised of the contents of the committee.  
That was the basis for the decision of the  
Bill Committee. (unintelligible)

Mr. Wilson: He is looking at the book.  
Mr. (unintelligible): It was not, however, and (unintelligible)  
unintelligible is what it is, I think he (unintelligible) is what it is.  
and that the book (unintelligible) the Bill Committee, (unintelligible) it is  
object, that I (unintelligible) it is all (unintelligible) it is  
committee of the committee, would like to say to the  
chair of what the committee is (unintelligible) of the  
committee of the committee and that the people should not  
be (unintelligible) of (unintelligible) the committee decided.  
with the committee it was (unintelligible) and that is  
right and (unintelligible) for the committee (unintelligible) it is  
the basis of all the committee of the committee that they  
should be (unintelligible) from the (unintelligible) and (unintelligible) and  
that is --

Mr. (unintelligible): That is the point of order.  
Mr. (unintelligible): I have the right of order.  
Mr. (unintelligible): He is (unintelligible) on a point of  
order, a member of the committee is making a speech.  
Mr. (unintelligible): I am on the point of order, and  
on this (unintelligible) with the (unintelligible) of the (unintelligible)  
should be (unintelligible).  
Mr. (unintelligible): I think I am (unintelligible) with --  
Mr. (unintelligible): I am (unintelligible) (unintelligible) Mr.

Mr. (unintelligible): I am (unintelligible) (unintelligible) I agree  
to (unintelligible) of the (unintelligible) but in (unintelligible) Bill  
as we did last week. Mr. I am (unintelligible) (unintelligible) for  
Mr. (unintelligible): It is (unintelligible) to (unintelligible) upon the



actions of the House in regard to any former decision. If there is any objection to take as to the manner in which the committee was conducted, the proper time is then the report is presented. Let us get on to a discussion of the bill, and never mind what happened in committee.

MR. JOLLIFFE: I would like to suggest this. I think the hon. member for St. David (Mr. Dennison) was moving on to a different point, but I would point out that when the hon. Attorney General (Mr. Blackwell) was introducing the report of the committee he made a suggestion which I thought was a good one, that we should deal first with the bill, and if there then remained anything to be said, one way or the other, about the report, that would be an appropriate time to say it.

Now, when I say that was a "good suggestion," I have in mind that in discussing the bills themselves, there should necessarily be a certain amount of latitude. The committee is not sacrosanct, and while the remarks of the hon. member for St. David may not have been entirely addressed to the principle of the bill, I would like to see a little latitude allowed in this debate.

MR. SPEAKER: I think I allowed that latitude in allowing the hon. member for St. David to make the statement. It was only for the benefit of the House that I made the statement I did; let us get on with the principle of the bill.

MR. DENNISON: Mr. Speaker, the hon. Attorney General raised the point of order, and succeeded in discussing the question I raised in regard to whether or not we should have invited more opinions from the general public. I do not say that every one supported me, but





that was my opinion, and I still hold the opinion.

I now want to draw the attention of the House to the principle of this bill, or certain deficiencies in the principle of this bill. It seems to me that any bill providing for voters' lists should recognize the principle adopted in other parts of the British Empire, that one man has a right to one vote and one vote only. I saw in the press the other day that in Great Britain they have now eliminated even the meagre restrictions they previously had on the right of a person to vote in civic elections, on the same basis as they do in their federal elections, so that in Great Britain, right now, the principle of "one man one vote" in that election applies whether that man is rich or whether that man is poor, and if this House intends to draw up a proper voters' list Act, I believe that is one fundamental principle this House must now decide.

There was a time in Ontario when, in provincial elections, a man had to have a certain amount of wealth, property or worldly goods before he had the right to vote for a member of this Legislature. There was a great reform took place in this province due to the effort of Loutt, Matthews and others in the early days of this province, and that reform established in provincial elections the right of every man to vote, with one exception. We still have a vestige of 1835 remaining on our statute books in this Voters' List Act, and I hope that will also be eliminated by the House at a later stage. We still make this exception, that persons who are living in a house of industry or a house of refuge, supported in part by municipal funds, are denied the right to vote in this fair province of Ontario in this year of 1945, -- in this year





when we are giving lip service to the principles of freedom, democracy and the ideals for which the United Nations are fighting on the battlefields of the world to-day.

I think this House should take upon itself this session the task of wiping that blot from off the statute books of this fair province, and extend to every man and woman, regardless of their status in society, and the amount of their property or goods or chattels, which they may possess, the right to vote at all times in provincial elections.

I want to say that in civic elections, under this Voters' List Act, not only do we fail to recognize that principle but we go away beyond that in our injustice to democracy, and the principles of democracy. We say that in certain instances a man in the city which is organized on a ward principle shall have a vote in every ward in which he owns property. In the city of Toronto some men have, therefore, nine votes, because they own or rent property in each of the nine wards, and they may live in Forest Hill Village and they get their vote there just the same, making a total of ten votes on civic election day.

MR. DUNBAR: Not for the same man.

MR. DENNISON: No, not for the same man; for different aldermen in different wards, but if you know the system we have for presenting plural votes for mayor you will realize that a good many plural votes go in for mayor right across the line, and there is little we can do about it, as the hon. member, who has been in civic life, well knows.

I would like to say that I consider that a vicious principle -- a vicious principle. It is not even fair to the property owners, because I know of a property owner,



and we are giving up nothing to the principles of freedom,  
democracy and the ideals for which the United States are  
fought to the satisfaction of the whole world.

I think this House should take upon itself this  
weighty task of seeing that there is no change in the  
basis of this principle, and stand in every way and  
every principle of their status in society, and the amount  
of their property or goods or chattels, which have not  
changed, the same as they at all times in previous  
elections.

I want to say that in every election, whether  
this House, this day, and that he be left to recognize  
that principle but we are not going to let it be  
to democracy, and the principle of democracy. We are  
not in certain countries, and it is the only way to  
recognize as a new principle that we are to have  
this in mind as we proceed. In the day of freedom  
and peace, therefore, the great principle that we are  
not going to let of the great world, and that we are  
in every Bill, and that we are not going to let  
the same, which is the only way to have a free day.

MR. DAVIDSON. But for the same reason.

MR. DAVIDSON. We are for the same reason; for differ-  
ent changes in the principle, but it is the same reason  
we have not recognized the principle for the same reason  
that a good many people think is in the right place  
the line, and there is little or no change in the  
principle, and we are in every way, well known.

I would like to say that I consider this a vicious  
principle, a vicious principle. It is not fair to  
the property owner, because I know of a property owner,



Alderman John Innes, in this city, who lives in the riding represented in this House by the Hon. Mr. Blackwell, and he has nine properties in one ward and he gets but one vote. A few years ago he succeeded in getting council to ask the Legislature to abolish this plural vote system, because, as he pointed out, why should he only have one vote while his neighbour who also owns nine properties, but happens to have them in nine different wards, has nine votes for nine different aldermen.

That is a relic of the past, and it is an expression of a principle which I believe is a wrong principle in the Voters' List Act, that property should be the measure of a man's ability to vote in any election. I believe we have outgrown that. If we have not, we should outgrow it at this session. We have an opportunity this year to outgrow it.

Another principle I think we should establish in the provincial Voters' List Act, which is established in the civic voters' list act, is this: In the case of a civic election, if a voter happens to be left off the voters' list, inadvertently or otherwise, he does not thereby lose his right as a citizen to go before the returning officer or the revising officer and submit the names of people, including himself, who should be added to the list or should be taken off. He still has the right as a citizen to assure a proper voters' list, but in the Act that was presented to this House a provincial voter, if he is left off the voters' list, loses that right; he cannot go before a board and ask to have names taken off which should not be on, nor can he go before the board and ask that other names be added, which should not have been left off. He can only





ask that he himself be put on the voters' list.

It seems to me it should be the right of the voter to amend or correct the voters' list, and that that right belongs to any citizen who is entitled to be a voter.

MR. DUNBAR: Pardon me, Mr. Speaker; you know in the municipal Act there is power to place the names on the list, but no power to remove a name. Therefore, we are offering an amendment this session to rectify that.

MR. DENNISON: Yes. There has been in the large municipalities power to remove a name. I think there are three distinct forms given, one for the name to be added, one for names that have been misspelled, and one that names should be removed. There are three distinct forms in the larger cities.

MR. DUNBAR: No power to remove it, unless he makes that request himself. A man could live in Ottawa and own property in Toronto, and sell it, and the purchaser would be entitled to a vote here and the man who sold the property could come up here and also vote.

MR. JOLLIFFE: Mr. Speaker, I do not propose to speak at any length on this bill. I merely wish to say that, in my opinion, the voters' lists Act here and now proposed represents a real improvement over the old legislation in many respects, and I am, therefore, in favour of it.

I say that, notwithstanding the fact that I agree with many of the statements that have been made by the hon. member for St. David (Mr. Dennison).

However, the bill upon which agreement was reached in the select committee does improve our present machinery for assuring correct and adequate voters' lists at election



and that is the result of the fact that the voters' list.

It seems to me it would be the duty of the voters

to know of the voters' list, and that they

believe to be correct and is entitled to be a voter.

MR. HARRIS: Now, we, the voters, you know in

the United States, we have the right to know the names of the

voters, but we have no right to know the names of the

voters who are entitled to be on the voters' list.

MR. HARRIS: Yes. There has been in the past

some discussion about the right to know the names of the

voters, but I think that is a very old question.

One for some time has been discussed, and the fact remains

that it is not correct. There are some districts where in the

past there

MR. HARRIS: We have to know it, unless we

know the names of the voters, and we know the names of the

voters, and we know the names of the voters, and we know

the names of the voters, and we know the names of the voters

and the names of the voters, and we know the names of the voters

MR. HARRIS: We know the names of the voters, and we know

the names of the voters, and we know the names of the voters

and we know the names of the voters, and we know the names of the

voters, and we know the names of the voters, and we know the names of the

voters, and we know the names of the voters, and we know the names of the

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I am not, however, in the same way, but I am

and many of the voters, and we know the names of the voters

and we know the names of the voters, and we know the names of the

Now, the bill which is now before the House

is the bill which is now before the House, and we know the names of the

for the purpose of the bill, and we know the names of the

time. It may be in these modern times people do not appreciate just how important it is that voters' lists should be reasonably correct, or they may have found out how important it is, in the general election of 1943. I should like to remind the House, however, of an experience which some citizens in a neighbouring province had seventy or eighty years ago, when it was alleged that during a certain election in our neighbouring province a large number of people, long since dead, had been placed on the voters' list and had actually voted during the election.

There was an exhaustive investigation, and it was found that amongst many historic figures who not only appeared on the voters' list but who had actually turned out on election day and voted, there were Napoleon Bonaparte, Marie Antoinette, Julius Caesar and, of all people, Judas Iscariot, who appeared on the voters' list and had been actually recorded as voting on election day.

I think the experience on that occasion only illustrates how important it is that the proper machinery should be provided to assure a complete and correct voters' list.

Motion agreed to and bill read the second time.

MR. DREW: Order No. 10

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Tenth order, second reading of Bill No. 31, "The Elections Act, 1945," Mr. Blackwell.

MR. BLACKWELL: Mr. Speaker, I presume that the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Jolliffe) has the same attitude with regard to Bill 31, that he feels he has had an opportunity to consider it?



time. It was in 1938 when these people do not  
represent just one interest it is one variety of  
should be necessary action, or they may have found the  
for important it is, in the general election of 1940.  
I should like to mention the fact, however, of an error  
which was given to a certain person in 1940.  
several or eight years ago, when it was alleged that  
during a certain election in our country, a  
large number of people, last time, had been placed  
on the "black list" and had actually voted during the  
election.

There was an attempt to influence the  
and found that almost every person known and not only  
opposed to the foreign law but also generally known  
and in almost every case, there was a  
inactivity, which is not, in the opinion of all  
people, that is, the question is the same, that  
and has been actually treated as a matter of election law.  
I think the importance of that election only  
illustrates the importance of it in the present situation  
should be regarded as a condition and subject  
of the law.

Nothing is to be said until the second time.

Mr. Tolson, please do it.

There is the same thing, and the same thing.

of the law, the question is, 1940, Mr. Tolson.

Mr. Tolson, I think, I think that the

the law of the country (Mr. Tolson) has the same

with the law in 1940, that is, the law has had

an opportunity to consider it.



MR. JOLLIFFE: Mr. Speaker, I do not know that it is quite fair for me to express an opinion on it. After all, I was a member of the select committee. Most hon. members of the House were not. I hesitate to express an opinion about whether we ought to go ahead with second reading at this time. I know that one of two hon. members have intimated to me they should like a little more time to consider such an important bill.

4 MR. DREW: In that case, we will withdraw second reading of Bill No. 31.

Bill stands.

MR. DREW: Order No. 11.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: The eleventh order; second reading of Bill No. 32, "An Act to amend the Counties' Reforestation Act," Mr. Thompson.

HON. WESLEY G. THOMPSON (Minister of Lands and Forests): Mr. Speaker, at the present time townships and districts which have not county organizations have authority to enter into an agreement with the Department with regard to reforestation.

Townships where we have county organizations are not permitted to enter into these agreements, and the purpose of this bill is to extend that authority to those townships.

I move second reading of the bill.

MR. OLIVER: May I ask the hon. minister if there have been many inquiries from townships with regard to this legislation?

MR. THOMPSON: Quite a number.

MR. JOLLIFFE: The legislation will extend to the

MR. TOLSON: Mr. Tolson, I am now going to

it is my duty to do so to express an opinion on it.

After all, I was a member of the select committee. I

don't remember of the House was not. I hesitate to

express an opinion about whether we want to go ahead

with respect to this time. I know that one

of the main reasons for interest in me today should

like a little more time to consider such an important

bill.

MR. TOLSON: In each case, we will withdraw

action pending on bill for it.

Bill passed.

MR. TOLSON: I am now going to

check it out. The committee report passed

report of bill on it. I am now going to

Executive order, Mr. Tolson.

MR. TOLSON: I am now going to

for it. Mr. Tolson, at the present time, I am

interested in the bill and I am now going to

to start into an agreement with the Department with respect

to this bill.

Therefore, when we have county organizations and

not permitted to enter into these agreements, and the

bill of this bill is to be taken into account in these

agreements.

I have been reading to the bill.

MR. TOLSON: Now I am going to

have been very interested in the bill and I am now

interested.

MR. TOLSON: I am now going to

MR. TOLSON: The bill will extend to the



whole province, hereafter?

MR. THOMPSON: Yes, it will.

MR. DENNISON: Mr. Speaker, I would like to suggest that perhaps the hon. Minister might widen the scope of this bill, not necessarily limiting it to a certain group of municipal bodies, but allowing any municipality to do what this bill allows. I have in mind the knowledge of certain cities in the United States, and I believe in Great Britain and other countries, where the cities, although you may think they have no interest in reforestation, have purchased large blocks of land outside their boundaries and have entered into quite an extensive reforestation plan for the purpose of recreational facilities for the citizens of those cities, and to provide municipal forest areas for the cities. I would make that suggestion to the hon. Minister, if he would accept it.

HON. GEORGE H. DUNBAR (Minister of Municipal Affairs): That would have to be looked after by an amendment to the Municipal Act, and it is under consideration at the present time. Many municipalities have approached me for permission to enter into reforestation.

MRS. RAE M. LUCKOCK (Bracondale): I would like to ask the hon. Minister (Mr. Thompson) a question. I was listening recently to a broadcast concerning conditions in Sweden and I heard the speaker say that in Sweden when a tree is cut down by anyone they have to replace it. I sometimes am rather worried about our forests. Even at Christmas time I am worried about these trees being wasted, and that is one angle I wish to mention.

I wonder if the hon. Minister would consider some way in which a law could be brought in whereby people who cut down trees must replace them.





MR. SPEAKER: Does the hon. Minister care to answer the question?

MR. THOMPSON: Mr. Speaker, the question raised by the hon. member for Bracondale (Mrs. Luckock) is being given some consideration at the present time, and I would rather not comment on that until the report of the Agriculture Committee has been tabled in the House.

Motion agreed to and bill read the second time.

MR. DREW: Order No. 12.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Twelfth order: second reading of Bill No. 33, "An Act to amend the Crown Timber Act," Mr. Thompson.

HON. WESLEY G. THOMPSON (Minister of Lands and Forests): Mr. Speaker, in moving second reading of Bill No. 33, "An Act to amend the Crown Timber Act," the word "merchantable" is left out of section 1 to simplify matters, in that the crown would not have to prove whether the lumber was merchantable or not.

In section 2 the purpose of this change is to make it possible for the Department to deal immediately with all trespass cases, without having to take them into the courts. This authority would be granted to the Minister, without referring these small trespass cases to the courts.

MR. THOMAS P. MURRAY (Renfrew South): This bill is rather hard for me to understand. You perhaps know that I claim the right, with all due respect to hon. members, including the hon. member for Peterborough (Mr. Scott) of having more fundamental knowledge concerning lumber than any man in this House. That is, amongst the bushmen and the trees. When I am here amongst men, of course, it is different. I sometimes get balled up.



MR. SPEAKER: Does the hon. Minister care to

answer the question?

MR. THOMPSON: Mr. Speaker, the question raised by the hon. member for Bracadale (Mr. Luckock) is being given some consideration at the present time, and I would refer to the report of the Agricultural Committee has been tabled in the House.

Motion agreed to and Bill read the second time.

MR. SPEAKER: Order No. 12.

MR. SPEAKER: Twelfth order: second reading.

MR. SPEAKER: "An Act to amend the Crown Timber Act."

MR. THOMPSON:

HON. GERALD O. THOMPSON (Minister of Lands and Forests): Mr. Speaker, in moving second reading of Bill No. 23, "An Act to amend the Crown Timber Act," the word "whereas" is left out of section 1 to simplify matters, and that the Crown would not have to prove whether the timber was or was not

well described or not.

Is section 2 the purpose of this change is to make it possible for the Government to deal immediately with all

disputes arising, without having to take them into the courts. This Bill would be referred to the Minister, without referring these small disputes over to the courts.

MR. THOMAS P. MURRAY (New Brunswick): This Bill

is rather good for me to understand. You perhaps know that I claim the right, with all due respect to hon. members,

(addressing the hon. member for Peterborough (Mr. Scott)) of having more fundamental knowledge concerning timber than any man in the House. That is, amongst the business and the trees.

When I am here amongst men, of course, it is different. I sometimes get pulled up.



2-26-45  
Mr. Murray

I notice here, in the explanatory notes, it says where there is going to be two per cent of the timber dues taken off the timber cut on road allowances, given to the municipalities to improve the roads.

Now, I do not see any part of the bill where that is mentioned. However, I would like to know how they are going to find out in a wild country, where the lines are not opened up, just how much timber is going to be cut on these roads. We are lumbering in the county of Heyton, an organized territory, and there are many proven lines and concession lines which run through the limits, and naturally we cut on them. I think it used to be the rule years ago that all the timber dues that came off timber cut on the road allowances was turned into the municipality. I do not know just why this rule was abolished, or the Act amended.

I see here, too, where you are going to charge timber thieves, as I call them, a fee of \$15 a tree. Of course, when they pay this, they will have no right to the timber. If that clause was not there, I would say that the charge should be more than \$15 a tree, because you can go out and cut trees which are worth \$50 a tree, even in the country where part of the timber has been cut over several times.

I would like an explanation as to just what this two per cent means. It seems to me very small, if I understand it correctly. I think the whole hundred per cent of the timber cut on road allowances should be turned over to the municipalities. As you know, we are lumbering in municipalities where we require roads, and we often ask the government, in our municipal councils, to help us provide roads to the different mill sites and camp sites, and some-





times we do get assistance, and this part of the bill would be all right then, and I am in favour of it. But I do think the whole one hundred per cent should be given to the municipalities. How will you find the amount of trees that are cut? If you go into an old bush, you can trace the old blazes made there eighty or one hundred years ago, if you are a good timber cruiser, and I suppose the government scalers will have to determine just what trees are cut on these road allowances, and naturally that will cost quite a lot of money.

The money does not amount to a lot, because the hon. Minister can afterwards reduce the amount under \$15 a tree, if he wishes to do so, and turn the lumber over to the men whom we call "timber thieves." You know, there is a lot of that being done yet.

MR. SCOTT: Not in Peterborough County.

MR. MURRAY: It used to be done in a great many places, and large amounts of timber would disappear.

I have to admit that great progress has been made, and lately we have been bringing these fellows to justice.

I do not want to delay the House, but this is my pet hobby, and I thought I would get going on it. As I said in the first place, some of the university language we find in these bills I do not understand as well as I would the shantymen's language, and, therefore, I have to go down to the Department of Lands and Forests and take the matter up with the proper officials, who are very kind to me. I took the Surveyors' Act up, and I found it was going to be of benefit to the settlers in these municipalities mentioned in the bill, and I suppose now I will have to go



times we do not understand, and this part of the bill would be all right then, and I am in favour of it. But I do think the whole one hundred per cent should be given to the municipalities. Now will you give the amount of trees that are now? If you have an old tree, you can trace the old trees made there eighty or one hundred years ago, if you are a good timber merchant, and I suppose the Government. Some people will have to determine that what trees are now on these roads, and especially that will not give a lot of money.

The money does not amount to a lot, because the Government can afterwards receive the amount under the trees, if we should do so, and have the lumber over to the men who we call "timber thieves." You know, there is a lot of that being done now.

MR. SCOTT: Now in Westborough County.

MR. MURRAY: It used to be done in a great many places, and I have heard of timber being stolen.

I have to admit that great progress has been made, and lately we have been protecting these fellows to justice.

I do not want to delay too long, but this is my hobby, and I thought I would get going on it. As I said in the first place, some of the university language we find in these bills I do not understand as well as I would the scientists' language, and, therefore, I have to go down to the Department of Lands and Forests and take the matter up with the proper officials, who are very kind to me. I took the Surveyors' Act up, and I found it was going to be of benefit to the settlers in these municipalities mentioned in the bill, and I suppose now I will have to go

2-26-45

Mr. Murray

in to-morrow morning and see some of my friends in the Lands and Forests Department, and we will discuss this thing. I should have done it before this, but the bill was only brought down lately.

I am in favour of all the timber dues for timber cut on the road allowances being turned over to the municipalities. As far as the \$15 for a tree that is stolen, it is quite all right; because it says even if the amount is paid, it is like a fine, he does not own the timber that comes out of that tree. I understand it that way, at least, and that is all right. But the agent of the government, or the department, has a right to make a bargain with these men who started out with the wrong intentions, and if they think they have made mistakes they can sell him the lumber at what they believe is a fair price. If that clause were not there -- if a man were paying \$15 for a tree, and then owning the lumber, it would not be enough, because I can take hon. members through my own timber limits and can show them pine trees worth \$75 for the lumber that comes from them, and that country was cut over nearly fifty years ago. The same applies to birch and oak and maple, which are very valuable at the present time, and \$15 would not be enough. But, considering he does not own the lumber after he has paid the fine, of course, it is all right.

MR. ROBINSON (Waterloo South): Mr. Speaker, I would like to ask the hon. Minister (Mr. Thompson) if the general effect of this bill is not to deprive individuals of some of their rights in the courts which, incidentally, is contrary to point No. 17.

MR. STANLEY J. HUNT (Renfrew North): Mr. Speaker, I would like to endorse what the hon. member for South Renfrew said with respect to remitting to the municipalities



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and Forestry Department, and we will discuss this thing. I  
should have done it before this, but the bill was only  
brought down lately.

I am in favour of all the timber dues for timber  
and on the road allowances being turned over to the municipalities.  
I am not in favour of the bill for a tree that is stolen, it is  
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it is all right, but does not say the timber that comes out  
of that tree. I understand it that way, at least, and that  
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they have made a mistake and will sell him the timber at what  
they believe is a fair price. If that clause were not  
there -- if a man were taking his for a tree, and then  
owning the timber, it would not be enough, because I can  
take him, remove through my own timber rights and can  
have them give their share for the timber that comes  
from them, and that property was not over nearly fifty  
years ago. The same applies to birch and oak and maple,  
which are very valuable at the present time, and I would  
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after he has paid the dues, of course, it is all right.  
MR. ROBINSON (Waterloo South): Mr. Speaker, I  
would like to ask the hon. Minister (Mr. Thompson) if the  
general effect of this bill is not to deprive individuals  
of some of their rights in the courts which, incidentally,  
is contrary to point No. 17.  
MR. STANLEY J. HUNT (Renfrew North): Mr. Speaker,  
I would like to enquire what the hon. member for South  
Renfrew said with respect to remitting to the municipalities



2-26-45  
Mr. Hunt

the crown timber dues collected for timber cut on road allowances, and I think the Department of Lands and Forests might give some consideration to the suggestion offered by the hon. member for Renfrew South (Mr. Murray).

In South Renfrew and in North Renfrew both we have municipalities where the population is very scattered. In the township of Fraser, in which I live, less than fifty per cent of the road allowances has been cleared. Now, somebody approaches the crown land agent and gets a cutting permit to cut the timber on certain road allowances, and they take only the timber, and all the brushing and clearing is left to the municipalities, assisted by the Department of Highways, and it throws an undue burden on the municipality, especially where the settlers are so scattered.

I think the local municipality should be entitled to have remitted to it the total amount of crown timber dues received for timber cut on these road allowances, to assist in opening up any of these roads which may be asked for by the local council. I would suggest that the Department of Lands and Forests give due consideration to the suggestion of the hon. member for South Renfrew.

MR. ROY SMITH (Parry Sound): Mr. Speaker, I would like to endorse what the two hon. members who have just spoken have said. Nowadays, a lot of our timbering is done by small, portable mills, and a great many more logs are hauled on trucks than are driven down a lot of the smaller rivers, and I want to endorse what the two previous speakers have said. The counties and townships are called upon to build roads for these lumbering concerns, and I think it is only fair that the one hundred per cent of the amount of dues paid for this timber should be remitted to the municipalities.

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allowances, and I think the Department of Lands and Forests  
might give some consideration to the suggestion offered  
by the Hon. Member for Renfrew County (Mr. Murray).

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have municipalities where the population is very scattered.  
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somebody approaches the crown land agent and gets a cutting  
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is left to the municipalities, assisted by the Department of  
Highways, and it shows an undue burden on the municipalities,  
especially where the settlements are so scattered.

I think the local municipalities should be entitled  
to have allotted to it the total amount of crown timber dues  
received for timber cut on crown road allowances, to assist  
in clearing up any of those roads which may be asked for by  
the local authority. I would suggest that the Department  
of Lands and Forests give the consideration to the sug-  
gestion of the hon. member for South Renfrew.

MR. RAY SMITH (Party Opposed): Mr. Speaker, I would

like to endorse what the hon. member has said and have just  
spoken have said. Nowadays, a lot of our timbering is  
done by small, portable mills, and a great many more logs  
are hauled on trucks than are driven down a lot of the  
smaller rivers, and I want to endorse what the two previous  
speakers have said. The counties and townships are called  
upon to build roads for these lumbering concerns, and I think  
it is only fair that the one hundred per cent of the amount  
of dues paid for this timber should be remitted to the  
municipalities.



MR. THOMPSON: I can plainly see where the lumbermen and the Department of Lands and Forests are going to get along fine from now on, since we have the lumbermen advocating higher prices than the Department has been charging. I am sure that we will be very close friends.

With regard to this trespass matter, this only applies in the smaller cases. All the large cases are taken before the courts.

Regarding the money received from these road allowances, I want to be frank and admit that these are the first representations which have been brought to me that the dues should go one hundred per cent to the municipalities from trees cut on road allowances. This amendment was brought in because only two per cent of the dues was going to the municipalities. But, out of forty-one municipalities, the total amount for one year was \$738, or an average of \$18 to each municipality.

The accounting, in keeping track of those trees, where they were cut in the municipality, was costing considerably more than that. They run all the way from five dollars -- there is one of them up into a hundred and twenty-six dollars, and that was the reason this bill was brought in, and I am not prepared to discuss whether one hundred per cent of the dues made on the road allowances should go to the municipality, because this is the first representation made to me along these lines.

MR. MITCHELL: Might I ask the hon. Minister of Highways a question? What is the usual grant toward the municipality being involved in a development of this kind?

HON. G. H. DOUCETT (Minister of Highways): It would all depend in what section he was. The minimum would be fifty per cent, and in certain cases we handle as high



Mr. Thompson: I am plainly not alone the lumber-  
man and the Department of Lands and Forests are going to get  
along fine from now on, since we have the lumbermen advocating  
higher prices than the Department has been operating. I am  
sure that we will be very close together.

With regard to the lumbermen's matter, this only  
applies in the smaller matter. All the larger matters are taken  
before the courts.

Regarding the lumbermen's matter, I have been told  
allowances. I want to be sure we have an idea of what the  
first representatives of the lumbermen have been doing as far as  
the dues should go to the municipalities. This is a  
thing from time to time. This is a  
was brought in because of the fact that the dues and  
going to the municipalities. But, out of forty-one  
municipalities, the dues for the year was \$100,  
or an average of \$2.50 per municipality.  
The representatives of the lumbermen, I have been told,  
where they were out to the municipalities, was costing con-  
siderably more than that. They are all the way from five  
dollars -- there is one or two that are a hundred and  
twenty-six dollars, and that was the reason this bill  
was brought in. And I want to know if there is anything whether  
one hundred per cent of the dues were on the road allow-  
ances should go to the municipalities, because that is the  
first representative matter to be along these lines.

Mr. Thompson: When I ask the hon. Minister of  
Highways a question: What is the current price toward the  
municipality being received as a development of this kind?  
Hon. Mr. H. B. Doherty (Minister of Highways): It  
would all depend in what context it was. The minimum would  
be fifty per cent, and in certain cases we would be as high

as eighty per cent.

I think the hon. Minister of Lands and Forests (Mr. Thompson) is to be congratulated on this change. If the municipality is in among one of these lumbering sections, they might get eighty per cent of the road, so they would hardly be entitled to the timber and the eighty per cent grant, as well.

Motion agreed to and bill read the second time.

MR. DREW: Order No. 13.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Second reading of Bill No. 34, "An Act respecting Forest Engineers," Mr. Thompson.

HON. WESLEY G. THOMPSON (Minister of Lands and Forests): Mr. Speaker, in moving second reading of this bill I would like to explain that this Act provides for the establishment of a board of examiners in forestry and for the registration of forest engineers. "Forestry" is defined and while the bill does not prohibit the practice of forestry by any class of persons, it restricts the use of the title "forest engineer" to persons registered under the Act. The right to use the courts for the recovery of accounts for services which fall within the definition of "forestry" is limited to forest engineers registered under the Act. I move second reading.

MR. GEORGE I. HARVEY (Sault Ste. Marie): Mr. Speaker, it might be apparent we have forest engineers working in private industry, or so-called forestry engineers. In view of that fact, it might be suggested that this bill should come under the Professional Engineers' Act and not become a separate bill to take care of the forest engineers.

MR. F. W. WARREN (Hamilton-Wentworth): Might I



I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th inst., in relation to the proposed extension of the term of office of the members of the Board of Directors of the National Bank of Commerce, New York City.

The Board of Directors of the National Bank of Commerce, New York City, has considered the matter and has decided to extend the term of office of the members of the Board of Directors of the National Bank of Commerce, New York City, until the next annual meeting of the stockholders, which will be held on or about the 1st day of January, 1906.

Very respectfully,  
J. H. Mott,  
President.

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CHICAGO, ILLINOIS  
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suggest to the hon. Minister (Mr. Thompson) that he use the initials "F.E." to indicate the forest engineers, and the initials "C.E." for civil engineers, and that would give them a distinction.

MR. CYRIL OVERALL (Niagara Falls): I would like to make the same observation on this particular bill. I happen to have the honour, along with the hon. member for London (Mr. Webster), of being a professional engineer, and I think, properly speaking, this bill should be under the Professional Engineers' Act.

I notice you have here that there shall be a board which shall be composed of five persons who shall be appointed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council and the Lieutenant Governor in Council may appoint one of the members to be chairman. Under the Professional Engineers' Act we have five executive officers and three councillors, and under the Forest Engineers' Act we have chemical, mechanical, civil, electrical and mineral, and in time to come we shall probably have other branches of engineering, as the subdivision of labour -- we will have ceramic and structural and aeronautical -- we have them now -- they are not registered under this Act -- and administrative and combustion. We had a combustion engineer with us on the lignite trip north, although that is not recognized under the Professional Engineers' Act. I think in time it will be. Under the Forest Engineers it will be restricted to persons registered under this Act. That is exactly the wording used in the Professional Engineers' Act. I would like to recommend that, as the forest engineers will be working with the pulp and paper mill companies, as well as for the Government, they should come

submitted to the Hon. Minister (Mr. Thompson) that he use  
the initials "F.E." to identify the forest engineers, and  
the initials "C.E." for civil engineers, and that within

very short a time.

Mr. GERALD (Mr. G. J. G. G. G.): I would like  
to make the same observation on this particular bill. I  
happened to come to the House, along with the hon. member for  
London (Mr. G. J. G. G. G.), at about a professional engineer,  
and I think, properly speaking, this bill should be under  
the Professional Engineers' Act.

I think you have seen that there shall be a board  
which shall be composed of five persons who shall be  
appointed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council and the  
Lieutenant Governor in Council may appoint one of the  
members to be chairman. Under the Professional Engineers'  
Act we have five executive officers and three secretaries,  
and under the Forest Engineers' Act we have chairman,  
secretary, clerk, stenographer and interpreter, and it is  
to come we shall probably have other branches of engineer-  
ing, as the addition of labour -- we will have certain  
and structural and mechanical -- we have them now --  
that are not regulated under this Act -- the Administrative  
and Engineering. We have a commission engineer with us on  
the public service, although that is not recognized  
under the Professional Engineers' Act. I think in the  
it will be. Under the Forest Engineers' Act it will be re-  
stricted to persons registered under this Act. That is  
exactly the system used in the Professional Engineers'  
Act. I would like to recommend that, as the forest  
engineers will be working with the pulp and paper mill  
companies, and unless for the Government, they should come



in the Code of Ethics such as laid out in the Engineers' Act. I will read one section, just to illustrate:

"He shall not accept compensation, financial or otherwise, for a particular service from more than one source, except with the full knowledge and written consent of all interested parties."

That would mean this Code of Ethics would apply to forest engineers, and there would be no need to write another Code of Ethics or duplicate it for this special Act.

There may be some question as to the number of forest engineers. Unlicensed forest engineers, I think you will agree, are very small. The number of mechanical engineers registered in the province of Ontario are around eight hundred and forty-seven; civil, eight hundred and fifty-seven; electrical, eleven hundred and ninety-three; mining, two hundred and ninety-three, with a maximum of three thousand, six hundred and thirty-six registered today in the forest engineers, which would approximate around two hundred unlicensed.

It seems to me the logical place for that bill would be a branch of the Professional Engineers' Act. I would like to recommend the hon. Minister take into consideration the re-drawing of this bill, and put it in there as a separate Act, so the Administration would not be duplicated, and these men would perform the same Code of Ethics as laid out for all engineers in the province.

MR. J. B. SALSBERG (St. Andrew): You will pardon me for speaking, Mr. Speaker, on the question of forestry, of which I know very little. I would like to ask a question of the hon. Minister, whether, for the sake of



In the Code of Ethics and in the Regulations,

and I will read the section, under the Regulations.

The shall not accept any  
position, honor or office,  
for a position better from him  
than the one, except with the  
full knowledge and written consent  
of all interested parties.

That would mean this Code of Ethics would apply

in every instance, and that would be the case to write

another Code of Ethics or Regulations for this species

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There are some questions as to the number of

other officers. Unusually large numbers, I think

you will agree, are very small. The number of members

engineers registered in the province of Ontario are about

about hundred and forty-seven; civil, about hundred and

thirty-seven; electrical, about hundred and thirty-three;

mining, two hundred and thirty-three, and a number of

other branches, all having the thirty-six registered to-

get in the forty engineers, which would approximate around

two hundred engineers.

It seems to me the logical place for that will

would be a branch of the Professional Engineers' Act.

I would like to recommend the Hon. Minister take into

consideration the re-arranging of the bill, and put it

in there as a separate Act, so the Administration could

not be complicated, and there can be no further delay.

Code of Ethics as laid out for all engineers in the pro-

vinces

Mr. H. H. Williams (Mr. Andrew): You will par-

don me for speaking, Mr. Speaker, on the question of for-

estry, of which I know very little. I would like to ask

a question of the hon. minister, whether, for the sake of

clarity, it is understood that the registered engineer, whether it is chemistry or any other science, must necessarily be a graduate of a recognized university having a department studying that specific subject. That is, does the bill also call for or limit the granting of the degree to graduates only of the physiology department, if such department exists in the university?

I listened to the contributions made by the other hon. members, and I did not see how the comparison could be made.

When engineers speak of their Act covering engineers, and this bill should be under the other Act, I know that elsewhere there are specific requirements which students must meet, under which they are entitled to use the degree. This means that the board will have authority to grant this title to anyone they consider fit and possessing of sufficient knowledge of forestry problems. Is that right?

MR. THOMPSON: Yes.

MR. SALSBERG: If that is correct, I can understand why it should be a separate Act, rather than an appendix to the Professional Engineers' Act.

Then I am not clear about this, how this Board will determine the qualifications of a person if he will not be a graduate of an existing school of forestry, if he will not have taken a course in Forestry, how will the Board determine whether one will be an expert or not? How do we know that there will be no favouritism? How do we know what qualifications will be required to receive this degree from the board, except such as the board itself may set up?

I think we have in the University of Toronto a department dealing with forestry. If that is the case,



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MR. THOMPSON: Yes.

MR. SALTSBERG: If that is correct, I can under-

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I think we have in the University of Toronto a department dealing with forestry. In that is the case,



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Mr. Salsberg

why should we not merely grant this degree to persons who graduate from this faculty -- either limit it to that or grant it to anyone who has worked in the forestry industry for a certain period of time.

I would like some clarification if the hon. Minister will be good enough to make it. For instance, some hon. member who is dealing in lumber may come and secure this forestry engineering degree, to which they may be no more entitled, and in many instances far less entitled, than a practical lumberman in our forests. We can quite visualize a number of lumber dealers getting it. But I cannot see any lumber jack getting it; and it seems to me that lumberjacks would be better entitled to it, unless the degree required is from a recognized school.

MR. THOMPSON: Mr. Speaker, it is difficult for me to understand some of these arguments. First of all, I am not a university graduate, and for that reason I am not prepared to say whether this Act should come under the Professional Engineers' Act or not. But I do say that professional engineers do not deal with public forests.

It has been suggested here to limit this Act to graduates of universities. I think that is wrong and I am surprised at any member of this House advocating such a thing.

MR. SALSBERG: Mr. Speaker, I rise to a point of privilege on the limitation of this degree. I am the one who asked the question. I do not want to say who shall have a degree but I want to have it clarified. In fact, I thought I made it clear that I would favour lumberjacks; but I would like to know who would get it.

Why should we not merely grant this degree to persons who graduate from this faculty -- either limit it to that or grant it to anyone who has worked in the forestry industry for a certain period of time.

I would like some clarification of the point.

Minister will be good enough to make it. For instance,

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graduates of universities. I think that is wrong and I

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a thing.

MR. SALISBURY: Mr. Speaker, I rise to a point

of privilege on the limitation of this degree. I am

the one who asked the question. I do not want to say

who shall have a degree but I want to have it clarified.

In fact, I thought I made it clear that I would favour

lumberjacks; but I would like to know who would get it.



HON. LESLIE E. BLACKWELL (Attorney General): Mr. Speaker, I would like the opportunity of making a few remarks on this bill. May I first remind this House that the practice is not new. It is already found in the Optometry Act. I do not know whether, being a university graduate, I can pronounce it, but Chiropody Act also has it. Those Acts all fall within the area of endeavour where it is in the public interest that the people who are registered thereunder should be qualified in some respect and registered as such. That, might I say, in principle, is the entire justification for such an Act, if it is, in the serious consideration of this Legislature, in the public interest that such people as may be described as forest engineers should be registered. Now, if it is in the public interest, we then come to this problem. There are already operating in the forests of the province of Ontario many people well qualified to be registered under any proper regulations which would be passed under such an Act. A legislature should be very scrupulous in passing legislation of this description where it is establishing a qualification basis, a registration basis, that it has due regard for what may be described as the proper vested interests of decent people who have acquired their qualifications in the practical and hard way and can function.

Like the other Acts that I have mentioned, that exhibit this theory, as being somewhere between the straight professions and those things which are not professional, being in between, from the point of view of the university degree, the protection that the public interest gets is the traditional way of setting up a board, where the responsibility for the selection of that



Hon. LESTER S. MACDONALD (Attorney General): Mr.

Speaker, I would like the opportunity of making a few remarks on this bill. Now I have noticed this House that the present is not new. It is already found in the Copyright Act. I do not know whether, being a university graduate, I can pronounce it, but Copyright Act also has it. Those who will read the bill will notice the same provisions which are in the public interest that the people who are registered there should be qualified in some respect and registered on such. That, again, I want to emphasize, is the same legislation that was in the Copyright Act in the same consideration of this legislation, is the public interest that such people who are registered on Copyright should be qualified to be registered. Now, it is in the public interest, as there are no such provisions. There are already operating in the Province of Ontario many people who are qualified to be registered under any other regulations which would be passed under such an Act. A legislator should be very careful in passing legislation of this description when it is establishing a qualification body, a registration body, that it has due regard for what may be described as the proper vested interests of decent people who have acquired their qualifications in the professional and other and own function. Like the other Acts that I have mentioned, that exhibit this theory, no doubt, somewhere between the straight professions and those things which are not professional, being in between, from the point of view of the university degree, the profession that the public interest goes is the traditional way of setting up a board, where the responsibility for the selection of that

board is delegated by the legislature to the government, which is responsible again to the legislature for the way it functions. Then the actions of the board which has to pass upon the people who are to receive the degree are again subject to review by the legislature of the province.

I would also like to deal with the other question, and I am quite sure this was the view of the hon. Minister, unless it is the intention to deprive throughout this province many practical people who are well qualified for their right to practise, in some profession; the time is not yet ripe in this province when the Act should be brought together with the general Engineering Act. The time may come when all forest engineers who are qualified in the future may be graduates of the School of Forestry of the University of Toronto; but, Mr. Speaker, I would remind the hon. members that that time is not yet, unless a great injustice is to be done a great number of well qualified people.

MR. ROBINSON (Port Arthur): Mr. Speaker, it seems to me that this Act might well come under the Engineers' Act, as has been stated over here. I would agree that they would possibly not be electrical engineers or other engineers who sit for examinations. But I agree that the Forestry Department possibly should set up the examinations.

It seems to me that it is unnecessary to set up a whole new set of machinery for the Forestry Engineers, when we already have an engineering organization in this province.

MR. OVERALL: Mr. Speaker, I would like to say







that I never expect that at any time the engineers in this country will be all graduates of the School of Forestry. But may I say that the members should be graduates of the School of Forestry or the equivalent; that gives a man a chance to qualify under a board of examiners, and that is how it ought to be. I would like to say to the hon. Attorney General that if we took out all the men who are not graduates of the university, we would not have many engineers in this province.

This Act ought to include all men who are qualified in the province; and, as I read it, that is what this Act does not desire. A man who is qualified from experience and those who have qualified by graduation and have two years experience in engineering should be members. It is identically the same, and I hope you will forgive me for saying so; but you will find that the forestry engineers will be an absolute duplication of the professional engineering act in respect of machinery; and there is no code of ethics set up, but I suppose there will be and will probably be a reprint of the professional engineers; and I certainly urge on the hon. Minister to incorporate it in this Act, where it belongs, and put it under the Professional Engineers' Act.

HON. WILLIAM G. WEBSTER (Minister without Portfolio): May I make an observation on this engineering business? I happen to have spent a good deal of my life in engineering and I would suggest it would be just about as sensible to take the chiropodist and call him a foot and bone engineer and take chiropractors and call them bone engineers. Forestry has nothing to do with engineering.

that I never expect that at any time the engineers in  
this country will be as numerous as the school of  
forestry. But what I say is that the number should be  
reduced of the school of forestry on the equivalent;  
that gives a man a chance to qualify under a board of  
examiners, and that is not at all to be. I would  
like to say to the hon. Attorney General that if we  
look out all the men who are not graduates of the uni-  
versity, we would not have many engineers in this pro-  
vince.

There are eight in Canada all men who are  
qualified in the province, and I would say that is  
what this Act does not require. A man who is qualified  
from experience and those who have qualified by examination  
and have two years experience in engineering should be con-  
sidered. It is absolutely the same, and I hope you will  
forget me for saying so, but you will find that the forestry  
engineers will be an absolute application of the professional  
engineers and in respect of competency, and there is no need  
of either one or the other. I suppose there will be and will pro-  
bably be a report of the professional engineers; and I cer-  
tainly urge on the hon. Minister to incorporate it in this  
Act, where it belongs, and not to make the Professional  
Engineers' Act.

HON. WILLIAM A. WILKINSON (Minister without Portfolio)

follo): May I make an observation on this engineering  
business? I happen to have spent a good deal of my life  
in engineering and I would suggest it would be just about  
as sensible to take the chemist and call him a foot and  
bone engineer and take chemists and call them bone  
engineers. Forestry has nothing to do with engineering.



Engineering, after all, is about the most abused term in the world. You could add engineer to men who run peanut stands if you wanted to, but engineering is something which originally, in my judgment, included civil engineers, mechanical, electrical, mining engineering -- all calling for a thorough knowledge of higher mathematics; ability to design, and when you start adding all these other appendages to engineers you make engineering a joke.

MR. SALSBERG: My question to the Minister, Mr. Speaker, is that if this bill is to apply to practical forestry men, , whether the bill has been discussed with organizations of practical forestry men. I have in mind not only an association but also a union of forestry men, such as lumber workers' unions of this province?

MR. SPEAKER: That is your question?

MR. SALSBERG: Yes, and whether he would agree to submitting this bill to associations, unions and other bodies of forestry men for approval before its final adoption. That is the question.

MR. THOMPSON: Mr. Speaker, my answer to the latter question is no. To the other one, the bill does not include graduates of universities. I would just like to know what territory the hon. member is taking in when he asks if it has been discussed with certain --

MR. SALSBERG: In reply to the hon. Minister I want to say to that that I am not a university engineer, and I do not favour granting an engineering licence to every forestry employee just as we do now to stationary engineers, but I want to be clear -- will such titles be given to every practical forestry worker or not -- and I am not objecting nor am I approving the bill nor am I complaining.



Engineering, after all, is based on the most advanced form of  
the world. The world has advanced in the last few years  
since it has been so, but engineering is something which  
originally, in its progress, included civil engineering,  
mechanical, electrical, mining engineering - all selling  
for a through knowledge of physics and chemistry, ability  
to design, and even the ability to build things.  
According to engineers the new engineering is just  
Mr. Webster: My question to the Minister, Mr.

Webster, is that in this bill is he going to practical  
forestry now, or is he going to be a practical  
organization of practical forestry now? I want to know  
not only an organization but also a practical forestry now,  
such as timber forestry, which is the forestry  
Mr. Webster: That is your question.

Mr. Webster: Yes, and whether he would agree  
to something that will be a practical, and not only  
action of forestry but for practical action in the map-  
ping of the forest.

Mr. Webster: The question, as asked to the  
forestry question is not, is the forestry bill, but does  
not include knowledge of practical forestry. I would like  
to know what forestry the bill means is going to do  
be able to do it or not, I think it is.

Mr. Webster: Is going to the Minister?  
want to say to you that I am not a forestry engineer,  
and I do not know anything about engineering forestry to say  
forestry engineer, but as to the practical forestry,  
but I want to say that - all which is given to every  
practical forestry engineer or not - and I am not  
not as I reported the bill was not a forestry.

MR. SPEAKER: You are making an address now.

MR. SALSBERG: In reply to the hon. Minister I merely want to say as a member of this Legislature that all I desire is clarity as to the limits and purposes of the bill, which I am sorry to say I have not as yet obtained.

MR. MURRAY: I have been in the lumber business a long time but I have never seen a forestry engineer, I do not think, in my part of the country. I was just wondering what the duties of a forestry engineer is. I have heard of it and I have had some correspondence with them, but we have government scalers and government cruisers and we have men in different categories concerning the lumber business, but a forestry engineer is a man I know very little about, and the very idea of giving everybody that is connected with the lumber business -- whether log maker or roller -- the title "forestry engineer," I am surprised that any hon. member would think of it.

I would like to put a question on that particular point: What are the duties of a forestry engineer? One of the most valuable men that we have in the lumber business -- I do not know whether women are going to take up this occupation or not -- is timber cruiser. He is the man who goes into the bush and tells us what is in it. Then another valuable man is the man who, after you are through cutting, can tell you what is left and what should be taken out. That is one of the great sins of the lumbermen to-day. The inspector -- he is a qualified government culler -- should know something about trees, and if he is able to go through the bush and compel lumbermen to cut proper logs and eliminate waste, then he is a very valuable man, and the government have what





is called a government cruiser go over timber limits and develop different kinds of timber on it and say what it is worth on the stump. We find in a great many cases we have not got them any more. I think I would have a practical man who has learned this in the bush -- where you get real fundamental men -- rather than get men educated in the University of Toronto.

I perhaps will speak on this when I am speaking on the Speech from the Throne, if I feel like it. Anyway, this is a very important matter because I know it and I am in the business long enough and I know all the mistakes made and the inefficiency and how hard it is to get lumber men. I am not one of those fellows who just get up and talk incessantly for the lumberman. I am not here to represent the lumbermen at all. I am here to represent the people of Ontario and the owners of the timber of Ontario, including all residents and inhabitants of the province.

MR. SPEAKER: A lot of these details were discussed in the Committee of the Whole. May I say --

MR. E. B. JOLLIFFE (Leader of the Opposition): I would like to say a word about the principle of the bill, and there may be others; I don't know.

I do not pretend to be an authority on the issue which has been discussed this afternoon with respect to the duplication there may be between machinery set up under this Act and the Professional Engineers' Act. I do want to suggest, however, that it is worthy of consideration by the Government and by the Minister. Certainly we have not heard to-day any convincing explanation of the necessity for a different bill.

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The Minister without Portfolio (Mr. Webster) who represents London in this House, and who has recently ascended to engineer the distribution of liquor, has said that these people, under this Act, have nothing to do with engineering. Well, if that is so it is very strange that they are described in the Act as "Forest Engineers", and the hon. Minister of Lands and Forests (Mr. Thompson) I think should re-examine the Act he defends.

I was very pleased to hear an assurance from both the Minister of Lands and Forests and the Attorney General (Mr. Blackwell) that there is no thought, for a long time to come, of limiting this qualification of graduates of the Forestry School. I have the greatest respect for the work being done by that school. I think it is of great importance to the future of forestry in this province and I may say to the hon. member from Renfrew South (Mr. Murray) that the students of the forestry schools spend a great part of their time in very practical work, not in theoretical work. But the point I want to make is that I do not believe it is a good principle -- and certainly it is not being done in this Act -- to limit a certain field to professional qualifications or graduates of one forestry school. We would probably gain a great deal of value from time to time by accepting people who are graduates of other schools or people who are practical men and who have by study or experience qualified professionally.

We can probably learn a great deal of value from forestry engineers who have spent some time or who have qualified in some other country where it may well be forestry practice is more advanced than our own. So that I am pleased to see that the bill itself does not place any



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represented London in this House, and who has recently

assisted in widening the distribution of liquor, has said

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it is of great importance to the future of forestry in

this province and I say so to the hon. member from Halifax

because (Mr. Murray) that the students of the forestry schools

spend a great part of their time in very practical work,

and in theoretical work. But the point I want to make is that

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have a great deal of experience practically.

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forestry engineers who have spent some time or who have

qualified in some other country where it may well be for-

estly practiced is now advanced than our own. So that I

am pleased to see that the bill itself does not place any

severe limitation on qualifications. However, it does authorize the board to establish the necessary qualifications. As some one has suggested, I do not believe it will have the effect of qualifying engineers in the same sense as stationary engineers are qualified. My understanding of this bill is that it opens the door to a general improvement and raises the standards of forestry practice in this province by giving recognition to a certain group of technically qualified people. And I would like to assure the hon. member for St. Andrew (Mr. Salsberg) that forestry can be a highly technical occupation, and one that calls for a very high standard of training experience.

My main purpose in speaking to the bill is to suggest that unless there is some much more convincing reason than we have heard regarding the Professional Engineers' Act, the Government ought to take into consideration the advisability of bringing them together, and if they are willing to do that, I am sure the hon. member for Niagara Falls (Mr. Overall) would be quite prepared to let the hon. Minister take the credit.

MR. LESLIE HANCOCK (Wellington South): Mr. Speaker, certainly I feel the Ministry is to be congratulated in bringing forward a bill of this nature. From my experience of what has been going on in Ontario, as compared to the older countries, I personally do not see any better way to improve the status of our forestry than the introduction of this bill. Of course, it is a debatable question, whether you make all your registered engineers graduates of a forestry college or not. This Act, however, does not give this House any place in saying who shall be registered engineers. I note it says



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recognize the right to establish the necessary qualification  
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it will have the effect of qualifying engineers in the  
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like to assure the hon. member for St. Andrew (Mr. McPherson)  
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prepared to let the hon. Minister have the credit.  
MR. LEWIS (Winnipeg South): Mr.  
Speaker, naturally I feel the Ministry is to be con-  
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as compared to the other countries, I personally do not  
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a debatable question, whether you make all your registered  
engineers graduates of a forestry college or not. This  
act, however, does not give this House any place in saying  
who shall be registered engineers. I note it says



"'regulations' shall mean regulations made under this Act," and then we find there are no regulations to be actually made under this Act. They are all to be made by a board of examiners, subject to the approval of the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

Now, that is the fault, I think, which appears in all these Acts, that we pass a great many points, and the interpretation of those points is entirely in the hands of boards. I know that a board is a good thing in matters scientific, and we must have boards, because even the ninety hon. members of this House could not decide what form these qualifications and standards should take. However, I am certainly concerned as to how these boards are appointed. Personally, I think that in cases where science is primarily and entirely concerned, we do wrong to leave the appointment of a board such as the forestry board entirely in the hands, say, of a government. I think we should state in the Act -- I think we should tie it up with those authorities in the country who have already trained men for forestry work, and I think this Act should be tied up with such schools of forestry as we do have.

I believe there should be two types of registered engineers, the graduate engineer, and the man with long, practical experience in forestry, and I would certainly like to leave this thought with the Legislature and with those who may finally have the appointment of the boards, that so long as we follow the practices which have obtained in Sweden and those countries which have already made a name for themselves as expert forestry countries, we cannot go wrong. And although I should like to see just how the regulations





tie in, I would like to see them written into this Act, but I rather deplore the fact that boards are appointed entirely at the discretion of the Government.

Motion agreed to and bill read the second time.

MR. DREW: Order No. 15.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Fifteenth order, second reading of Bill No. 36, "An Act to amend the Public Works Act," Mr. Doucett.

HON. GEORGE H. DOUCETT (Minister of Public Works): Mr. Speaker, I move second reading of Bill No. 26. This is, as I explained the other day, an amendment to the Public Works Act, which makes it permissible for us to obtain tenders by letters instead of legal tender. In the case of buying properties, heretofore if we wished to make the offer it was by way of legal tender, and now we are asking to be permitted to do it by letter.

Motion agreed to and bill read the second time.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, it being now close to six o'clock, I move the adjournment of the House.

MR. JOLLIFFE: Mr. Speaker, perhaps the hon. Prime Minister might indicate, for the benefit of other hon. members of the House, the nature of the business to-morrow.

MR. DREW: Yes. As I explained on Friday, it is our intention to proceed with the debate on the Speech from the Throne, subject, possibly, to giving third reading to a few of these formal bills, which will not take more than ten or fifteen minutes at the outside. In other words, I will take up nothing which will cut into your time.

Motion agreed to and the House adjourned at 5:55, p.m.

(Page 380 follows.)



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but I cannot replace the fact that bonds are appointed  
entirely on the discretion of the Government.

motion agreed to and bill read the second time.

MR. DREW: Order No. 13.

ORDER OF THE HOUSE: Resolved, second reading.

ing of Bill No. 25, "An Act to amend the Public Works Act,"

Mr. Speaker:

HON. GEORGE H. DUNCAN (Minister of Public Works):  
Mr. Speaker, I have second reading of Bill No. 25. This is  
as I explained on previous day, in connection to the Public  
Works Act, which makes it compulsory for us to obtain  
tenders by means of sealed bids of legal tender. In the case of  
paying government, however, it is wished to have the offer  
it was by way of legal tender, and now we are going to be  
permitted to do it by letter.

motion agreed to and bill read the second time.

HON. GEORGE H. DUNCAN (Minister): Mr. Speaker,

is being now close to this subject, I move the adjournment  
of the House.

MR. DUNCAN: Mr. Speaker, perhaps the hon. Mr. Irvine

Minister might indicate for the benefit of other hon. members  
of the House, the names of the business men.

MR. DREW: Yes, as I explained on Friday, it is

our intention to proceed with the debate on the Speed Train  
the Throne, subject, possibly, to giving them something to a  
few of these formal bills, which will not take more than ten  
or fifteen minutes at the outside. In other words, I will  
take up nothing which will cut into your time.

motion agreed to and the House adjourned at 5:15 p.m.

THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

NINTH DAY

Toronto, Ontario,  
Tuesday, February 27, 1945.

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SPEAKER: Honourable William J. Stewart, C.B.E.

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The House met at three o'clock.

Prayers.

MR. SPEAKER: Presenting petitions.

Reading and receiving petitions.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: The following petition has been received:

Of the Corporation of the Township of Stamford, praying that an Act may pass granting the Township the standing of a town for the purposes of Section 12 of the Assessment Act and Section 24 of the Public Health Act.

The following petition was brought up and laid upon the table:

By Mr. Martin, the Petition of the Ontario Music Teachers' Association.

MR. SPEAKER: Presenting reports by committees.

MR. HARRY A. STEWART (Kingston): Mr. Speaker, I beg leave to present the first report of the Committee on Standing Orders, and move its adoption.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Mr. Stewart (Kingston) from

THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

LIST OF

Members, Ontario,  
January 27, 1942.

MEMBERS: Honourable William T. Stewart, O.B.E.

The House met at 10:15 a.m.

Prayer.

MR. SPEAKER: I beg to advise the members.

Business and Privileges.

QUESTIONS: The House will now consider the

order of business.

OF THE COMPOSITION OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

ORDER: The House will now consider the order of business.

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the Committee on Standing Orders presents the first report as follows:

"Your Standing Committee on Standing Orders begs leave to present the following as its First Report:

"Your Committee has carefully examined the following petitions and finds the notices as published in each sufficient:

Of the Corporation of the Town of Barrie, praying that an Act may pass authorizing the Petitioners to purchase the Barrie arena from the Barrie Agricultural Arena, Limited, and to issue debentures of \$30,000 in connection therewith.

"Of the Corporation of the City of Woodstock, praying that an Act may pass validating a by-law and agreement to confer an exclusive ten year franchise for the operation of buses made between the Corporation and the Bluebird Coach Lines.

"Of the Incorporated Synod of the Diocese of Niagara, praying that an Act may pass extending the authority of the Petitioners in the matter of the investment of its general trust funds.

"Of the Evangelical Lutheran Seminary of Canada, praying that an Act may pass authorizing an increase in the number of members of the Board of the Seminary and an extension of the powers of the Board to hold real and personal property.

"Of the Corporation of the City of St. Thomas, praying that an Act may pass authorizing the said Corporation to establish or acquire an airport, to close certain streets and for other purposes.

"Of the Roman Catholic Separate School Board of





the City of Ottawa, praying that an Act may pass authorizing the holding of elections to the said Board every second year on the same day as the election of the Municipal Council of Ottawa.

\*Of the Sacred Heart College of Sudbury, praying that an Act may pass raising the College to the status of a university to be known as the University of Sudbury.

\*Of William A. Armstrong, Harold J. Badden, E. Roy Butler, et al, praying that an Act may pass authorizing the incorporation of a Club to be known as the Kingsboro Club and to borrow money and purchase property for the purposes of the Club.

\*Of the Corporation of the City of Toronto, praying that an Act may pass authorizing the Corporation to pass by-laws for slum clearance and low housing projects, to pay certain debenture interest in funds of the United States or Canada and for other purposes.

\*Of the Corporation of the City of Toronto, praying that an Act may pass authorizing the said Corporation to establish and appoint a permanent Planning Board.

"Petition of the Corporation of the City of Welland, praying that an Act may pass validating an agreement between the Petitioners and the Erie Coach Lines, Limited, providing for an exclusive franchise to the said Erie Coach Lines, Limited.

"Your Committee recommends that Rule No. 63 of your Honourable House be suspended in this that the time for presenting Petitions for Private Bills be extended until and inclusive of Wednesday, the 28th day of February next."

MR. KELSO ROBERTS (St. Patrick): Mr. Speaker,



the City of Ottawa, praying that an Act may pass authorizing the holding of elections for the said Board every second year on the same day as the election of the Municipal Council of Ottawa.

For the Senate Senate College of Arts, Ottawa, praying that an Act may pass relating the College to the status of a university to be known as the University of Ottawa.

For William A. Armstrong, Richard J. Borden, R. Mac Nair, et al, praying that an Act may pass authorizing the incorporation of a club to be known as the Kingston Club and to receive money and other assets property for the purpose of the club.

For the Corporation of the City of Ottawa, praying that an Act may pass authorizing the Corporation to take on lease for a term of years and less certain premises, to pay certain annual interest in cash as the United States of Canada and for other purposes.

For the Corporation of the City of Ottawa, praying that an Act may pass authorizing the said Corporation to establish and appoint a permanent Planning Board.

Petition of the Corporation of the City of Ottawa, praying that an Act may pass relating to the agreement between the Corporation and the Erie Canal Commission, relating to the said Erie Canal Commission, relating to the said Erie Canal Commission, relating to the said Erie Canal Commission.

Your Committee recommends that Bill No. 66 of your Honorable House be reported in this time for presenting Petition for Private Bill be extended until and inclusive of Wednesday, the 26th day of February next.

MR. KELSO REPORTS: Petition: Mr. Speaker,

I beg leave to submit the final report of the Select Standing Committee appointed by the Legislative Assembly to consider the problem of the development and processing of the Lignite Deposits in Ontario.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Mr. Roberts, from the Select Committee appointed by the Legislative Assembly to consider the problem of the development and processing of the lignite deposits in Ontario, presents the final report as follows:

"This Committee begs to report as follows:

"On the 24th and 25th of July, 1944, the Committee members with certain exceptions visited the deposits at Onakawana and were accompanied by the following technical staff -- Dr. H. C. Rickaby, Deputy Minister of Mines, D. G. Sinclair, Assistant Deputy Minister of Mines and in charge of the lignite development, A. R. Crozier, Mine Assessor, Dr. E.A.R. Westman, of the Ontario Fuel Commission, Dr. Grenville Frost, Professor of Chemistry, Queen's University, Dr. George Langford, and R. L. Sutherland, Combustion Engineer of the Triaz-Traer Coal Company of Chicago, Ill.

"The secretary of the Committee, Ralph Hyman, and William Nixon, former Industrial Commissioner of the T. and N. O. Railway, as well as Messrs. E. R. Tucker of Cochrane, R. D. Cumming of Haileybury, Roy Thompson of Kirkland Lake, and James Hornick of Timmins, accompanied the Committee at the invitation of the chairman.

"The Minister of Mines, the Honourable Mr. Frost, also accompanied the Committee members. On July twenty-







seventh, 1944, an interim report was submitted to the Premier and the Government of the Province.

"On the twenty-seventh and twenty-eighth of September, 1944, the Committee met again in Toronto. At this meeting a progress report from Mr. D. G. Sinclair, Assistant Deputy Minister of Mines and in charge of the lignite development, was received and the memoranda supplied to the Chairman from the following expert staff were considered:

"Mr. R. L. Sutherland, Combustion Engineer, Truax-Traer Coal Company, Chicago, Illinois.

"Mr. A. R. Crozier, Mine Assessor, Department of Mines.

"Mr. D. G. Sinclair, Assistant Deputy Minister of Mines.

"Dr. Grenville P. Frost, Professor of Chemistry, Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario.

"Dr. A. B. R. Westman, Ontario Research Foundation.

"The following is quoted from the interim report submitted by the Committee to the Premier and the Government of this Province, dated September twenty-eighth, 1944:

"At the request of the Committee and in the absence of Mr. Sutherland and Dr. Frost, Messrs. Crozier, Sinclair and Westman who were present at the deliberations, analysed the recommendations contained in the memoranda and advised the Committee that there was substantial agreement among the technical advisers with regard to factual data pertaining to the Onakawana development and with regard to the following conclusions and recommendations except where otherwise indicated."

Herewith are their conclusions and recommendations:





- \*1. The mining cost is the most important factor.
- \*2. The processing can be accomplished.
- \*3. There is a potential market for 100,000 tons of processed lignite a year but not an assured base load."

"Dr. Frost's memorandum is less favourable than this since he concludes:

- \* (1) The proposition that 100,000 tons per year of Fleissner lignite can be marketed in the Cochrane-Kirkland Lake-Timmins area, as a self-supporting enterprise, without access to the railroad market, is unsound.
- \*4. In view of the investment already made the experimental development should be continued on a tentative basis. There is a difference of opinion as to whether it should be confined to mining or should include processing. The Sinclair and Frost memoranda suggested mining only. In view of later discussion in the Committee, Mr. Sinclair now agrees that processing be included since the amount to be saved by eliminating the processing is small in proportion to other expenditures (possibly \$7,500 capital and \$3,500 per month for two or three months.)
- \*5. As an additional recommendation we would suggest that, if it is decided to discontinue the development now or at a later date, arrangements be made to stockpile from 2,000 to 5,000 tons of raw lignite so that experiments with possible new processes which may prove advisable in the future will not require reopening of the deposit."

"Whilst Messrs. Crozier, Sinclair and Westman were preparing the above quoted memorandum, the members of the committee discussed the project and the conclusions which they reached were in substantial accord with the foregoing memorandum.

"The Committee has had an opportunity now of studying various reports, seeing the property itself and





hearing the views of both the technical experts and others. The evidence at present available indicates that any field of commercial operations, will in all probability be confined to the areas known as A and B unless new means of recovery or treatment or both are later developed. The estimates of lignite reserves including both lower and upper seams in the Areas A and B approximate 10,000,000 tons. Area A, which is the more favourable area and is the area which is at the present time being worked, is estimated to contain approximately 3,000,000 tons of nearly all lower seam material. Only actual operations will determine what proportion, if any, of the upper seam can be utilized and therefore the estimate of reserves may require downward revision. Beyond these areas and with a substantially greater ratio of overburden, a further 90,000,000 tons of lignite is indicated, the development of which cannot, in our opinion, be economically undertaken under present known methods.

\*It should be borne in mind that it requires three tons of the raw mined to produce one ton of the Fleissner dried lignite. Inevitably a variety of sizes would be produced so that industrial as well as domestic markets would be necessary. It is anticipated that not more than 75 per cent of the Fleissner dried product will be suitable for the domestic market.

\*The expenditures for experimental plant and equipment, including present commitments and costs of installation amount to \$432,000. This is an experimental plant only and will be capable of producing



During the time of the industrial revolution and  
 before. The evidence of economic activity indicates  
 that the field of commercial operations, will in all  
 probability be confined to the same form as A and B  
 unless new means of transport or investment or with the  
 later development. The evidence of limited reserves  
 indicating that investment in the same A  
 and B approximately 10,000,000 tons. Area A, which  
 is the more favorable area and is the same as B  
 at the present time being worked, is estimated to  
 contain approximately 2,000,000 tons of nearly all  
 least used material. Only small quantities will  
 be taken when production, if any, of the area seems  
 can be utilized and the future the estimate of the  
 reserves may require some revision. Beyond these  
 areas and with a substantially greater ratio of  
 investment, a limited 10,000,000 tons of lignite is  
 indicated for development of which amount, in the  
 opinion, is substantially undervalued under present  
 known values.

\*It should be noted as well that if supplies  
 three tons of the same amount be produced one ton of the  
 highest 2000 lbs. weight. Indoubtedly a variety of  
 uses would be produced as they indicated as well  
 as domestic markets would be necessary. It is  
 anticipated that not more than 75 per cent of the  
 resources will be produced and be suitable for the  
 domestic market.

\*The estimated cost of transportation and  
 equipment, including present commitments and costs of  
 installation amount to \$200,000. This is an approxi-  
 mated figure only and will be subject of changing



about 60 tons of the Fleissner dried lignite per day. Obviously, this limited production could not be self-supporting. In order to enlarge and equip the operation for a scale of production of 100,000 tons per year of Fleissner dried lignite -- i.e. about 365 tons per day -- additional capital expenditures estimated at \$750,000 would be required. It should also be stated that the expenditures to date, in addition to the cost of the plant and equipment, amount to approximately \$553,000. It will be observed that total expenditures to date have reached about \$1,000,000.

\*Of the \$100,000 allocated to the enterprise by the Legislature at its last session, \$73,000 has been spent or committed, leaving \$27,000 to take care of the requirements up to December 1st. Mr. Sinclair estimates that this amount may carry the enterprise to the period of entering upon production and estimates that approximately \$16,000 per month will be required to carry on the experimental operation after December 1st next, assuming that no revenue is derived from the sale of the product to apply against this expenditure.

\*From the evidence before the Committee, the facts as they have been able to ascertain them and the advice of the technical staff, the Committee does not believe that the development of the lignite deposit at Onakawana is economically sound, particularly in view of the lack of evidence of any substantial backlog of industrial markets. In view, however, of the large amount of money already spent on the

about 60 tons of the material being used per day. Approximately, this limited production would not be sufficient. It is to be noted that the production for a week of production of 100,000 tons per year of material would require -- 1.00. about 100 tons per day -- additional capital expenditures estimated at \$750,000 would be required. It should also be noted that the expenditures in 1944, in addition to the cost of the plant and equipment, amount to approximately \$300,000. It will be noted that total expenditures in 1944 have reached about \$1,000,000.

For the \$100,000 allocated to the operation of the laboratory at the last session, \$95,000 has been spent or committed. During \$17,000 is now being spent on the development up to December 1st. Mr. Gilchrist estimates that this amount may delay the completion of the work of which you mention and estimates that approximately \$10,000 per year will be required to carry on the experimental operation after December. The next meeting that he expects to attend from the sale of the product to 1945 would be approximately \$100,000.

From the evidence before the Committee, the facts as they have been told to ascertain what and the nature of the technical staff, the Committee does not believe that the development of the process is possible at this time. It is also of the fact of evidence of any substantial progress of industrial material. In this, however, of the large amount of money already spent on the



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project and particularly the amount that has been spent on the partial installations of a plant to dry the material by the Fleissner method, the Committee is of the opinion that for experimental and research reasons, it is advisable to complete the small scale plant and produce therefrom sufficient quantities of Fleissner dried lignite in order that the fullest possible information can be made available as to the methods and results, in case at some future date this information should be of value.

"In this connection we wish to draw particular attention to the summary and recommendations contained in the memorandum of Mr. R. L. Sutherland, dated August 30th, 1944.

#### SUMMARY

'1. A study of the various reports covering the exploration of the lignite field and the experimental work on processing and burning the processed lignite indicates that while definite progress has been made there are still a number of variables in the mining, processing and marketing phases that have not been fully explored, and which can only be determined by actual experience.

'2. Elimination of the fuel requirements of the T. & N. O. Railway has reduced the potential market and the most promising backlog tonnage for a commercial development.

'3. The mining and processing equipment required to provide reasonably definite



project and particularly the amount that has been spent on the initial investigation of a plant to get the material by the chemical method, the comparison is of the division for experimental and research purposes, it is necessary to compare the small scale plant and process conditions with plant quantities of chemical plant quantities in order that the future possible information can be made available as to the methods and results, in case of some future large scale information should be of value.

The data presented in this report is of a preliminary nature to the company and recommendations are included in the recommendations of Mr. E. L. Sullivan, dated August 30, 1944.

# SUMMARY

1. A study of the various reports covering the production of the liquid feed and the experimental work on processing and testing the processed liquid indicates that while certain progress has been made there are still a number of problems in the initial processing and material phases that have not been fully explored, but which can only be determined by actual experience.

2. Estimates of the total number of units of the E. L. Sullivan are based on the potential output and the most promising technology known for a commercial level.

and

3. The plant and processing equipment should be provided to provide reasonably definite

data on the cost of production is either installed at the property or is in process of fabrication.

'4. A substantial part of the stripping required for one season's operation of the processing plant has been completed.

'5. A large investment in exploration and development work has been incurred.

'6. An estimate of the cost of completing the small scale plant now under construction and of operating the processing plant for a period of nine months has been included in the Fuel Commission's Report. This cost can be considered as insurance protection in determining whether or not a commercial development would be a prudent investment. The actual operating period required will depend on conditions encountered and cannot be determined accurately in advance.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS

'In view of the investment in exploration and development work to date it is recommended that:

1. The stripping, mining and processing work now under way be continued long enough to provide reasonably accurate information on (a) mining conditions, (b) processing technique, (c) costs of mining and processing, (d) market

data on the cost of production is either  
inferred at the property or is in process  
of completion.

14. A substantial part of the  
strategic resources for the nation's defense  
are of the production kind and are being  
developed.

15. A large investment is required  
for the development of the defense resources.  
16. An estimate of the cost of com-  
pleting the small scale plant now being con-  
sidered and of operating the processing  
plant for a period of three months has been  
included in the first Committee's report.  
This cost may be considered as indicative  
of the cost of establishing a plant for the  
production of a substantial number of a product  
commercial development would be a further  
investment. The total operating period  
required will depend on competitive accounts  
and may be estimated accordingly.  
It is assumed:

#### Assumptions

1. The cost of the investment is expected  
to be developed and it is assumed  
that the  
2. The strategic, atomic and conventional work  
are about the same in terms of the  
the essentially accurate information of (a)  
atomic conditions, (b) processing techniques,  
(c) costs of atomic and conventional, (d) market



reaction in both domestic and industrial fields.

2. In the initial stages of market development close attention be given to the use of the fuel in all types of burning equipment to ensure that best results be obtained.

This may require the services of one or more qualified engineers until the use of the fuel is well established.

3. Consideration be given to provision of an assured base of backlog tonnage before undertaking a large scale commercial development to avoid operating losses during the period of market development. This tonnage can best be provided in industrial plants burning fuel throughout the year.

The cooperation of owners contemplating the erection of new steam plants or having plants in which the installation of modern burning equipment would be most helpful.

Lignite can be burned in plants having pulverized fuel equipment without change to burners or furnaces. Additional pulverizing capacity may be required on account of the lower heat value of the lignite per ton and the relatively low grindability of lignite.

'With the completion of such a program enough information should be available to determine with reasonable accuracy whether the lignite deposit has a place in the immediate economic life of Northern

operation of both domestic and industrial

plants.

2. In the initial stages of power develop-

ment close attention be given to the use of

the fuel in all types of burning equipment

to ensure that best results be obtained.

That way, while the services of one or

more facilities are used until the use of

the fuel is well established.

3. Consideration be given to provision of

an adequate basis of machine horsepower before

undertaking a large scale commercial develop-

ment to avoid operating losses during the

period of initial development. This has

been and will be a factor in industrial

plants during their development too.

The cooperation of various organizations in

operation of new steam plants or having

plants in which the installation of modern

burning equipment would be most helpful.

Light is now the factor in power plants and

various fuel equipment should change to

burners as developed. Industrial plants

being operated may be required to convert

of the power plant type of the existing gas

and the relatively low efficiency of

plants.

With the completion of such a

program enough information should be avail-

able to determine with reasonable accuracy

whether the light is being used in place of

the immediate economic life of the plant.



Ontario or should be considered as a potential resource to be reserved for use in connection with other natural resources adjacent to the deposit. In either case the value of the deposit will have been determined and further large scale work will not be required if or when commercial development becomes practicable.'

"We also recommend that a competent strip mining consultant be engaged to survey the mining problems at the property and submit a report on practices and costs, as soon as possible; with regard to the product which will be produced from the experimental plant, the Committee is of the opinion that this should receive as wide market tests as possible for the purpose of obtaining information concerning possible use. In this connection someone experienced in the burning, use and marketing of lignite might well be employed to further explore and develop a purely experimental market, whose duties would include the collecting of data on these experimental marketing tests.

"It is the view of this Committee that the full position of the lignite project should be placed before the people of the province and particularly those most interested in the project in its true perspective and, to this end, the Committee recommends that consideration be given to the issuing of factual statements and the publication of a pamphlet on the subject.



On the other hand, it should be pointed out that the  
 technical resources to be developed for  
 use in connection with other natural  
 resources adjacent to the deposit. In  
 other words, the value of the deposit will  
 have been determined and further large  
 scale work will not be required if or  
 when commercial development becomes  
 practicable.

The above statement that a constant strip  
 mining operation be required to survey the mining pro-  
 cess at the property and submit a report on progress  
 and costs, as soon as possible; this would be the  
 present plan will be followed from the experimental  
 plant. The Committee is of the opinion that this  
 should be done as the first step in planning for  
 the purpose of obtaining information concerning the  
 site use. In this connection, various experiments  
 in the mining, use and marketing of lignite should  
 well be arranged to further explore and develop a  
 purely experimental nature, which would  
 include the collection of data on these experimental  
 mining tests.

It is the view of the Committee that the full  
 position of the lignite project should be placed  
 before the people of the province and particularly  
 those most interested in the project in its own per-  
 spective and, in this way, the Committee recommends  
 that consideration be given to the issue of financial  
 resources and the realization of a program on the  
 subject.

"The Committee wishes to again express its appreciation of the work of the technical experts and in particular of Mr. R. L. Sutherland and Dr. Grenville Frost, both of whom gave freely of their services and whose counsel and advice have been of great value to the Committee in its deliberations.

"The foregoing quotation commencing as indicated on page two and continuing to this point contains the main findings of the Committee.

"The Committee met again on the twenty-third of February, 1945, and authorized this chairman to submit this report after considering a further progress report by Mr. D. G. Sinclair. Mr. Sinclair's report bearing date seventeenth of February, 1945, indicated that two autoclaves have now been completed and received at the property and that a contract for installation of the high pressure steam lines from the boiler plant to serve the autoclaves has been let and will be completed as soon as necessary. Materials for the installation are available. Mr. Sinclair reports that in the fiscal year beginning April 1st, 1944, and up to February 15th, 1945, expenditures relating to the deposit totalling \$89,242.18 in addition to certain commitments not paid for during the period. He also reported that a fire at the property had destroyed the garage, machine shop and part of the warehouse on February 9th, 1945. A considerable quantity of parts of essential equipment was damaged. The committee recommends proceeding in the most economical manner possible, and that such essential work as may be required be carried out. Recommendations set down in the above mentioned interim report on September 27th, 1944, are fully quoted.







"The Committee stresses the view that it does not believe that the development of the lignite deposit at Onakawana is economically sound particularly in view of the lack of evidence of any substantial backlog of industrial markets but for the reasons already quoted herein is of the opinion that a sufficient quantity of Fleissner dried lignite should be produced in order that the fullest possible information can be made available as to the methods and results in case at some future date this information should be of value.

"The study of the Committee has been confined to the question of the lignite deposits in Ontario. No other question has been referred to it.

"All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Signed) A. Kelso Roberts,

Chairman, Select Committee."

MR. JOLLIFFE: Is this the final report of the Committee?

MR. ROBERTS: The final report, yes.

Motion agreed to.

MR. SPEAKER: Motions.

Introduction of bills.

MR. M. F. HEPBURN (Elgin): Mr. Speaker, I move, seconded by Mr. Nixon (Brant) that leave be given to introduce a bill intituled, "An Act respecting the City of St. Thomas," and that same be now read the first time.

Motion agreed to and bill read the first time.

MR. ROBERT LAURIER (Ottawa East): Mr. Speaker, I beg to move, seconded by Mr. Patterson, that leave be given to introduce a bill intituled, "An Act respecting

The Committee agrees the view that it does not believe that the development of the light bulb as a source of illumination is economically sound particularly in view of the lack of evidence of any substantial benefit or industrial service but for the reasons already stated herein is of the opinion that a study of the possibility of the use of light should be conducted in order that the fullest possible information can be made available as to the methods and results in case it is found that this information should be of value.

The study of the Committee has been confined to the question of the light deposit in storage. No other question has been referred to it. All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Signed) L. Edwin Roberts,

Chairman, Select Committee.

MR. ROBERTS: In reply to the report of the

Committee

MR. ROBERTS: The final report, yes.

Motion agreed to.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion.

Introduction of bill.

MR. M. S. WATSON (Rep.): Mr. Speaker, I move,

seconded by Mr. WATSON (Rep.) that leave be given to introduce a bill entitled, "An act respecting the City of St. Thomas," and that same be now read the first time.

Motion agreed to and bill read the first time.

MR. HENRY LAMBERT (Oppose Side): Mr. Speaker,

I beg to move, seconded by Mr. WATSON, that leave be

given to introduce a bill entitled, "An act respecting



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Mr. Laurier

the City of Ottawa Separate School Board," and that same be now read the first time.

Motion agreed to and bill read the first time.

MR. HOWARD E. BROWN (Welland): Mr. Speaker, I beg to move, seconded by Mr. Robinson (Port Arthur) that leave be given to introduce a bill intituled, "An Act respecting the City of Welland," and that same be now read the first time.

Motion agreed to and bill read the first time.

MR. JOHN H. COOK (Waterloo North): Mr. Speaker, I move, seconded by Mr. Overall, that leave be given to introduce a bill intituled, "An Act respecting the Evangelical Lutheran Seminary of Canada," and that same be now read the first time.

Motion agreed to and bill read the first time.

MR. A. KELSO ROBERTS (St. Patrick): Mr. Speaker, I beg to move, seconded by Mr. Murdoch, that leave be given to introduce a bill intituled, "An Act respecting the Synod of the Diocese of Niagara," and that same be now read the first time.

Motion agreed to and bill read the first time.

MR. THOMAS R. DENT (Oxford): Mr. Speaker, I move, seconded by Mr. Arnott, that leave be given to introduce a bill intituled, "An Act respecting the City of Woodstock," and that same be now read the first time.

Motion agreed to and bill read the first time.

MR. JOHN L. McDONALD (Stormont): Mr. Speaker, I beg leave to move, seconded by Mr. Martin, that leave be given to introduce a bill intituled, "An Act respecting the Town of Barrie," and that same be now read the first time.





MR. SPEAKER: In the absence of Mr. Johnston, Mr. McDonald moves that leave be given to introduce a bill intituled, "An Act respecting the Town of Barrie." Does the hon. member for Haldimand-Norfolk (Mr. Martin) second the motion?

MR. MARTIN: Yes, Mr. Speaker.

Motion agreed to and bill read the first time.

MR. AURELIEN BELANGER (Prescott): Mr. Speaker, I beg to move, seconded by Mr. Murray, that leave be given to introduce a bill intituled, "An Act to amend the Municipal Act," and that same be now read the first time.

Motion agreed to and bill read the first time.

MR. DUNBAR: Will the hon. member for Prescott (Mr. Belanger) kindly explain the bill?

MR. BELANGER: Mr. Speaker, the bill looks forward to the abolition of the improvement districts as they have been created and modified by an amendment to Section 44 of the Municipal Act. I do not suppose any further explanation is necessary. The sole intent of it is for abolishing districts that were created in 1943 and modified in 1944 by Section 44 of the Municipal Act.

MR. SPEAKER: Any further bills?

MR. BELANGER: Mr. Speaker, during the recess I was advised officially by the Department of the Provincial Secretary that a new policy had been inaugurated regarding the incorporation of companies or corporations without share capital, more particularly social clubs.

Whether that is a permanent policy or just a temporary one has not been made clear; and it is important, I think, that the hon. Secretary of State should kindly tell us what this new policy is regarding the incorporation



MR. SPEAKER: In the absence of Mr. Johnston,

Mr. McDonald moves that leave be given to introduce a bill  
intituled, "An act to incorporate the Town of Berlin." I now  
the act. Member for Hamilton-Wentworth (Mr. Martin) second  
the motion.

MR. MARTIN: Yes, Mr. Speaker.

Noted down to the bill read the first time.

MR. ANTHONY: (Interposed): Mr. Speaker, I  
desire to move, seconded by Mr. Martin, that leave be given to  
introduce a bill intituled, "An act to amend the Municipal  
Act," and that same be now read the first time.

Motion agreed to and bill read the first time.

MR. HUNTER: Will the hon. member for Prescott

(Mr. Johnston) kindly explain the bill?

MR. JOHNSTON: Mr. Speaker, the bill I have introduced  
is to the effect of the incorporation of the town of Berlin  
and is a bill to amend the Municipal Act. It is a bill to  
amend the Municipal Act. I do not propose any further explanation  
at this time. The whole intent of it is to incorporate  
the town of Berlin and to amend the Municipal Act. I have  
introduced this bill and it will be read the first time  
this afternoon at 4 o'clock.

MR. SPEAKER: The bill will be read.

MR. JOHNSTON: Mr. Speaker, during the recess

I have advised officially to the Department of the Pro-  
vince that a new bill has been introduced  
regarding the incorporation of corporations  
without their capital, more particularly social clubs.  
Whether this is a permanent relief or just a

temporary one has not been decided, and it is important  
to think that the Department of the Province should  
tell us what this new bill is regarding the incorporation



of a club. Then, again, the fee has been raised from ten dollars to twenty dollars. There must be a reason for that. I would like the hon. Secretary of State, who has been advised of my question this afternoon, if he would kindly advise us --

HON. GEORGE H. DUNBAR (Provincial Secretary):  
I thank you very much for the promotion.

Mr. Speaker, regarding any new policy, I have not heard of any. In 1942, I think it was, in this House, where there had been complaints that the police in larger municipalities had great difficulty with social clubs then in existence carrying on gambling games, it was decided not to encourage the issuing of charters to social clubs. That was before my coming into the office of Provincial Secretary. And my predecessor asked for the particulars regarding the clubs, their finances, where they were to be located, the names of the members which constituted the incorporation, and also a report from the local police and from the provincial police, to see if any objection was raised to a club being established there.

Also, further, the charter of an incorporated club in this province is not worth the paper it is written on; it does not amount to anything. It does not give them the privilege of gambling or doing anything at all. But if you have it hanging on the wall, some of the members may say, "This is a chartered club," and start doing things which they should not do.

Another thing that has made it difficult in the past few years is an amendment to the Criminal Code of the Dominion of Canada, in which you can sit in a bona fide club if you pay ten cents an hour, not to exceed fifty

of a club. Then, again, the law has been relaxed from  
the desire to protect soldiers. There must be a reason  
for that. I would like the Hon. Secretary of State  
who has been asked of my question also to answer  
if he would kindly write me --

HON. GEORGE H. DUNBAR (Provincial Secretary):

I thank you very much for the question.

Mr. Speaker, regarding my new policy, I have  
not heard of any. In 1944, I think it was, in this House,  
where there had been complaints that the police in larger  
municipalities had been difficult with social clubs when  
it was desired to receive parties on special occasions, it was decided  
not to encourage the issuing of permits to social clubs  
that was before my coming into the office of Provincial  
Secretary. And my predecessor asked for the regulations  
regarding the clubs, which I think, where they were so  
be located, the names of the members which were furnished the  
constabulary, and also a report from the local police and  
from the provincial police, to see if any objection was  
taken to a club being established there.

Also, further, the matter of an incorporated  
club in this province is not with the fact it is either  
not a club or should be nothing. It does not give them  
the privilege of receiving or other members at all. But if  
you have a building on the wall, some of the members may say,  
"This is a restricted club," and start going down which they  
should not go.

Another thing that has been a difficulty in the  
past few years is an amendment to the Criminal Code of the  
Province of Canada, to which you were all in some time  
also if you had been in there, not in answer to it.



cents a day, and you can play games.

That has caused trouble to the police and to municipalities; because, if you have permission to enter a club and sit there at a charge of ten cents per hour or fifty cents per day they may be in trouble, after seeing money handled.

They do not require a licence to carry on the functions of a social club, in reality. But the charter has been taken and placed on the wall, and they say, "We have a charter." A lot of people who did not know the meaning of the charter felt that they were licensed to do almost anything.

So far as my policy is concerned, it has not changed from the previous policy. I might agree, perhaps, with the hon. member for Prescott (Mr. Belanger) that we should arrive at some definite policy. But I think things have been going on fairly well and it has been handled very well by Mr. Johns, my deputy.

So far as the charge of \$20 instead of \$10, I shall get the information. The Deputy says "No increase." I thought it was very singular that I did not know of the increase to double the fee, but my deputy says there is no increase. So I want to assure the hon. member for Prescott that I shall be glad to talk it over with him and arrive at a policy, so that he may get that information.

I agree that it is not fair to the public to lead the people to believe that they have a charter which gives them some protection which does not exist.

MR. BELANGER: With your leave, Mr. Speaker, I want to elucidate the subject, and perhaps the information I am about to give will be welcomed by the hon. Provincial Secretary.



could be seen, and you can find it.

There are several things to be done and to

be done, and it is necessary to have a

clear and definite statement of the

of the things that are to be done, and

to be done.

There is not much to be done, and

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I was concerned when the ruling was given to me that the incorporation of social clubs was being changed. I might say that in practically every parish, say in Ottawa, there is formed one of those social clubs, the object of which is simply this: It is not a proprietary club, there is no gain which goes to anyone. The profits are simply taken to instal a library, or increase the games and enlarge the poolrooms and so on, the object being simply something like the Y.M.C.A. There is a miniature Y.M.C.A. in each one of those parishes, with the object of taking away from the billiard rooms and pool rooms the young people of our parishes.

Of course, I understand the parish can have it, but if there is no incorporation there is personal liability; whereas with incorporation there is no such thing as personal liability. I think that is why those sections of the Companies Act were enacted for those corporations without share capital, just so as to help along these formations.

I understand, and I agree with and sympathize with the question raised by the hon. Provincial Secretary (Mr. Dunbar), that these might develop into a racket.

If you will allow me I might make a comparison. I was very much interested years ago in this House and I was instrumental in getting legislation passed and amended in respect of the Credit Union. Now, at one period, suddenly the Department thought that it would stop the incorporation of those credit unions because of abuses that had crept up. Steps were taken, by amendment, to do away with those abuses; and credit unions are very rightly incorporated and they are doing really much good.



I was contacted when the ruling was given to me  
that the incorporation of local clubs was being considered.  
I might say that in practically every part, and in  
other, there is formed one of those social clubs, the  
subject of which is simply this: It is not a corporation  
and there is no gain which goes to anyone. The profits  
are simply taken to cover a library, or increase the games  
and enhance the poolroom and so on. The object being  
simply something like the I.O.O.F. There is a minority  
Y.M.C.A. is much one of those bodies, with the object  
of keeping away from the billiard room and pool room the  
young people of our part.

Of course, I understand the parties and have it,  
but it there is no incorporation there is personal li-  
ability; whereas with incorporation there is no such thing  
as personal liability. I think that is why there are  
many of the companies that were formed for those com-  
petitions without any capital, just as in the case of  
these formations.

I understand, and I agree with the suggestion with  
the question raised by the I.O.O.F. National Executive Com-  
mittee, that there might be a merger.  
If you will allow me I might make a suggestion.  
I am very much interested in the fact that you and I  
are interested in getting legislation passed and enacted  
in respect of the Greek Union. Now, as you know,  
already the Department thought that it would be the  
incorporation of those Greek Union bodies or clubs.  
They had kept up. There were some, by agreement, to  
do away with those unions, and Greek unions are very  
highly respected and have been doing really very good.



It is too bad, if on account of certain racketeers and abuses, really good social clubs should be prevented from taking the development which an incorporation would give them. So that it is a question, which has happened very often, that in order to stop a particular evil a general good is abandoned.

Mr. Speaker, my object is simply this, to call the attention of the hon Minister to these facts and ask him to look into them and see that social good is not being prevented throughout the province of Ontario.

MR. DUNBAR: Mr. Speaker, I want to say to the hon. member that I was not acquainted with the fact that these things were connected with the church. I want to assure you that you will get your charter in order to own property and be exempt from public liability, which is the only thing the charter does. But I tell you we have to be careful, and you will agree with me.

Take for instance, Eastview. That picture taken in there with men marking the blackboard in connection with races going on. The police stopped that; but as far as the church organizations are concerned, I want to assure you you will have a charter.

MR. SPEAKER: Third readings.

MR. DREW: Order No. 1.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: First order, third reading of Bill No. 26, "An Act to amend the Mental Hospitals Act."

HON. R. P. VIVIAN (Minister of Health): Mr. Speaker, I move third reading of Bill No. 26, "An Act to amend the Mental Hospitals Act."

Motion agreed to and bill read the third time.

MR. DREW: Order No. 2.





CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Second order, third reading of Bill No. 27, "An Act to amend the Children's Protection Act," Mr. Vivian.

HON. R. P. VIVIAN (Minister of Health): Mr. Speaker, I move third reading of Bill No. 27, "An Act to amend the Children's Protection Act."

MR. WILLIAM M. DOCKER (Kenora): Mr. Speaker, I think we should take a moment to see what the bill is. I have been trying to find the bill but have not had time.

MR. SPEAKER: All you have to do is ask.

MR. DOCKER: All right, Mr. Speaker.

Motion agreed to and bill read the third time.

MR. DREW: Order No. 3.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Third order, third reading of Bill No. 28, "An Act to amend the Territorial Districts Act," Mr. Thompson.

HON. WESLEY G. THOMPSON (Minister of Lands and Forests): I move third reading of Bill No. 28, "An Act to amend the Territorial Districts Act."

Motion agreed to and bill read the third time.

MR. DREW: Fourth order.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Fourth order, third reading of Bill No. 29, "An Act to amend the Surveys Act," Mr. Thompson.

HON. WESLEY G. THOMPSON (Minister of Lands and Forests): Mr. Speaker, I move third reading of Bill No. 29, "An Act to amend the Surveys Act."

Motion agreed to and bill read the third time.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, I wish to ask leave to withdraw from the Chamber in order to present the Lieutenant Governor, if you will permit.



STATE OF THE HOUSE: SECOND ORDER, FIFTH READING

OF BILL NO. 27, \*AS AMENDED BY THE SENATE'S PROVISIONAL

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

MR. SPEAKER: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of

your letter of the 14th inst. regarding the bill.

As the bill is now in the hands of the

Legislative Council, I am unable to say when it will be

presented to the Senate.

I have been trying to find out how far it has gone, but

am unable to do so.

MR. SPEAKER: All right, Mr. Speaker.

Nothing more to say at this time.

MR. SPEAKER: Order.

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(The hon. Prime Minister retired from the Chamber and after some time returned accompanying His Honour the Lieutenant Governor.)

HON. ALBERT T. MATTHEWS (Lieutenant Governor of Ontario): Please be seated.

THE CLERK'S ASSISTANT: The following are the Bills to which Your Honour's assent is requested:

An Act to provide for the voting of Active Service voters at a general election to the Assembly.

An Act to amend the Mental Hospitals Act.

An Act to amend the Children's Protection Act.

An Act to amend the Territorial Districts' Act.

An Act to amend the Surveys' Act.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: In His Majesty's name, the Honourable the Lieutenant Governor assents to these bills.

(His Honour the Lieutenant Governor retires from the chamber.)

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, before proceeding with the further orders, I might explain that the reason for proclaiming the bills which have been proclaimed is so that the Attorney General's Department may proceed with the discussions with the Dominion authorities in connection with the regulations under the Active Service Elections Act, and until that was actually law it was not possible to take up the final drafting of the regulations with the authorities at Ottawa.

MR. SPEAKER: Orders.

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MR. DREW: Order No. 7.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Order No. 7, resuming the adjourned debate on the motion for the consideration of the Speech of The Honourable the Lieutenant Governor, at the opening of the session.

MR. E. B. JOLLIFFE (Leader of the Opposition):  
Mr. Speaker, when this debate adjourned on Thursday, I had just referred to the eighth point in the Progressive-Conservative Program of 1943, in which it was pledged to create an Ontario Housing Commission for the purposes of wiping out slums, improving home conditions in the cities, towns and country and providing postwar employment on a large scale.

With reference to this point, speaking on the radio on December 13th, the hon. Prime Minister said:

"We undertook to set up an Ontario Housing Commission to plan housing throughout the province. We have gone beyond that undertaking by setting up a Department of Planning and Development which includes the work of such a commission and within its powers that undertaking has been fully carried out by setting up this new department in the Government."

Now, Mr. Speaker, how much has been done with respect to housing by the Department of Planning and Development remains to be seen, and as yet we have seen little or no evidence of it. However, the eighth point in the Progressive-Conservative program referred not only to postwar planning and better housing, but it also referred to the elimination of slums, and I would invite the hon. Minister of Planning and Development (Mr. Porter) to give the House the fullest information of what has been accomplished to date during the nine or ten months in





which his department has been established. What has been established to date in a concrete way with respect to the removal of our slums?

Just after he was appointed, I think in the month of May, the hon. Minister told a gathering of Toronto architects, as reported in the Globe and Mail of May 6th, that the government ownership and control of housing projects will not be part of the program of the newly-formed Department of Planning and Development.

Notwithstanding that statement to the effect that the Government would not be associated with ownership of new housing projects, the hon. Minister was obliged to announce, according to the Globe and Mail of October 19th, that the Government would assume a share of the responsibility for providing adequate housing on a low-rental basis by agreeing to share with the municipalities fifty per cent of the equity subject to the National Housing Act, Part II.

Now, I understand that to mean that the lending institution approved under the National Housing Act would put up ninety per cent of the capital required, the municipalities five per cent, and the provincial Government would be responsible for five per cent. However, the subject referred to is that of low-cost housing -- that is, low-rental housing for those in groups which are not in a position to pay the full cost of housing accommodation. Every housing expert in the world to-day agrees that there are a great number of people in the low-income groups, and there will never be adequate housing <sup>for them</sup> within any foreseeable time without assistance.





I say to the hon. minister if he thinks five per cent represents the provincial share of the responsibility for low-cost housing, and if he seriously thinks any adequate housing development will ever take place in this province <sup>on that basis</sup> for the low-income group, then he is mistaken, because it will not take place on that basis, and such has been the experience in every other country which has undertaken better housing. The lending institutions are not interested in low-cost housing; they are interested in housing on a higher level, for people in the upper brackets of the working class groups and for the middle class people. But, our experience everywhere in this country, as well as others, has demonstrated beyond doubt that lending institutions are not interested in, and are in no position to cope with, the problems of low-cost housing for large numbers of our people, and neither is the private builder; and neither is the working man himself, if he is in the low income group, and they can hardly be expected to take the initiative in low-cost housing, particularly when we have to expect -- and we must expect -- that from time to time, as a result of economic insecurity and depression conditions, legislation will be introduced to protect the equity of the unemployed home owner.

I was interested to hear in this debate the seconder of the Address, the hon. member for Peterborough (Mr. Scott), comment on the gravity of our housing problem and the existence of slum conditions in this wealthy country at this time. I was pleased to notice his interest in the subject, too, when he went on to say, "As long as we have slums we will have communism and socialism and the like." I was very much tempted to remind him that so far we have not had communism or





socialism in this country, but what we have had for many years is Toryism, and still we have the slums. So, what the hon. member might better have said is, "As long as we have Toryism, we will probably have the slums."

The ninth point of the twenty-two-point program pledged the Government party to encourage home ownership and home improvements by a sweeping revision of the whole system of real estate taxation commencing with the payment by the Government of fifty per cent of the cost of education. This, Mr. Speaker, has probably been the most discussed of all the twenty-two points. It was discussed not only at the time of the election and all during the last session, but very much since the last session.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I hope that in discussing the matter we shall be able to keep some sense of proportion about it, and we shall be able to look at it in perspective. I shall endeavour to avoid anything in the nature of an extravagant statement, one way or the other, about the relief which is now promised to the municipalities of this province on account of their educational costs.

The first point I want to make, since I think it is essential that the whole matter should be clarified, is this: The ninth point of the twenty-two points, in reality does not relate to education. The real subject matter of Point No. 9 is the financial position of the municipalities and their ratepayers. That was the real subject matter of the promise, and although education is affected in many respects, that is the point to which we should, in the first place, address ourselves.

As far as this group is concerned, we have urged, for many years, that the province should assume a larger



share of the cost of social services, not merely because of education, but because of our social service, because it is perfectly clear we are no longer living in the kind of society which existed in 1867, or even twenty years ago, and it has become increasingly clear that the municipalities do not have power to finance adequate social services under modern conditions.

We, therefore, welcome the decision which was announced by the hon. Prime Minister in December, the decision to give increased assistance to the municipalities. We welcome it in principle, but we are obliged to reserve our right to analyze and to criticize the manner in which the principle is being applied.

I think at this moment I should say that some very extravagant statements have been made, and continue to be made, about the benefits which are likely to accrue from such a change. While we welcome increased assistance to the municipalities, let us not be carried away by wild and extravagant statements that this is going to mean an entirely new dispensation for the taxpayers or the municipalities of the province.

It is folly, in my submission, to talk as though some trivial reduction in real estate taxation will result in a great building boom in this province. Actually, Mr. Speaker, the financial position of the municipalities, as the hon. Provincial Treasurer very properly pointed out in his budget speech a year ago -- the financial position of the municipalities to-day is very considerably better than it has been for years past. The total gross debenture debt of the Ontario municipalities has declined from \$504,000,000 in 1932, to about \$281,000,000 in 1943,





a decrease, in eleven years, of more than \$220,000,000, in the total gross debenture debt of our municipalities.

Total tax levies have been reduced from \$127,000,000 in 1932, to \$111,000,000 in 1943. I think those are facts which must not be forgotten if we are going to think about this problem in a realistic way, and with a proper sense of proportion.

The actual savings to taxpayers, under the new scheme of general legislative grants, will be very small to the average taxpayer, and I doubt if it is wise to encourage them to believe that they are going to get very great savings, when, in fact, they are not. Even if the entire benefits of the grant were passed on to the taxpayers -- which is not likely, in view of the fact that many of them, I think properly, desire to raise teachers' salaries to a better standard -- but even if the entire benefits were passed on to the taxpayers, the result would not be very substantial. Unfortunate though that may be, we may as well face the facts.

I can mention some representative cases where municipal authorities have already computed what the saving is going to mean, if it is all passed on to the taxpayers. In the town of Parry Sound, the saving will amount to about 49 per year per thousand dollar assessment, or, in other words, about \$18 a year on an assessment of \$2,000.

In York Township the saving, I am informed, will amount to about \$4 or possibly \$5 per thousand dollar assessment per year.

In the City of Galt, a middle-sized city, it will amount to \$4.14 per thousand dollar assessment, or, for the average home owner, probably about \$9 a year.





In the city of North Bay, it will amount to even less, \$3.37 per thousand dollar assessment.

Then, if we turn to the much larger cities, in the City of Hamilton it will amount to \$3.25 per thousand dollar assessment per year. And we are informed by the assessors of that city that their average home owner's assessment is in the neighbourhood of \$2,000, so that in the average case the saving will amount to about \$6.50 per year.

In the city of Toronto, of course, it will be even less, and, assuming that it were all passed on to the taxpayers -- which will not be the case -- but assuming that it were, the saving has been computed at \$3.09 per thousand dollar assessment per year.

Now, while these improvements are to be welcomed, I see no advantage whatever in extravagant statements being made to the effect that savings of from \$5 to \$20 per year will result in a new heaven and a new earth for our municipalities or our taxpayers.

I am very glad to hear that some of the rural municipalities -- but by no means all of them -- will benefit more than the large urban municipalities, and that is probably as it should be, in view of the disadvantages under which they have laboured in matters of education. But even in their case the amount involved will be, at most, only a few dollars per person per year.

I suggest, and with all respect to the rural municipalities, that it would be absurd to conclude that that kind of tax revision in itself will solve the problem of establishing proper educational standards throughout the rural areas of Ontario.



The Government, and the hon. Provincial Treasurer particularly, have urged the municipalities that the benefits of the new grant be passed on to the taxpayers. I think the whole House appreciates that in many cases that will just be not possible, and in many cases it is not desirable, because of the need for improving educational services, and in particular, for improving teachers' salaries.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): I do not want to interrupt the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Jolliffe), Mr. Speaker, but in case the hon. member does not know, that was explicitly stated to the school boards that teachers' salaries were not excluded.

MR. JOLLIFFE: Oh, I know that; I am well aware of it, and I have said nothing to suggest that it has been forbidden. I think I am stating the position fairly when I say that the Government, and the hon. Provincial Treasurer in particular, have urged that the municipalities pass on the benefits of the new grant to the taxpayers. And the hon. Prime Minister and Minister of Education will, I assume, agree that the hon. Provincial Treasurer has advised --

MR. DREW: May I --

MR. JOLLIFFE: Just a moment -- has advised the school boards that the Government does not intend to prevent proper increases being granted to school teachers.

Now, I am quite well aware of that, and I do not think I have misstated the position when I say we must expect that considerable increases will be granted to school teachers -- and very properly granted to school teachers -- because we have recognized, in common with other political parties, with the Labour movement and many other organizations, that





a better standard of teachers' salaries must be established throughout the province.

However, the point I wanted to make was this: that the Government cannot have this thing both ways. If they are going to say, in one breath, that the benefits of the new grant ought to be passed on to the taxpayers, and in the next breath that this change is going to equalize educational opportunities, then they are talking in highly contradictory language; they cannot have it both ways; if the taxpayers get the benefit, education will not get the benefit, and vice versa. I suppose the ultimate result will be a sort of compromise between the two.

But what is more serious, Mr. Speaker, is the way in which the plan actually works out in its application, under the new regulations. While we welcome increased assistance to the municipalities, we are regretfully bound to regard the new grant system as being highly inequitable in many respects., Urban schools are receiving grants on a percentage of their approved costs for last year. Now, everybody knows that some boards have had much more money to spend per capita than other boards. That happened for a number of reasons. In some cases it happened because prolonged depression weakened one municipality more than another. Some boards have had to meet a heavy influx of new population, particularly in recent years, without a corresponding increase in tax receipts. Some municipalities are, and always have been, much poorer than others, and their educational expenditures have been consistently and continuously lower than others. Some separate school





boards have had far less money to spend per pupil than other boards, and far less than was required to provide anything like equality of educational opportunities.

All these examples of disparities and injustices are, in my submission, aggravated by the new grants system. The more money an urban board spent last year -- that is, the greater their approved costs last year -- the more they will receive from the province this year. The less they were able to spend last year, the less they will receive from the provincial government this year. It simply means that the Government is being more generous to the strong than they are to the weak, and it is my hope that some method will be found of correcting that highly obvious injustice to many of the municipalities of this province.

I have a further suggestion to urge upon the Government, namely, that an arrangement should be made to make advances to the municipalities in the spring -- or perhaps I should say, to the school boards in the spring -- toward their 1945 educational costs. The present policy of payment in the fall or autumn forces some municipalities to borrow now against the grant to be received later, and even if the grant to be received later will be larger than it was last year, they will still be facing that difficulty. It costs them more money to borrow than it would cost the Provincial Treasurer, and since he was able to tell us last year that the treasury is in a much more liquid position than for some time past, when he was able to report, I think, a reduction of \$40,000,000 last year in treasury bills, it should be possible -- it should not be difficult -- to arrange practical assistance of that kind to our school boards.





I am very much puzzled indeed by one development in connection with school costs, and that is the fate of the Hope Commission or Committee. During last session, it was announced to this House, just before the budget, that because of the complexity of this problem, the Government found it necessary to appoint a royal commission -- that was the term used, I am certain, by the hon. Provincial Treasurer -- to investigate the whole question, and we were given to understand that it would take time and would involve a very exhaustive inquiry into many associated matters, as well as the specific problem of grants to our school boards.

Little or nothing was heard of that Commission during the summer, except that one of His Majesty's judges was announced as having accepted appointment as chairman. And when the hon. Prime Minister made his announcement in December regarding the new scheme of legislative grants, for which the municipalities were to receive the details about the middle of December, there was no report of the work of the Royal Commission. There was merely the assurance that the Hope Committee -- as he now referred to it -- would continue to investigate the problem. I think the House, in view of what we were told last year, is entitled to some further enlightenment on the general subject of that inquiry.

The House, I am sure, would be interested to know what facilities will be offered, and at what time, for all interested organizations to make representations to this committee or commission, whatever it may be -- and I can think of many municipalities, and many other bodies, which would wish to place their case before such an inquiry.





Now, Mr. Speaker, what I have been discussing was, I may say, not the education point in the Progressive Conservative program, but that point which related to the financial position of our municipalities and their taxpayers.

It was the next point -- No. 10 -- which actually related to education, and it was a most specific and sweeping pledge which was made by the Government. No. 10 reads:

"To give every child an education to the full extent of its mental capacity, together with vocational instruction for farm or city life."

I would willingly concede that a program as ambitious as that one would take some time to fulfil, but in our view, that promise, apart from a few changes, and perhaps a few improvements in the educational system of this province, is not being seriously kept. In my view, the Government has been making such a noise about the other point, the one that relates to municipalities and their educational costs, that their admirers and supporters have been losing sight of the pledge made to every child, because Point No. 9 was essentially a promise made to the children of this province, and their needs are entitled to just as much consideration in this House -- and, in my opinion, more -- than that of those who are able to make so much noise about their taxes.

There has been some increased assistance by way of scholarships to some of the students of Ontario, and as far as it goes it is praiseworthy, but we believe it to be but a drop in the bucket. It does not compare with the facilities which have been created in Great Britain through the years for the assistance of students of merit,

and the other two, which are the only ones of the kind in the world, are the only ones of the kind in the world.

The first of these is the only one of the kind in the world, and the second is the only one of the kind in the world.

The third of these is the only one of the kind in the world, and the fourth is the only one of the kind in the world.

The fifth of these is the only one of the kind in the world, and the sixth is the only one of the kind in the world.

The seventh of these is the only one of the kind in the world, and the eighth is the only one of the kind in the world.



both in the secondary schools and in the universities.

When I attend a British university, I was informed by one of the authorities of that university that more than fifty per cent of the under-graduates of that day would not be attending that university, would not be there at all, were it not for the assistance they were receiving in some form, either from the university itself, from the central government, or from the municipalities, from which they came.

I do not think that our scholarship progress in this province compares in any way favourably with that long since developed in Great Britain, and while the Government is entitled to take some credit for whatever improvement there has been, let them not imagine that the problem has been met in any way.

And, secondly, although I do not want to return to the question of municipal financing, I will say this, that there can be no real equality of opportunity for the children of Ontario until the amount spent on education per child in each municipality is approximately the same, having regard to the varying conditions. Until that time comes, until all the children of this province get an education as costly as the best, or the opportunity to receive that education, there is nothing like equality of educational opportunities -- nothing that even remotely resembles it. One group of school children in the city of Toronto have the experience of obtaining their primary education at a cost, in 1943, of less than \$50 per child, and another large group of school children in the city of Toronto, attending public schools, financed also by the taxpayers, were educated at a cost, in 1943, of over



\$109 per child. How can anyone possibly say there is any resemblance whatever to equality of opportunity, in a situation of that kind, and we find nothing in the Government's program to show that measures are being taken to remove the gross disparity between the opportunities available to some, and the opportunities available to others.

Similarly, Mr. Speaker, Point No. 11 of the 22 Points, was equally sweeping in its pledge to the children of Ontario. The promise was to assure all children -- all of them -- adequate medical and adequate dental services and health protection. Is there a single hon. member of this House who would, for a moment, suggest that all the children of Ontario are getting adequate medical, adequate dental and health protection, or, if the present Government goes on, will they get it ten years from now or twenty years from now, on the basis of the kind of program presented to us by the Speech from the Throne, and by the hon. Minister of Health (Mr. Vivian) whenever he has had the courage to speak to us? It just has not been done.

There is a very lengthy passage on Health in the Speech from the Throne, and I am amazed to find, in spite of Point No. 11, that it does not contain a single reference to the health of the children of Ontario. It contains references to other matters which do involve children, but there is no specific reference whatever to the children, to whom that sweeping pledge was made in July, 1943.

The Government has continued and extended -- and perhaps improved in some respects -- many of the measures





initiated by previous administrations in connection with industrial and social diseases, tuberculosis, mental hospitals, cancer control, and so on. Patchwork measures, all of them. Valuable for what they are, and I am sure such work would have to be continued and extended by any Administration. But essentially they are only nibbles at the problem of health, nibbles at the edges of one of our greatest problems.

The Government has increased grants to mental and other hospitals, but I think they could do no other, in view of the need and in view of their greatly increased revenue.

Mr. Speaker, in the Speech from the Throne the claim is made that the Government, or the Department of Health, have the cooperation of the medical profession. I am greatly relieved to hear it, because some people might have suggested that the profession had not very much cooperation from the Government, if they were to accept what was said in the Journal of the Canadian Medical Association, of May, 1944, where the following report appeared, under the heading of "Ontario":

"A special meeting of the Council of the Ontario Medical Association was held in Toronto on March 21. The purpose of the meeting was to discuss the Health Bill which had just been passed by the Legislature of Ontario. The Bill had been hastily prepared, without any consultation with any of the interested parties. The Council was assured that the bill had been already enacted, but the actual enactment took place at a later date. The Minister of Health and the Attorney General addressed the Council at luncheon, and explained the necessity and the purpose of the new legislation."

I can well remember, Mr. Speaker, when some of us





were so bold as to suggest that that particular measure had been prepared in a hurry, and we were frowned upon from great professional heights, and now we find, according to the official organ of the Canadian Medical Association, that the bill had been hastily prepared, without consultation with the interested parties.

However, Mr. Speaker, to progress to a more important matter, and probably a much more significant one to the hon. Minister of Health, I want to urge upon him what we believe to be a perfectly feasible suggestion, which his Government, or any other government of Ontario, might well be proud to attempt.

I am going to state it as carefully and clearly as I can, as I wish to make it perfectly plain at the outset that it is not being put forward in any partisan way, but as a constructive suggestion which we hope will be seriously considered.

No matter what approach we adopt, it would be several years before a full-fledged system of modern health services could be established in Ontario. That much delay is inevitable, due to the present shortage of both personnel and buildings. It takes time to train doctors and build hospitals.

The shortage of personnel will not be so acute if the war ends. But even then, after the return of all the doctors and nurses to civilian life, we shall need many more doctors, many more dentists, nurses and other personnel. As for the deficiency in buildings and equipment, it is probably worse than the deficiency of personnel, and unfortunately very few plans are ready for construction.

Admitting all these difficulties, we are anxious



to assure the best type of health care for our people, to be initiated and developed as quickly as possible. We of the CCF have consistently advocated a system of socialized health services, because we believe that both the weight of evidence and the lessons of experience show that such a system would produce the best results for both the general public and the personnel of the health services.

But what could be done now and what we challenge the Government to do is this: Give the system of socialized health services and its rival systems a fair trial, a truly scientific testing in three or four experimental areas in Ontario.

There are many like ourselves who favour socialized health services. There are others who favour a type of health insurance such as the Haggarty plan which has been under consideration at Ottawa. Still others defend the present system and oppose both socialized health services and health insurance. Why not give these three systems a thorough testing in three similar areas in Ontario?

Of course, it would be necessary to make the test by the scientific method -- that is, by checking and by the use of controlled and re-checked observations and experiments objectively recorded with complete statistics and with absolute honesty and without fear or favour, in all these three experimental areas.

We say that three areas in Ontario should be selected and they should be comparable areas, in connection with their population. They should contain both city and country people so that we will be able to get results for both urban and rural populations under both conditions. In one area you would establish a complete





system of socialized health services, staffed by people who believe in that system. In the second area you would set up a health insurance scheme under the Haggarty Plan of operation. In the third area, you could let the present system operate as it does now, subject to this, that in all probability the Ontario Medical Association should be invited to supervise it in order to ensure that that system does get an adequate trial, and that a team of statisticians, independently appointed, should be the collectors of complete records and complete statistics for the results in that area. Notwithstanding the present shortage of personnel and materials we believe that sufficient doctors and nurses would become available or will soon be available to give a fair trial to these three systems in three areas in Ontario.

We know it could not be done throughout the whole province but it could be done in three representative areas, and if the Ontario Minister of Health were to launch such an experiment I think he would be making history. The thing has never been done before in any country at any time. No scientific comparison of the various health services is available, absolutely none. Different systems have been tried in different countries but they cannot be scientifically compared as to results because the initial conditions were so very different.

The Dominion Government also professes to be interested in health services, and in their improvement. I suggest to the Ontario Minister of Health that he challenge the Hon. Brooke Claxton, the federal minister, to cooperate financially and otherwise in making such an experiment in the province of Ontario. Probably





Ontario is the only province where the thing could be done, probably the only province where there are available three comparable areas in which the experiment could be carried on. I do not believe that such conditions do exist in other provinces. So all I am proposing is that the Government engage in a scientific experiment of great social importance, which is feasible, which can be undertaken within a reasonable period of time and which will provide results of greatest value to the people of this province, to the Dominion and even to other lands.

I might say that there is evidence in support of the suggestion from the Speech from the Throne itself because we are there told that there is "a total lack of reliable information as to the cost of operating comprehensive curative health services." Here is a chance for the Government to find out, and one of the results which could be ascertained from such an experiment would be the actual cost of operations in all three cases.

Other results in which we are all interested, of course, would be the mortality rates, the morbidity rate and other information which I am sure the Minister will agree are not available to him now as he would like them to be available.

But we, in urging that three areas should be selected for the purpose, have in mind, of course, that the consent of the people in these areas would be obtained, and the test would not only provide services for them but results for general use. In the meantime, of course, the rest of the province could not be included and I would assume that any administration in office would do its utmost to make progress. The services in the other areas would



be provided according to the method considered most suitable by the government of the day. However, it would be, I think, advisable to develop the services in the other areas in such a manner that they could be adapted or further improved in the light of the results obtained in the experimental areas.

May I say in leaving the matter that we are just as convinced as we ever were that the peoples' health could be better served by a system of socialized health services than by any other. However, we believe in the scientific method and, unlike some of our critics, we are quite prepared to allow it to be put to the test and we would welcome any fair test which would provide results showing what actually happened under all three systems or even under a fourth, if the Minister desires to try out his Municipal Health Service scheme of last year, and if our proposal is not accepted by the Provincial or Federal Governments, we can only conclude that they do not believe in the scientific method or the scientific approach to a great social problem or they are afraid of the results.

Mr. Speaker I am happy to inform you and the House that I shall not be as long on some of the remainder of the Twenty-Two Points as I have been on the first Eleven. I am half way through now. It is not that there is not a great deal I could say about the other eleven but I have in mind that others, I trust, will have an opportunity to speak in this debate.

Point No. 12 pledged the government to prepare immediately province-wide plans for post-war employment. I suppose this brings me back to the Minister for Planning and Development. We were told also by the Premier on the radio during the campaign that steps will be taken immediately to prepare plans for great public undertakings which





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will create employment in the period of readjustment immediately after the war.

Now, I do not want to be unfair to the Minister or to the Government but I think we are entitled to ask the question: where are the plans? Unless we hear them very fully and convincingly explained in this debate at this Session by the Prime Minister or by the Minister for Planning and Development we shall be forced to conclude that they are still nebulae, that they exist in the imagination of the Government rather than in any concrete or definite form. Of course a good deal depends on the whole approach to the matter of planning. If it is thought that planning consists in making helpful suggestions to people who have little money to invest then I think no doubt that can be done by any fourth-rate minister, but we believe that the problems of the day and the problems of to-morrow call for much more than a few simple suggestions to people with a little money to invest, which they perhaps will be too afraid to invest anyway. So far all we have from the Government is the reaffirmation that they will do everything they can to encourage and assist private enterprise and will spend some money on public works. Now, with regard to encouraging and assisting private enterprise I would like to know what that amounts to anymore than a few helpful suggestions and holding a few conferences at which people can bandy back and forth the kind of suggestions which might be also bandied back and forth in this House if we had time but which do not add up to any real and constructive planning. As for public works, as for spending some millions on new buildings required by the Province itself and highways and other worthy developments -- well, what Government in the world would not spend some money on public works after six years of war? After six years of allowing our pub-





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lic properties to run down, which was the only thing to do under the circumstances. What Government would not spend millions on improvements after the war? But allow me to suggest to the Minister and the Government that no amount of Rooseveltian or New Deal spending on public works, and no amount of prattling about free enterprise and private initiative will break the back of the unemployment problem in this country.

It is all very well to spend millions upon millions on useful projects, most of them non-productive projects, which are a long-term asset but do not result in the production of real wealth at any foreseeable future time. That is all very well but as Rooseveltians and New Dealers found out, it is not enough and it will not solve unemployment in this country nor will it do enough to reduce unemployment in Ontario so far as the Province can do that job. Therefore, if the Government are pinning their faith on some ambitious works projects then I would say there is not very much hope from this Government for men who hope to find employment in useful and productive jobs.

The fact of the matter is, of course, most employment of real importance and most of the employment which will result in the production of new wealth, which along will make possible a higher standard of living in this country, most of that employment is in productive fields which are now operated by private enterprise or by monopoly enterprise, a field into which the Government is not prepared to enter. If the responsibility of employment is to be delegated to these people then we shall experience the same difficulty we experienced before this war when the same thing was being done for the same reason



by previous administrations.

I might add in this connection that many municipalities and local rehabilitation committees have already done all the planning that they reasonably can be expected to do. Some of them have been active for years and they see now they are at a dead-end. Any number of them will tell you they feel they just cannot go any further until they know more definitely what the Dominion Government is going to do and what the Provincial Government is going to do, if anything. I think they are entitled to know. We cannot expect this Government to tell them what the Dominion will do. I do not know what we can expect the Government of Ontario to tell the municipalities in this Province anyway what they can expect in the way of planning, so that they can look for financial or other assistance from the Province in the post-war year.

And Point number Thirteen: the Government pledged itself to free the Hydro-Electric from political control and to give rural Ontario the benefit of low power rates and to remove the service charges for farms. Well, I would be the first to admit that in some respects that promise has been kept. I do not expect to discuss this point at any great length but I do want to suggest to the hon. Minister without portfolio who speaks for hydro in this house, or did last year--I do not think I have heard him this year--I want to suggest to him that he explain exactly what he means by political control. I think he ought to define exactly what he thinks the relationship should be between the Government and the Commission. We invite him to explain to the House, as I think we are entitled to know the details, all about the properties which have been acquired in the past year.





Until now announcement has been made only about the bare outlines of these transactions. I am not undertaking to criticize those transactions at the moment. I think, however, that the Minister should tell us more about them. The acquisition of the Northern Ontario Power Company was one of great importance particularly to the people in the North and I think he would do well to give us all the details about that transaction. I invite him also to tell us fully what the plans are for the expansion into rural areas. I know some general statements have been made about it by the Government but I suggest we might go into further detail in connection with that matter and probably he can tell us what the policy of the Government is with respect to plans for new development in Eastern Ontario. As we are all aware great possibilities for industrialization exist there. I think it would be well in that connection for the Government to tell us all they are in a position to tell us at this time. Again, about the future of the St. Lawrence waterway, if it has any future -- which I am not in a position to say.

That project, with certain necessary limitations, is, I suggest, a proper project for report and discussion in this House. I suggest, also, that he might tell us not only about the Government's views regarding political control of the Commission, but also the Government's view about the relationship of the Commission to private enterprise, and then the relationship to the great corporations which supply so much electrical equipment, and its relationship to the private power companies which still exist in some parts of this province and on the borders of this province.

By point No. 14 the Conservative Party undertook to reclaim unused land throughout the province for the settlement of returned men and their families on a sound





economic basis, under the guidance of veterans' organizations.

Mr. Speaker, I have very little to say about this, but what I do have to say is said seriously.

There is much unused land throughout the province, some of it sub-marginal land, unsuitable for agriculture, which should be recognized as such, some of it marginal land, which could not be farmed satisfactorily unless adequate capital expenditures were made for drainage and improvements, and unless the prices now charged by the monopolies for fertilizer and implements were substantially reduced, and unless the farmers receive much better prices after the war than they have averaged during the past twenty years.

Now, apparently, I take it, - the Government can correct me if I am wrong, - but I take it their philosophy is with respect to agriculture, that capital expenditures should be left to private enterprise, and, secondly, the monopoly corporations which are now in control of the fertilizer and implement businesses must not be interfered with, even where they could be interfered with by the province, for, after all, they stand for the sacred cow of free enterprise.

And, thirdly, farm prices, even though the province could occasionally grant a subsidy here or there, - farm prices are to remain at the mercy of the processing companies upon what has been called the theory of a free market, but as a matter of fact, it has not been free for a long time. If that is the philosophy of the Government with respect to establishing people on the land and veterans on the land, then we feel there is not much hope for anybody who tries to farm on reclaimed or unused or abandoned





land, and I think most Canadians, particularly those who know anything about land settlement schemes after the last war, will be much too intelligent to even try it. I notice the number who are willing to go on the land at the present time of those discharged from the Armed Forces are very small, indeed.

I was interested to notice in the speech from the Throne delivered a week or ten days ago in the Saskatchewan legislature it was said with respect to that province,

"My Government has reached an agreement with those who administer the Veterans' Land Act to allow debt-free grants for the purchase of stock, equipment and improvements to returned men settling on Crown lands. Crown lands are now being withheld from sale, and will be available on special terms for settlement by returned men.

"Throughout the whole of this resettlement policy, it has been one of the purposes of my Government to assist in the re-establishment of these men on some other basis than one which promises only an accumulation of debts. Thus it hopes to assist in avoiding one of the major mistakes of land settlement schemes subsequent to the first world war."

That is a quotation from the speech from the Throne in the Saskatchewan Legislature on, I believe, February 15th of this year, and that agreement which was entered into between the Saskatchewan Government, represented by the hon. John Sturdy, a man with long experience in settlement affairs, will mean in that province, at least, the Veterans will have a chance to acquire some land, the necessary capital and equipment, (without accumulating a load of debt) which a great majority of our veteran experienced in the years after the last war.

I come now, Mr. Speaker, to point No. 15, which was, I suppose, nothing new in the way of election promises, but it was, in a sense, important, - to reduce taxes by stopping provincial government services with duplicate federal services,





except where essential to the maintenance of constitutional rights.

As far as I know, there were no tax reductions last year. It might not have been possible, but as far as I know there were not any. The revenues of the province compared very favourably with the previous years, but there were no tax reductions that I can find. There was one increase, which we did not oppose, and that was last year's budget.

I think the Government should tell us, in detail, what provincial services duplicated federal services in the affairs of the administration. I take it it is referring to unnecessary services which previously existed, but we would like to know what duplication there was, and what was it the Progressive-Conservative Party had in mind, and what has been done about it.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I am sorry to see that my good friend, the hon. Provincial Secretary (Mr. Dunbar), is not in the House, because I had a few remarks to make for his particular benefit. It was point No. 16 of the twenty-two points which offered the promise to drive politics out of the Civil Service, so that civil servants need no longer fear for their jobs, thus increasing governmental efficiency. We are pleased to notice reference in the speech from the Throne to propose amendments to the Public Service Act, and we hope they will have the effect of improving the security of our civil servants, because we would certainly agree most of them have been doing excellent work under difficult conditions.

The hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Drew), speaking on the radio on December 13th, said, with reference to the





promise,

"We said we would put the Civil Service upon a sound basis, and protect civil servants from political dismissal or interference. That we have done. Affairs of the Civil Service are now under the guidance and review of the Civil Service Advisory Board, made up entirely of civil servants themselves. Our system is now very similar to that which has worked out so well in Britain. It will continue to improve under the advice and guidance of civil servants working in cooperation with the Government."

Now, apparently the Government's policy is to give security to the civil servants it does not wish to fire, and insecurity to the rest of them, but where the line was to be drawn, I do not know. The hon. Provincial Secretary (Mr. Dunbar), has talked very freely on that subject, and I am sorry he is not here now, because, personally, I consider him to be one of the most likeable members of this House, and perhaps the fact he does so much talking out of turn is one of the things that makes him so likeable, notwithstanding the hon. Prime Minister's claim that the standards in our service are comparable with these of the British Civil Service. The hon. Provincial Secretary has no less than three departments on his hands to look after, and after I had criticized the Government's revival of the patronage system in some of the services, the hon. Provincial Secretary (Mr. Dunbar) was reported by the "Toronto Daily Star", speaking to a meeting of party members at the good city of Chatham, Ontario, and, according to the "Star", this is what he said, - apparently he had taken offence at some remark I had made, although most of my remarks have been inoffensive; --- he said,

"As for my own Departments, no one can dictate to me," Mr. Dunbar told Kent Progressive-Conservatives. Where "little patronage" jobs were concerned, he said he would discharge or replace, as he saw fit. "You", he told the Progressive-Conservatives, "are now on the inside, looking out. We'll tell Mr. Jolliffe we're here and you are there."





When we heard of this fine talk about our standards being like those of the famous British service,- really, I am obliged to tell the hon. Provincial Secretary (Mr. Dunbar) that the kind of language he is reported as using at Chatham is not that of Westminster. That is the language of Chicago, - possibly Louisiana.

I do wish to seriously suggest that this war did provide a great opportunity for the reformation of the Civil Service and the abolition of the patronage system, for reasons which are well known to everybody. The pressure on the administration in office for jobs decreased during the war, and I do not think it is very great at the present time. I would expect, however, that failing the establishment of satisfactory standards of merit in our Civil Service the end of the war, and a surplus of labour, is going to mean a return of the pressure which previous governments have known and from which many previous Ministers have suffered. Therefore, I say that the past four or five years have provided an opportunity, perhaps a unique opportunity, to establish real civil service standards and to assure that the positions in our service will be filled with people of high quality, who will be able to give distinguished service and enjoy the security of their positions.

Point No. 17, the Progressive-Conservative Party pledged to give every citizen the right to defend his person and property before the courts. I think the Government might well explain how that has been done. It is perfectly obvious, in some of the legislation before this House, there are cases where it is not feasible to interpret that promise literally. What I wish to say is, in the case of many of our citizens having free access to the courts, it does not mean very much unless they have the economic means with





which to go to the courts and assert their rights.

Point No. 18, we have three promises, - to increase the mothers' allowances and old-age pension, and to relieve old people from the obligation of parting with their homes before they can become eligible for their small pensions. Many of the allowances and pensions have been increased, and the increases are welcome, and I think fully deserved, but we still have large numbers of people on pensions and mothers' allowances who are not getting the full allowances. I know the rules provide for certain deductions, but it is extraordinary how many cases we discovered upon enquiry are entitled to the full allowances. It may be that the Department of Welfare is understaffed, but, whatever the explanation may be, there seem to be a great many cases where people who turn out to be entitled to full allowances get much less. I think we should hear what is likely to happen to the recipients of the mothers' allowances if, as and when the Federal Family Allowances' Act takes effect in July. Will their allowances from the Federal Government be charged against the allowances they are entitled to receive from the Provincial Government? If not, in what respect will there be a charge made? I think the Government is to be congratulated on the successful negotiations with the Dominion Government in removing the restriction upon holding of property by pensioners up to a limit of two thousand dollars.

That was a promise which the Provincial Government, of itself, could not carry out, as I understand the law, but it has been done by negotiation, and I think full credit can be given for what has been done.

Point No. 19, - the Government undertook to assure the public of adequate supplies of fuel, milk and other necessities. That has not been done, and probably could not





be done by the present Government. I simply take this opportunity of pointing out no such rash promise was made by the Party with which I am identified. Believe it or not, the Party with which I am identified did make a serious effort in drafting its 1943 election programme to confine itself to matters within provincial jurisdiction, and made no such reckless promises as this one in Point 19 of the twenty-two points.

Point No. 20 was a promise to assure priority of employment to men and women who have served in the Armed Forces. The principle of priority or seniority is well and good, but I think we should turn our attention to the other problem from which we are not going to escape, and that is a problem of our men in the Armed Forces.

I am aware a young man returning to-day, discharged from the services, is entitled to get his job back in the provincial service. For that matter, he would be entitled to that under private enterprise, but what is of far more importance is this: What happens in the case of a young man who enlisted possibly at nineteen years of age, when he held a very, very junior position in the Service or in the Hydro, or whatever it might have been? He returns five or six years later, no longer a boy, and very likely he has acquired a wife and two or three children in the interim. He has assumed, it may be, in many cases, much larger responsibilities and he has been told that he can have his old job back with the old responsibilities and at very much the same rate of pay. In many cases the old job is simply a meaningless thing; and what they are interested in knowing is what opportunity they will have in employment with adequate remuneration for them and their families, so that they can carry on.



The Government was oing to protect returned men and their dependents against mortgage foreclosures, insurance cancellations and other unjust financial embarrassment by creditors, who were to be reasonably protected by the court.

I think the Government has attempted to implement that promise in the legislation which they made last year, and I believe it to be of some value. But I would say this, that, notwithstanding that protection, it is deplorable that so many men on active service with families have had

difficulties in getting a home of any kind. And it is deplorable that housing conditions were not dealt with earlier by the Government, which has been in power since August of 1943.

I often wonder what would have happened in this Province if we had experienced some serious bombing, if our cities or some of them had been shattered by air raids, I shudder to think what would have happened with reference to housing, because the necessary organization and arrangements have not been in existence in this Province to cope even with the minor problems we have had for housing soldiers and war workers and others.

Point No. 22 referred to the rehabilitation and social security committee, which was to be appointed immediately, which would be instructed to draw plans which would assure security for all the people and also provide for the rehabilitation and employment of the members of our armed forces and munition workers after the war.

Mr. Speaker, that brings us back to the same old procedure. I am not aware that any constructive plans have yet seen the light of day, so far as the committee is concerned. If there are such plans, then, if they have any merit they should be brought out into the open.



The first part of the paper is devoted to a general consideration of the subject, and to a discussion of the various theories which have been advanced to explain the origin of the human race. The second part is devoted to a detailed examination of the evidence which is now at our disposal, and to a discussion of the various theories which have been advanced to explain the origin of the human race. The third part is devoted to a detailed examination of the evidence which is now at our disposal, and to a discussion of the various theories which have been advanced to explain the origin of the human race.

The fourth part is devoted to a detailed examination of the evidence which is now at our disposal, and to a discussion of the various theories which have been advanced to explain the origin of the human race. The fifth part is devoted to a detailed examination of the evidence which is now at our disposal, and to a discussion of the various theories which have been advanced to explain the origin of the human race.

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The eighth part is devoted to a detailed examination of the evidence which is now at our disposal, and to a discussion of the various theories which have been advanced to explain the origin of the human race. The ninth part is devoted to a detailed examination of the evidence which is now at our disposal, and to a discussion of the various theories which have been advanced to explain the origin of the human race.

What we would like to know, among other things, is what is being done to co-ordinate the Provincial plans with those of the Dominion and the municipalities. So far as the Dominion is concerned, it may be necessary to wait for the Dominion-Provincial conference; but there is no use waiting about the other. Have they any idea of what plans are prepared?

Even this Legislature has not been informed of what the Government has in mind about social legislation. We have only general assurances, and have to wait to find out what the policy is, and what the Government will do in connection with social security if and when that conference takes place.

I think we will be told that the Government intends to encourage private enterprise and social security when planning for the post-war period. Now, Mr. Speaker, I think it is necessary for me to say that in our judgment this Session of the House is faced with certain important issues, some of which arise out of the Government's program of 1943, mention of which even at that time and since has been made, one of these is national unity. It is involved, certainly in the whole of the discussion which we have heard regarding the Dominion-Provincial conference.

In this group we believe that a Dominion-Provincial conference is long overdue and ought to have been held long before this. We believe, even now when serious difficulties divide the Dominion and several Provincial governments, such a conference ought to be held without any further delay. We believe, however, that a good deal of give and take will be required from all, if such a conference is to succeed; and we are not prepared to accept the argument that all the lack of co-operation has been on the one side in connection with





this matter.

During the months of February, March, April and June of last year there was a lengthy correspondence between the Prime Minister and the Prime Minister of Canada regarding a proposed preliminary meeting to prepare for a Dominion-Provincial conference. It is not my intention, unless it is necessary to place the details before the House, to read that correspondence to the House, although I will do so if necessary to establish the point.

The point is that the Governments of the Provinces were invited by the Dominion to send a senior civil servant to Ottawa for the purpose of some preliminary work looking toward the holding of a conference in 1944. And, for reason which he set out in the correspondence, which seemed good enough to him, the Prime Minister declined to do that until certain conditions which he laid down were complied with by the Dominion Government. Now, perhaps the Prime Minister of this Province was doing the right thing. It may be that he was perfectly justified in thinking that he ought to know more about the proposed conference before going to Ottawa, or thought that the Province could only be properly represented by a minister and not by a civil servant. But, whether that is right or wrong, every one of the other eight provinces was prepared to go so far as to send a civil servant to Ottawa; and I do not think that anyone of them is less jealous of its rights than is the government of this Province. But the government of this province declines to go that far. I think there is something more than a coincidence in that. This is set out in the correspondence tabled in the House of Commons in August, 1944.

Further, Mr. Speaker, it is necessary for me to state



that the members of this group hold very strong views about the general attitude of the goerenment towards the Dominion, towards other provinces and toward new social legislation as expressed in the Prime Minister's speech on the radio of August 9th.

If the hon. Prime Minister had not made a more recent statement than he has made, the statement he made yesterday on that subject, then the members of this group would feel obliged to express their condemnation of the government on that specific issue, namely, its attitude towards the Federal Family Allowances Act, which is now on the statute book of the Dominion Government.

It is, however, our hope, that as a result of the more recent development it would be possible, when the Dominion-Provincial conference takes place, for an agreement to be reached between the Dominion and the provinces with respect to not only family allowances but the other social services, as to which some appropriate allocation of responsibility must be made between the Dominion and the provinces.

That, however, is only one issue, because we have heard and we have read, not only in connection with family allowances, but in connection with other matters, statements made by members of the Government, either in their own individual capacity or speaking on behalf of the Government, which, in our view, do not represent the opinion of the majority of the people of this Province in the attitude they expressed toward the nationhood of this country, towards the Dominion, and towards other provinces.

I am sometimes puzzled by the attitude which is taken now by the Prime Minister, when I recall that accord-



that the people of this country have been  
and are being misled by the government  
and the press. The people are not  
in the least interested in the  
government and the press.

It is not only the people who are  
misled, but the government itself. The  
government is not only misled, but  
the people are misled. The government  
is not only misled, but the people  
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misled. The government is not only  
misled, but the people are misled.

I am convinced that the people of  
this country are not interested in  
the government and the press.

ing to the Winnipeg Free Press, his position in 1939 was this: According to the Free Press, he said at Fort William in January, 1939: "My own stand is that in all matters of national importance there should be one strong Government legislating for the people of Canada in their common interests.

I could not agree that any Government should do the legislating, not being a great believer in Government by Orders-in-Council or anything of that kind. But, if the Prime Minister meant that there should be one strong Government giving the necessary leadership in this Dominion and that the Dominion parliament pass legislation on matters of common interest, than I would most certainly agree with what he said in January of 1939. Matters of common interest are to-day even more deep-rooted than they were at the beginning of this war; and they are not at all the same matters of common interest as in 1867 when the British North American Act conferred certain powers and responsibilities upon the Dominion, and others upon the Provinces. He also said -- the hon. Prime Minister of this Province, who was then the Leader of the Opposition -- in January, 1931:

"I advocate the strengthening of national ties and divesting the province of every conflicting authority not necessary for provincial purposes."

With that statement also we to-day are bound to agree.

He said also -- and this, I believe, has never been better said or more truly said:

"The welfare of the people of the west, of the maritimes, and of the Pacific coast, is part and parcel of the welfare of the people of this province."

We believe that to be entirely true, but we believe





it to be a deplorable and ominous development in the life of this country, in that the hon. Prime Minister of Canada's greatest province should have in recent months adopted a position which seems to be so very different from his position in January, 1939.

He said also -- and I assume that he would say the same thing to-day, although we cannot agree with his interpretation of his pledge -- he said, in January, 1939, as Leader of the Conservative Party:

"I pledge myself without reserve to co-operate with any federal government in office to give adequate protection to our people during their working years, and after."

AN HON. MEMBER: He has forgotten about that.

MR. JOLLIFFE: With that statement also we agree, but unfortunately we cannot agree with the interpretation of that pledge as we have heard it interpreted from the mouths of the hon. Prime Minister and his ministers in recent months.

Then, too, Mr. Speaker, I have, I think, indicated the more important promises of the Government which have not been kept, and which must be kept by any future government in

Page No. 445 follows.



office if the interests of the people of this province are to be preserved. I refer in particular to the promise in respect to education, and the promise in respect to health.

It is also of particular importance, in a province like ours, that legislation should have been prepared and submitted to this legislature which would assure agriculture of an adequate price structure and adequate marketing machinery in post-war years, when that may again become a responsibility of the province and the province alone; and adequate legislation to protect the farmers' tenure.

I think it is also deplorable that the present Government has not seen fit to recognize their own responsibility for sponsoring new labour legislation. Now, it has been suggested, first by a private member of this House and now by the Government, that the whole matter of labour legislation should be reviewed by a select committee. May I say that we welcome that suggestion. We regard it as a step forward, and we hope that it will have satisfactory and constructive results. Nevertheless, the primary responsibility is that of the Government. We will cooperate in the work of any select committee. If that is as far as the Government is prepared to go, we will cooperate and endeavour to offer constructive suggestions, and to reach a satisfactory conclusion.

When the new government took office in the province of Saskatchewan that government immediately accepted its responsibility for sponsoring better labour legislation. The government did not act hastily. It heard representations from all interested parties and then,



It is also of particular importance, in a way  
that like other legislative bodies have been required  
to be responsible, and the principle in respect to public  
interests of the people of this Province are  
to be preserved. I refer in particular to the Province in

and submitted to this Legislature which would secure  
application of an adequate means of protection and adequate  
safeguarding measures in past years when that was not  
known a responsibility of the Province and the Province  
alone; and adequate legislation to protect the interests

thereof.

I think it is also desirable that the present  
Government has not been able to recognize their own respon-  
sibility for a considerable time past. Now,  
it has been suggested, that by a further extension of this  
Bill and now by the Government, that the whole matter  
of labour matters be reviewed by a special  
committee. Now I say that is a serious thing to consider.  
We regard it as a step forward, and we hope that it will  
have satisfactory and constructive results. Nevertheless,  
the primary responsibility is that of the Government. We  
will cooperate in the work of our various committees. It  
must be as far as the Government is pleased to go, we will  
cooperate and endeavour to offer constructive suggestions,  
and to reach a satisfactory conclusion.

When the new Government comes into the  
Province of Ontario, that Government should  
accept full responsibility for sponsoring better labour  
legislation. The Government did not accept it. It  
has no representation from all interested parties and their

like men, the hon. members of the Saskatchewan government accepted the responsibility, which they knew would subject them to bitter criticism, and they received very much bitter criticism, but they accepted the responsibility and presented to the special session in October, new labour legislation. They terminated their agreement with the Dominion government, believing it was more important that labor legislation in Saskatchewan should be established on a sound basis than that they should have a carbon copy of the Dominion measure, which is unsound. And the result is that such new legislation is in force in the province of Saskatchewan to-day.

Finally, Mr. Speaker, as I have endeavoured to the best of my ability to make clear in the course of this lengthy speech, we are not satisfied, and we are obliged to express our dissatisfaction with the progress which has been made by the Government in planning and organizing the resources of this province for post-war employment. We think that much bolder steps ought to have been taken. We think that even though the Government to-day finds itself circumscribed by the War Measures Act, and all the peculiar conditions of the war period, they should be ready by now to present to this Legislature the most comprehensive plan for post-war development in Ontario, plans going much further than public works projects, or anything of that kind.

Now, Mr. Speaker, it may be that we have expected too much of the present Government. Far be it from me to say that all they have done is evil, and they have done no good. That, I think, would be an unreasonable and a negative approach. It is necessary for us, however, to express our disappointment that the Government's policy -- looked upon as a whole -- does not represent what the people of this



like me, the new members of the Congress would not  
accept the responsibility, and they would not  
then in their position, and they would not  
accept, but they accepted the responsibility and they  
acted in the special session in October, and I am  
not sure. They retained their agreement with the  
Government, believing it was more important than labor  
legislation. It was between the two and it was  
would not be that they would have a certain right of the  
legislation, which is assumed. And the result is that  
some new legislation is in force in the future of  
the Government today.

Finally, Mr. Tolson, as I have indicated to  
the rest of my colleagues, there is a certain right of the  
legislation, which is assumed. And the result is that  
some new legislation is in force in the future of  
the Government today. I am not sure. They retained their  
agreement with the Government, believing it was more  
important than labor legislation. It was between the two  
and it was. They would not have a certain right of the  
legislation, which is assumed. And the result is that  
some new legislation is in force in the future of  
the Government today.

Mr. Tolson, if you are sure we have  
accepted the new members of the Congress. They are in  
the same way as they have done in the past, and they are  
not. They are not. They are not. They are not. They are not.  
It is necessary for me, however, to express  
my disagreement with the Government's policy -- I am not  
a member of the Government, but I am not a member of the  
Government.



province expected, and does not represent what was pledged by the hon. members of the Government themselves.

We have the right, as an Opposition, under our traditional system of government, to express our dissatisfaction, and to record our dissent in this House, and that we propose to do.

Now, at the last session it was necessary on more than one occasion for the Government to enlist the understanding support and sympathy of other groups in this House in order to carry legislation sponsored by the Government. I do not think the Government have any grounds for complaint with respect to the support and cooperation they received with respect to all progressive measures brought before the House at the last session. I do not think they will have any grounds for complaint, after this session, because while the Opposition groups in this House -- or the group for which I speak -- claim the right to attack the Government for what they have done, or what they have not done, the Government, on its part, can only expect that they will receive support on measures which are, in part at least, acceptable to the majority of the hon. members of this House.

Now, it may be that because of criticism which has been expressed, because of attacks which have been made against the Government, and which could be made legitimately in any democracy, and which we have every right to make -- it may be that hon. members of the Government felt the sense of annoyance which comes upon any of those who, after some time in office, begin to have a feeling of indispensability creep upon them.

But, Mr. Speaker, after all, notwithstanding what may be said in this House in the future or what has been said in the past, we are able to do business in a fairly regular and orderly way. There may be times when

instance accepted, and have not registered that was  
dictated by the law, except at the Government's discretion.

We have the right, as an Opposition, under our traditional system  
of Government, to express our dissatisfaction, and to record  
our dissent in this House, and that we propose to do.

Now, at the first session it was generally no  
more than one occasion for the Government to explain the  
understanding support and sympathy of other groups in this  
House in regard to every legislation sponsored by the  
Government. I do not believe the Government have any grounds

for complaining this morning to the support and cooperation  
they received with respect to all legislative measures  
brought before the House at the last session. I do not  
think they will have any grounds for complaint, after  
this session, because while the Opposition groups in this  
House -- at the end of the session -- there was right to  
attack the Government for what they have done, or that they  
have not done, the Government, on the other hand, will expect  
that they will receive support and assistance as of right,  
and at least, acceptable to the majority of the House.  
Members of this House.

Now, it may be said because of criticism  
which has been expressed, because of attacks which have  
been made against the Government, and which could be made  
legitimately in any democracy, and which we have every right  
to make -- it may be said that the members of the Government  
tell the House of Commons that they are not going to make  
of course now, after some time in office, begin to reveal  
feelings of irresponsibility about their work.

But, Mr. Speaker, after all, understanding  
what may be said in this House in the future or what has  
been said in the past, we are able to do justice in a  
fairly regular and orderly way. There may be times when



the hon. Prime Minister thinks he is badly used because he is severely criticized, but he is very well treated indeed, in comparison with the hon. Prime Minister of one of the African countries. I can assure him we have nothing like that in mind.

I, therefore, suggest since there is no possibility of any Egyptian crisis arising out of this development, that the Government refrain from adopting the attitude that their program of legislation is to be accepted by the House as an ultimatum. I would suggest that they follow the same course which has already been taken in connection with a number of bills, that is, to follow the ordinary course of consultation, discussion and debate, which has characterized the British system of parliament for so many centuries.

We are prepared to consider legislation on its merits, whether it comes from the Government or from a private member. The primary responsibility however, is that of the Government. I said that last year. I say it again to-day.

I said a year ago that the Government should have the fullest opportunity to implement their program. They have had it. They have had eighteen months in which to honour their pledges and at the last session they were able to command a majority at all times. I gave warning then that while we of the C.C.F. Opposition would support forward steps and progressive legislation, we would resolutely oppose any reactionary step on the part of the Government and any failure to discharge their responsibilities.



The new Prime Minister's attitude on this matter is

clearly in a very different position, but he is very well

informed, and he is in a position to give the Prime Minister

of one of the most important. I can assure him

that we are doing the best we can.

I, therefore, suggest that there is an

possibility of any further action being taken at this

moment, and the Government will be in a position to

take action at any time if necessary.

As regards the House of Commons, I would

suggest that the House should be asked to

already been taken in connection with a number of

other, that is, to follow the same course of

action, discussion and debate, which has character-

ized the British system of government for so many

years.

We are anxious to consider legislation

on this matter, whether it comes from the Government

or from a private member. The Government's responsibility

however, is that of the Government. I am not sure

that I am not sure.

I would like to say that the Government

should have the fullest opportunity to discuss

their program. They have had it. They have had

it. They have had it. They have had it.

and at the same time they have had it.

a variety of all kinds. I am not sure that

what we do at the C.D.P. Organization will be of any

value and constructive legislation. We would like to

have any legislation which we can put in the House.

and any failure to discharge their responsibilities

We did so.

After all the lessons of recent years, a great many people expected that the Administration would avoid a swing back to reactionary old-time Toryism, and that the Administration would face up to their tremendous responsibilities in the post-war period. Yet the Prime Minister deliberately sounded the call back to Toryism in his deplorable radio speech of August 9th against family allowances and against national unity.

And now at the outset of this session, with the end of the war swiftly drawing near, we find nothing in the Government's legislative program to suggest that they are seriously prepared to deal with the problems a post-war crisis will bring upon Ontario.

We have no confidence in such a government. We take our stand against the policy of unpreparedness for peace represented by the present Administrations at Ottawa and at Queen's Park, and here in this House we take our stand against the forces of reaction represented by the Conservative party.

I therefore move, seconded by Mr. Lockhart:

"That the Motion now before the House be amended by adding thereto the following words:

" 'But this House regrets:

- (1) that the attitude of the Government of Ontario towards the Dominion and other provinces has not assisted in creating conditions of national unity;
- (2) that after more than 18 months in office the Government have failed to implement their promises with respect to education, health services and other important matters;
- (3) that the Government have failed to forecast legislation that would a-



1995-1996

It is noted that the above information was obtained from the confidential source who has provided reliable information in the past.

And now it is the turn of the "newly  
wired" and we are really divided into two  
groups in the Government's legislative program.  
I suggest that you are seriously concerned to deal with this  
question of post-war relief and reconstruction.  
We have no legislation in such a government.  
We have not passed against the policy of reconstruction  
the peace program of the United States.  
At present and at present, and now in this House  
we have not passed against the policy of reconstruction  
and the Government's policy.

Approved by Mr. Tolson \_\_\_\_\_

THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION IS FOR YOUR INFORMATION ONLY  
IT IS NOT TO BE USED FOR ANY OTHER PURPOSE

[illegible]

1. The first step is to identify the problem. This involves understanding the situation and the goals that need to be achieved.

(2) Last after date was in 1945, after the Government was failed to implement their program with 1947, but to maintain, local services and other important matters;

10/10/1961



assure adequate prices for farm products and security of farm tenure in the post-war years:

- (4) that the Government have failed to recognize the immediate need for legislation that would provide union security and other collective bargaining rights for labour in the post-war years:
- (5) that the Government have failed to accept their own responsibility for planning and organizing the resources of Ontario to guarantee productive employment in the post-war years for men and women now in uniform and for those now engaged in war industries."

MR. SPEAKER: May I ask the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Jolliffe) if he will consent to holding this over until to-morrow for consideration?

MR. JOLLIFFE: Oh, yes.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, starting at this time in the afternoon, it is not my intention to take the whole time, because of certain arrangements which have been made which affect some of the hon. members, and which will perhaps shorten my time somewhat, before I move the adjournment.

But I do wish to say at the outset that we have taken the position very clearly on every occasion when the matter has been under discussion, that this Government welcomes suggestions, welcomes cooperation, and that it is governing on the very best democratic basis possible, and that is by the vote of the hon. members of this Legislature.

We have heard a good deal about this being a "minority government", I must say in courteous terms by the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Jolliffe), and much less courteous terms from elsewhere. However,

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Mr. Tolson: ...

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Mr. Tolson: ...

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But I am ...

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perhaps that is to be expected. But the situation is very simple. There is only one reason -- to paraphrase a quotation, which I may re-quote, by the hon. Leader of the Opposition, that "You are there and we are here" -- the only reason for that is this, that this Legislature dealt with eighty-eight bills last session, and each one of these bills was passed by a substantial majority. They were bills that were supported, and that is the only reason this Government is here; it is a majority government and it will not continue in office a day past the time when it is not a majority government. That, after all, is surely the fairest possible test of all.

As for any suggestion that we are dealing arrogantly with the affairs of this House, as has been suggested by the irritable and hon. member for Elgin (Mr. Hepburn) -- as for any such suggestion as that, no government ever governed more fully with the acquiescence of not only the Opposition, but of each of the groups which were represented.

I throw out no challenge; I merely state the fact, that we have accepted the responsibility of government in a democratic legislature, under a constitutional system which calls for majority support. That is the basis upon which we shall continue.

Had we not been in the midst of as grave a crisis and as terrible a war, or more terrible than ever faced man



perhaps that is to be expected. But the situation  
is very simple. There is only one reason -- to  
paraphrase a quotation, which I may re-quote, by  
the hon. Leader of the Opposition, that "You are  
there and we are here" -- the only reason for that  
is this, that this Legislature dealt with almost  
every Bill last session, and each one of these  
Bills was passed by a substantial majority. They  
were Bills that were supported, and that is the  
only reason this Government is here; it is a  
majority Government and it will continue in  
office as long as it is not a majority  
Government. But, after all, is not the Government  
possible out of all?  
As for any suggestion that we are not  
in sympathy with the wishes of this House, as  
has been suggested by the Opposition and hon. members for  
again (Mr. Newman) -- as for any suggestion as that,  
no Government ever governed more fully with the acquiescence  
of not only the Opposition, but of each of the groups which  
were represented.  
I know and understand, I would hope the fact,  
that we have accepted the responsibility of Government in a  
democratic legislature, under a constitutional system which  
calls for majority support. That is the basis upon which  
we shall continue.  
And we have been in the midst of an extraordinary crisis  
and as terrible a war, or more terrible than ever before.

before, I assure you we would not have continued in the situation which existed, but would gladly have accepted the opportunity of further testing the opinion of the people of this province.

I share the view expressed by other hon. members of this legislature; I share the view expressed publicly by the hon. Leader of the Opposition that it would be unfortunate if an election were precipitated while we are in the most serious period in the closing days of the struggle that each one of us earnestly hopes is drawing very close to a conclusion.

I know very well that amongst every one of the groups represented in this Legislature there is concern over their loved ones; there is concern over their sons, and their brothers, and those who are very close to them, and that concern will continue until this war is won. And the feelings in regard to what their own flesh and blood are enduring is the same in each case. There is one thing about which every one in this Legislature, I know, can be in complete and unqualified agreement, and that is that in suaring those thoughts each one of us hopes and prays that victory may soon be ours, not only so that the war itself may have come to an end, but that those lads, and those girls, may be back with us here again.

We do welcome the assurance of cooperation where that cooperation can be extended. I do want to say, however, that if this Legislature is unprepared to support legislation



before, I assume you would not have mentioned in the letter-  
then which extended, and would gladly have accepted the  
opportunity of further dealing the opinion of the people of  
this province.

I share the view expressed by other and members  
of this legislative body. I share the view expressed publicly  
by the hon. leader of the Opposition that it would be up-  
fortunate if an election were precipitated while we are  
in the most serious period in the closing days of the struggle  
that each one of us personally hopes is drawing very close to  
a conclusion.

I know very well that amongst every one of the groups  
represented in this legislative body is someone who their  
interests, there is someone over their heads, and their  
prospects, and those who are very close to them, and that con-  
cern will continue until this war is won. And feelings  
in regard to what their own lives and blood are meaning  
in the war in each case. There is one thing which  
every one in this legislature, I know, can be in complete and  
unqualified agreement, and that is that in wartime there  
must be each one of us doing our best and every one of us  
be sure, not only to fight the war itself may have come to an  
end, but that those who, and those who, and be sure with  
us have again.

We do welcome the assurance of cooperation which  
most cooperation can be expected. I do want to say, however,  
that if this legislature is approached to support legislation



2-27-45  
Mr. Drew

of a major character which is presented, then this Government naturally cannot continue to assume the responsibility for government. That, I think, is simply an acceptance of the basic principle of the form of parliamentary government that we have.

Now, the leader of the Opposition has read from some statements that I made in a speech in Winnipeg in 1939 in regard to national unity, and without positively saying that I have reversed that position, left an implication -- in fact more than an implication -- that in a later speech I had reversed that position or had departed from my earlier stand. Let me read exactly what I did say in a speech which -- quite contrary to the expressions of the irritable and hon. member for Elgin (Mr. Hepburn) -- to which he has referred on different occasions -- I am quite prepared to accept responsibility for what I said on that occasion. When it comes to the question of national unity let me read what I did say:

"We have no thought of adopting any dog-in-the-manger attitude as far as Ontario is concerned. We recognize that we have great advantages. It is likely those advantages will increase as time goes on.

"It is my firm conviction that no other part of the whole world offers greater opportunity for expanding production and increasing prosperity than does Ontario, if we make full use of our possibilities and march forward into the future with courage and faith in ourselves. But in recognizing the blessings which God has given us, I know I speak the mind of the people of Ontario when I say to those in other parts of Canada that we are Canadians first, last and all the time. Our strength is their strength. We are part of a great team. If at any time we are more fortunate than some other members of that





team, we will be glad to help them to the very limit of our strength whenever they need our help. We have no thought that the financial resources of this province should not stand behind every legitimate measure for the assistance of any part of Canada which is in need of help. We want to take our full share in building a powerful and prosperous nation."

Now, I did go on to say -- and I stand by that position as far as I personally am concerned -- that in building that united nation for the future there is only one basis that can maintain that unity in the future, if national unity is to be a reality and not a pretense, and that is with equality of opportunity there shall be real equality of obligation to maintain the state from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

In the remarks that have already been made in this Legislature certain figures that I gave in that speech have been questioned. I stand by those figures. Those figures are not the unreliable figures of Mr. Claxton. Those figures are the statistician's figures. In fact, the figures do not go as far in the wrong direction as was indicated then when a full compilation of the facts is possible. These figures that are being given out by Mr. Claxton in Ottawa have never at any time been supported by any statement from the Bank of Canada nor by any statement from the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, nor can they be.

On another occasion during the course of this legislative sitting I will have an opportunity of dealing at some length with the expressions about the civil service but I do want to say this in passing -- this province and the members of this Legislature have every reason to be proud of the civil service we have in this province and to an extent



... we will be glad to help them to the very  
limit of our strength whenever they need our  
help. We have no doubt that the financial  
resources of this province should be used  
in every possible manner for the relief  
and aid of any part of Canada which is in need of  
help. We want to make our full share in building  
a powerful and progressive nation.

Now, I did not do so to say -- and I stand by that position

as far as I personally am concerned -- that in building that  
greatest nation for the future there is only one basis that can  
maintain itself well in the future, if that one basis is to be

a reality and not a pretence, and that is with equality of  
opportunity there shall be real equality of education to

maintain the steps from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

In the process of time there have been in this

legislative assembly figures that I have in that speech have  
been questioned. I stand by those figures. Those figures

are not the statistical figures of Mr. O'Brien. Those

figures are the statistical figures. In fact, the

figures do not go as far in the wrong direction as was in-

ferred then when a full compilation of the facts is possible.

These figures that are being given out by Mr. O'Brien in Ottawa

have never at any time been approved by my statement from

the Chair of Ontario nor by any statement from the Honorable

Minister of Education, nor can they be.

On another occasion during the course of this

legislative session I will have an opportunity of dealing at

some length with the expressions about the civil service

but I do want to say this in passing -- this problem and the

members of this legislature have every reason to be proud of

the civil service we have in this province and in an effort

that is not generally publicly recognized. We can claim in this province civil servants of as high a standing in their technical qualifications and in their devotion to duty as in any other legislative body that I know of. One of the very excellent men we have amongst that civil service is our own Statistician, whose standing has been recognized by the fact that he was appointed as Chairman of the Joint Dominion-Provincial Committee of Statisticians. I am quite prepared to set his figures up against the unsupported figures which have been given in this particular case.

But this is not a matter which can be reduced to mere dollars and cents. It goes much further than that and much deeper. I expressed views which were based upon things which had happened and statements that had been made in a particular province in this country. Now, Mr. Speaker, I believe very strongly in tolerance but I find it difficult to understand the type of mind that never raises any question about the intolerance of those who damn everything that is connected with our British connections and I for one do intend to reserve the right to stand by those things that I hold dear as against criticism from elsewhere, and it seems a surprising thing that the intolerance only begins at the point that we take issue with statements that would go to the very root of the continued existence of this country under the constitutional position it now holds.

As for having made cooperation impossible -- well, I say that under this Government which has been so condemned because of this supposed attack --

AN HON. MEMBER: Dominion government?



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in this province civil servants of as high a standing in their  
technical qualifications and in their devotion to duty as in  
any other legislative body that I know of. One of the very  
excellent men we have amongst that civil service in our own  
provinces, whose standing has been recognized by the fact  
that he was appointed as Chairman of the Joint Dominion-  
Provincial Committee of Investigation. I am quite prepared  
to see his figures up against the unimpaired figures which  
have been given in this particular case.

But this is not a matter which can be reduced to  
mere dollars and cents. It goes much further than that and  
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to understand the type of mind that never raises any question  
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to reserve the right to stand by those things that I hold dear  
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thing that the intolerance only exists in the belief that we

take issue with statements that would do us the good  
of the continued existence of this country under the constitutional  
position it now holds.

As for having more cooperation impossible - well,  
I say that under this government which has been so unimpaired  
because of this supposed attack --

MR. HON. MEMBER: Dominion Government?



MR. DREW: No, this Government. Oh, I will have something to say about them. Don't be impatient. As for the suggestion that this Government has made cooperation impossible, let me point out that this Government has been able to cooperate more effectively with the Government of Quebec than has any preceding government in Ontario for many years.

Not very long ago very satisfactory agreements were reached in regard to the coordination of the information in reference to minor matters as between the different provinces and it was a tribute to the attitude of the Government of the province of Quebec that they were the ones who supported, along with the other provinces, the idea that our own Minister of Mines, in spite of what may be said of his lack of mining experience, they have asked that our Minister of Mines be the coordinating official for the whole of Canada, and he has undertaken that task in full and hearty cooperation with the Minister of Mines from Quebec and from every other province that has a Minister of Mines. More recently the same Minister -- not in his capacity as Minister of Mines, and perhaps it is a tribute to his geniality and his ability to get on with the people, that the same Minister has on behalf of this Government effected an agreement with the province of Quebec in regard to certain tax measures which is of very great importance to both provinces and to the people outside these provinces. So successful in fact that we now have an agreement with another province, the province of Nova Scotia. And in the Order in Council passed -- and I am not referring to the Order in Council by this Government, but by the Order

Mr. Drew: No, this government. I will have

something to say about them. I don't see anything. As you

the suggestion that this government has made cooperation the

possible, let me point out that this government has been able

to cooperate more effectively with the government of Quebec

than has any preceding government in Ontario for many years.

But very little and very satisfactory results.

They tended to regard the cooperation of the information

in reference to minor matters, as between the different pro-

vinces and it was a tribute to the attitude of the government

of the province of Quebec that they were the ones who suggested

along with the other provinces, the idea that our new Minister

of Mines, in spite of what may be said of his lack of mining

experience, they have asked that our Minister of Mines be the

coordinating official for the whole of Canada, and he has

understood that task in full and hearty cooperation with the

Minister of Mines from Quebec and from every other province

that has a Minister of Mines. I am especially sure that

Minister -- and in his capacity as Minister of Mines, and

perhaps it is a tribute to his position and his ability to

get on with the people, that the same Minister has no doubt

of this government effected an agreement with the province

of Quebec in regard to certain and matters which is of very

great importance to both provinces and to the people outside

those provinces. So successful in fact that we now have

an agreement with another province, the province of Nova Scotia.

And in the order in Council passed -- and I am not referring

to the order in Council by this government, but by the other



in Council adopted by the Government of the province of Quebec in January 18th this year, "whereas the representatives of the province of Quebec and the province of Ontario have agreed to the following -- and sets out the agreement in regard to the tax measures -- and then it says, "Whereas this draft agreement is just and reasonable to the two provinces as well as advantageous for them as well as for the country, and constitutes a reaffirmation of the rights of the province in its field of taxation and whereas this agreement may be of considerable help in the solving of post-war problems"-- that was not prevented by anything that this Government has done, This Government had the utmost cooperation between it and the Government of the province of Quebec in regard to health measures and the Ministers of the two provinces and of other provinces have very clear understandings in that respect as well. But perhaps we will hear the suggestion that this represents the Drew-Duplessis tie.

I remember seeing these Communist advertisements appearing periodically, lying advertisements every one of them.

MR. A. A. MacLEOD (Belwoods): I object to that.

MR. DREW: Oh, are you responsible for them? Well, if the hon. member assumes responsibility I must, of course, under the rules of debate, withdraw, but only if he does. Do you assume responsibility?

MR. MacLEOD: I accept responsibility for the advertisements that the Premier refers to, that were published



in Council adopted by the Government of the Province of  
Quebec in January 1935 this year, whereas the representatives  
of the Province of Ontario and the Province of Ontario have  
agreed to the following -- and have not the Government in  
regards to the far measure -- and then it says, "Whereas this  
draft agreement is just and reasonable to the two provinces  
as well as advantageous for them as well as for the country,  
and constitutes a reaffirmation of the rights of the Province  
in the field of taxation and whereas this agreement may be of  
considerable help in the solving of post-war problems" -- that  
was not presented by anything to the Government has done.  
This Government has the utmost cooperation between it and the  
Government of the Province of Quebec in regard to health  
measures and the Ministry of the two provinces and of other  
provinces have very close understanding in that respect as  
well. But perhaps we will hear the suggestion that this  
represents the two provinces is.  
I remember seeing those documents afterwards  
appearing periodically, later advertisements and of  
them.  
Mr. A. A. Macdonald (Quebec): I object to that.  
Mr. Duggan: Oh, are you responsible for that? Well,  
if the hon. member assumes responsibility I must, of course,  
under the rules of debate, withdraw, but only if he does.  
Is not someone responsible?  
Mr. Macdonald: I accept responsibility for the  
advertisements that the Premier refers to, there were published

under the name of the Labour-Progressive party.

MR. DREW: I described them as Communist advertisements and if the hon. member assumes responsibility for Communist advertisements then on that basis naturally, under the rules of the Legislature, I must withdraw and reserve --

MR. MacLEOD: I am asking if the Premier will tell the House --

MR. SPEAKER: The point of order is not debatable.

MR. MacLEOD: If the Premier will be a little more specific as to what he is talking about --

MR. DREW: I refer to lying Communist advertisements and the objection was raised by the hon member. If the hon. member identifies the Labour-Progressive advertisements as the lying Communist advertisements and assumes responsibility then I must withdraw.

MR. MacLEOD: Any ads. that appeared in the press under the name of the Labour-Progressive party I and my colleague accept full responsibility for.

MR. DREW: He must go further than that. He must say they are Communist ads.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: No, no.

MR. SPEAKER: In the hon. Premier's remark I did not hear him mention the Progressive-Labour party but he referred to Communists.

MR. DREW: Now, Mr. Speaker, since there is no point raised then I shall proceed. It is a matter of some interest that those advertisements that I referred to employed very

under the name of the Labour-Progressive Party.  
MR. DREW: I described them as Communist advertisements.

and it is the hon. member's responsibility for  
Communist advertisements then on that basis naturally, under  
the rules of the Legislature, I must withdraw and reserve --  
MR. MACLEOD: I am asking if the Premier will tell

the House --

MR. SPEAKER: The point of order is not debatable.

MR. MACLEOD: If the Premier will be a little more

specific as to what he is talking about --

MR. DREW: I refer to the Communist advertisements

and the objection was raised by the hon. member. If the hon.

member identifies the Labour-Progressive advertisements as

the lying Communist advertisements and assumes responsibility

then I must withdraw.

MR. MACLEOD: Any one who is opposed to the press

under the name of the Labour-Progressive Party I and my

colleagues accept full responsibility for.

MR. DREW: He must go further than that. He must

say they are Communist ads.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: No, no.

MR. SPEAKER: In the hon. member's hands I shall

not hear him mention the Progressive-Labour Party but he

refers to Communists.

MR. DREW: Now, Mr. Speaker, since there is no point

raised then I shall proceed. It is a matter of some interest

that these advertisements that I referred to employed very



liberally the same expression of reactionary Toryism that has been adopted by the Leader of the new alliance across the floor, and when we are speaking about the possibility of cooperation in this Legislature I do intend to refer to certain statements which have been made in this Legislature since the debate began or since this session started. Many of the hon. members here have only been in the Legislature for the first time during the sitting of the present parliament or legislature and consequently they will not realize the extent to which the level of debate in this Legislature has changed and I for one do not intend to let go any challenge or attempt by the hon. member for Elgin to reduce the level of debate to the point where it was while he was Premier of this province. Now, I know that he was not well before the session began and I waited in the hope that his temperamental qualities would subside and that the rampage he was on shortly before this session opened would have expended some of its quality before he arrived here. Perhaps, if he had not been sick and unable to go to North Grey, he might have been as quiet as some of the other hon. members that arrived here after that.

MR. WILLIAM DENNISON (St. David): Where were you?

MR. DREW: I was looking after the business of the Province of Ontario.

MR. MITCHELL F. HEPBURN (Elgin): I want to correct the hon. Prime Minister for saying such a thing. Never, at any time, had I any intention of going to North Grey.

liberally the same expression of readiness to join  
that has been suggested by the leaders of the new alliance  
among the flock, and when we are speaking about the  
possibility of cooperation in this situation I do intend  
to refer to certain statements which have been made in this  
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in the legislature for the first time during the session  
of the present parliament or legislature and consequently they  
will not realize the extent to which the level of debate  
in this legislature has changed and I may not do so in order to  
let me say that the level of debate is the most proper for this  
to reduce the level of debate to the point where it was while  
it was Premier of this province. Now, I know that we had  
not well before the session began and I relied on the hope  
that the fundamental qualities would remain and that the  
temperament was on a fairly high level and would remain so.  
They expanded some of the qualities before he arrived here.  
Perhaps, if he had not been here and would go to the  
west, he might have been as good as some of the other men.  
members had arrived here after that.

MR. WILLIAM BROWN (197, 197A): There were four  
MR. DUFF. I am looking after the business of the  
Province of Ontario.

MR. WILSON (197, 197A): I want to suggest  
the hon. the Minister for saying what a thing. Now, at any  
time, had I any information of going to North Bay.



MR. DREW: Then, there was an incorrect newspaper report.

MR. HEPBURN: A great many newspaper reports are just as erratic as you are now.

MR. DREW: The hon. member for Elgin was quoted in a Press Report in a rival newspaper of mine, The Toronto Daily Star, which indicated that the only reason he was not going up to support General McNaughton was because he was not well. That may be entirely wrong.

MR. HEPBURN: I addressed five meetings during the last week of that campaign in various places, so I must have been very well.

MR. DREW: Then, it was just to duck from under something you did not want to face.

MR. HEPBURN: I got an invitation to go there, and I think that is more than you got.

MR. DREW: The hon. member for Elgin (Mr. Hepburn) is just the same as ever. That, Mr. Speaker, is typical of the personalities to which the member devoted himself and I am not going to let him drag this Legislature down to the level he maintained while Premier here.

MR. HEPBURN: The trouble with you is you cannot take it. You will get all that is coming to you.

MR. DREW: Now, Mr. Speaker, I am going to enjoy this, because it is just about time we have, as I said at the outset, to stop that sort of remark.

MR. HEPBURN: Who started it? I was not saying a word.

MR. DREW: We have seen notes going back and forth,



MR. DREW: Then, there was an incorrect newspaper

report.

MR. HEBURN: A great many newspaper reports are just

as erratic as you are now.

MR. DREW: The hon. member for Algon was quoted in a

Press Report in a rival newspaper of mine, The Toronto Daily

Star, which indicated that the only reason he was not going

up to support General McLaughlin was because he was not well.

That may be entirely wrong.

MR. HEBURN: I addressed five meetings during the

last week of that campaign in various places, so I must have

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MR. DREW: Then, it was just to duck from under some-

thing you did not want to face.

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MR. DREW: The hon. member for Algon (Mr. Heburn) is

just the same as ever. That, Mr. Speaker, is typical of the

personalities to which the masses devote themselves and I am

not going to let him drag this Legislature down to the level he

maintained while premier here.

MR. HEBURN: The trouble with you is you cannot take

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MR. DREW: Now, Mr. Speaker, I am going to enjoy this,

because it is just about time we have, as I said at the out-

set, to stop that sort of remark.

MR. HEBURN: Who started it? I was not saying a word.

MR. DREW: We have been notes going back and forth,

and then challenges on points of order. The Liberal-Communist alliance is as clear as day can make it. The page boys have worn a path across there. I hope nobody missed it the other day, when the hon. member for Bellwoods called for a division by showing his hand, and, like a lot of puppets, up went the Liberal hands.

MR. A. A. MacLEOD (Bellwoods): Mr. Speaker, I must take exception to that and to utilize this opportunity, when I rise on a question of privilege, to inform the hon. Prime Minister that a note was passed between myself and the hon. member for Elgin (Mr. Hepburn) which was a clipping from "Time" Magazine, in which there appeared a little item that it ought had a particular bearing on the retreating speech that the hon. Prime Minister made yesterday, and, with your permission, Mr. Speaker, I would like to have the page boy take the clipping to the hon. Prime Minister.

MR. SPEAKER: Out of order. I am standing, please. I would like to say, most respectfully, to the hon. member for Bellwoods, you cannot reflect upon a former action of the House.

MR. R. A. McEWING (Wellington, North): Mr. Speaker, the hon. Prime Minister has classified the Liberals as puppets, and I ask him to take that back. I have conducted myself in a manner unprejudiced, and I do not think he can question that, and I resent being classified as a puppet.

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Prime Minister might clarify it.

MR. A. A. MacLEOD (Bellwoods): Hitler tactics.



and then challenges on points of order. The liberal-  
Communist alliance is as clear as day can make it. The  
page boys have worn a bath robe there. I hope nobody  
missed it the other day, when the hon. member for Bellwoods  
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of people, up went the liberal hands.

MR. A. A. MacLEOD (Bellwoods): Mr. Speaker, I must  
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I raise a question of privilege, to inform the hon. Prime  
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member for St. John (Mr. Beaubien) which was a clipping from  
"Time" Magazine, in which there appeared a little item that  
I thought was a particular bearing on the protesting speech  
that the hon. Prime Minister made yesterday, and, with your  
permission, Mr. Speaker, I would like to have the privilege  
take the clipping to the hon. Prime Minister.

MR. SPEAKER: Out of order. I am standing, please.  
I would like to say, and respectfully, to the hon. member  
for Bellwoods, you cannot rely upon a former action of  
the House.

MR. A. A. MacLEOD (Bellwoods, North): Mr. Speaker,  
the hon. Prime Minister has classified the libelous as libels,  
and I ask him to take that back. I have conducted myself in  
a manner unprejudiced, and I do not think he can question that,  
and I resent being classified as a libel.

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Prime Minister might classify

MR. A. A. MacLEOD (Bellwoods): Still tactics.



MR. HEPBURN: He is bringing the Liberals down to his level.

MR. DREW: Here is the typical expression of the hon. member for Bellwoods (Mr. MacLeod), at the time they are asked for a withdrawal. That is the sort of thing we are not going to have in this Legislature as long as it is democratic, so far as it is possible to keep within the bounds of British institutions.

MR. MacLEOD: We are sick and tired of hearing that.

MR. McEWING: Are you willing to withdraw the word "puppet"?

MR. DREW: I said they rose like puppets, as one hand went up, and I think that is an accurate description.

MR. McEWING: I ask you to withdraw it.

MR. DREW: If Mr. Speaker prefers they rose at the command of the hand of the hon. member for Bellwoods (Mr. MacLeod), I will substitute that.

MR. McEWING: I am asking you to withdraw the words you used. You do not need to interpret them. This is a thing which discourages cooperation.

MR. SPEAKER: I think the hon. Prime Minister has withdrawn the word "puppet".

MR. DREW: I am going to explain just exactly why this procedure must not be followed, if we are going to have any measure of good legislative procedure here and good government. We, here, want to get on with the business of the Legislature, and will, if we are given an opportunity, but we have these offensive statements being made by the hon. member for Bellwoods (Mr. MacLeod), and we have them being

Mr. McNamara: He is bringing the Liberator down to

his level.

Mr. Drew: Here is the typical expression of the hon.

member for Bellwood (Mr. McNamara), at the time they are asked

for a withdrawal. That is the sort of thing we are not going

to have in this Legislature as long as it is democratic, so far

as it is possible to keep within the bounds of British

institutions.

Mr. McNamara: He is also and tired of hearing that.

Mr. McNamara: Are you willing to withdraw the

word "puppet"?

Mr. Drew: I said they were like puppets, in one

hand went up, and I think that is an accurate description.

Mr. McNamara: I see you do not object to

Mr. McNamara: It is a question of words they come at the

command of the head of the hon. member for Bellwood (Mr.

McNamara), I will substitute that.

Mr. McNamara: I am willing you to withdraw the word

you used. You do not need to insist on that. This is a

thing which discourages cooperation.

Mr. McNamara: I think the hon. member for Bellwood

withdrew the word "puppet".

Mr. McNamara: I am going to explain just exactly why this

procedure must not be followed, if we are going to have any

measure of good legislative procedure here and good govern-

ment. We, here, want to get on with the business of the

Legislature, and all, if we are given an opportunity, but

we have these offensive statements being made by the hon.

member for Bellwood (Mr. McNamara), and we have them being



supported by the Leader of the Liberal group. Now, let us just see exactly something of the great consistency of this gem of human consistency who says that he cannot get me to answer anything definite. Just let me recall now consistent his position has been. He had other things to say about me not so very long ago, - in fact, since we assumed the role of Government, and I quote, "I commend Colonel Drew for his tenacity of purpose and character. His record, so far, has been enviable. I am going to support his Government, because he is a good soldier, a good citizen, and a hard-working public servant."

O tempore, O mores.

But, in case you think for a moment that this is not really a remarkable reversal of form, just let me recall what he said about someone else, "We want men at the helm who have vision, statesmanship, and all those qualities that we need so badly today. Canada needs King."

Listen to this, "I say that because I sat under him for eight years. I know the calibre of the man he is." And then, let me read you this, from the same jewel of human consistency, "Mackenzie King has not done his duty by his country, and he never will. It is not in him. I sat with him at Ottawa for eight years, and that is the reason I know."

Now, Mr. Speaker, we are, after all, quite ready to accept the criticism.

MR. M. F. HEPBURN (Elgin): Mr. Speaker, may I ask the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) a question? Talking about this "gem of consistency", is it not true that you were



supported by the members of the Liberal group. Now, let us  
just see exactly something of the great consistency of this  
gem of human consistency who says that he cannot get me to  
answer anything definite. Just let me recall now consistent  
his position has been. He had other things to say about me  
not so very long ago, - in fact, since we assumed the role  
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for eight years. I know the calibre of the man he is."  
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consistency, "Wackenda time has not done his duty by his  
country, and he never will. It is not in him. I sat with  
him at Ottawa for eight years, and that is the reason I know."  
Now, Mr. Speaker, we are, after all, quite ready

to accept the criticism.

Mr. M. T. HARRISON (Liberal): Mr. Speaker, may I ask

the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) a question? Talking  
about this "gem of consistency", is it not true that you were

a paid organizer for Mr. Rowe, when he was running as the Conservative candidate, and did you not abandon him?

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): If the hon. member (Mr. Hepburn) wants to start that sort of nonsense, let me ask him about the member sitting to his right and what his relationship was with him not more than a year ago.

MR. HEPBURN: Mr. Speaker, I asked a question: Was it true that the hon. Mr. Drew was an organizer with the Conservative Party when Mr. Rowe was running, and did he abandon it and run up in South Wellington -- and got a good beating, to boot?

MR. DREW: The member knows quite well that I was not, as he says, a "paid organizer". I was working with Mr. Rowe, and when he talks about not being able to take it, I will tell you the first time I ever met the hon. member from Elgin (Mr. Hepburn) in a Provincial election was when he took the greatest trimming of his life at the peak of his power, and that was in East Hastings. And you talk about not being able to take it. He has not got it here.

MR. HEPBURN: You have got a lot too much of it.

MR. DREW: Because when he was defeated, and it was a personal defeat in East Hastings, he folded right up, and nobody heard anything about him for quite awhile afterwards.

The difference is that I am not going to ask for a withdrawal of his remarks, because the hon. member for Elgin (Mr. Hepburn) knows perfectly well that I don't regard it



a paid organizer for Mr. Howe, when he was running as the

Conservative candidate, and did you not abandon him?

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): If the hon.

member (Mr. Hargrave) wants to start that sort of nonsense,

let me ask him about the member sitting to his right and

what his relationship was with him not more than a year ago.

MR. HARGRAVE: Mr. Speaker, I asked a question:

Was it true that the hon. Mr. Drew was an organizer with

the Conservative Party when Mr. Howe was running, and did he

abandon it and run up in South Wellington -- and got a good

posting, so to say?

MR. DREW: The member knows quite well that I was

not, as he says, a "paid organizer". I was working with

Mr. Howe, and when he talks about not being able to take it,

I will tell you the first time I ever met the hon. member

from Elgin (Mr. Hargrave) in a provincial election was when

he took the greatest liking of his life at the peak of his

power, and that was in 1926. And you talk about not

being able to take it. He has not got it here.

MR. HARGRAVE: You have got a lot too much of it.

MR. DREW: Because when he was defeated, and in

was a personal defeat in that contest, he killed right up,

and nobody heard anything about him for quite awhile after-

wards.

The difference is that I am not going to ask for a

withdrawal of his remarks, because the hon. member for Elgin

(Mr. Hargrave) knows perfectly well that I don't regard it



seriously.

Don't you tell me, Mr. hon. member for Elgin (Mr. Hepburn), how you stand, because if you are going to in any way reduce matters to personalities, then please accept responsibility, for I have my own knowledge of what has gone on.

MR. H. CONNOR (Hamilton East): Mr. Speaker, I ask you a question. Is not this discussion out of order? Certainly it is not parliamentary.

MR. SPEAKER: I think both the hon. members are able to look after themselves.

MR. H. CONNOR: That is what we are afraid of in this room, that they will both knock themselves out.

MR. DREW: I can assure you that one of the greatest embarrassments of my life was the occasion when my name was closely connected with that of the hon. member for Elgin (Mr. Hepburn).

There can be no doubt about it, but I want to make it quite clear that we are not anxious to see this legislature reduced to the basis upon which he had it at one time and which he is trying to put it on again.

Now, Mr. Speaker, this government is going to proceed to seek every opportunity of cooperating with the present or any succeeding Dominion Government, or with the government of any province in this country; but it is going to do so on a basis that does assure the rights of people of this province. And I shall not enlarge upon my comments about the course followed by the hon. member for Elgin (Mr. Hepburn) beyond saying this, that if there is one member of this Legislature who has no right

seriously.

Don't you tell me, Mr. Hon. member for Elgin (Mr. Hepburn), how you stand, because if you are going to in any way reduce matters to personalities, then please accept responsibility, for I have my own knowledge of what has gone on.

MR. H. CONNOR (Hamilton East): Mr. speaker, I ask you a question. Is not this discussion out of order? Certainly it is not parliamentary.

MR. SPEAKER: I think both the hon. members are able to look after themselves.

MR. H. CONNOR: That is what we are afraid of in this room, that they will look back themselves out. SO. SPEAKER: I am aware you had one of the first-

ever representations of it in the occasion when my name was closely connected with that of the hon. member for Elgin (Mr. Hepburn).

There can be no doubt about it, but I want to make it quite clear that we are not anxious to see this legislature reduced to the state upon which he had it at one time and which he is trying to put it on again.

Now, Mr. speaker, this government is going to proceed to seek every opportunity of cooperating with the present or any succeeding Dominion government, or with the government of any province in this country; but it is going to do so on a basis that does secure the rights of people of this province. And I shall not enlarge upon my comments about the course followed by the hon. member for Elgin (Mr. Hepburn) beyond saying this, that if there is one member of this legislature who has no right



to raise any question about the efforts of this or any other government to maintain cooperation, it is the member who scuttled the last Dominion-Provincial Conference without a trace.

Now, we are seeking that conference, and have sought it all along. And, in reply to the suggestion made by the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Jolliffe) that there must be something more than a difficulty raised by the Dominion Government, leaving the inference that we must accept some responsibility for that, may I point out to him that the Government very naturally does watch with some interest what has gone on in Saskatchewan, and that the Government has not found it any easier to cooperate with the present Dominion Government than we have; and, in fact, some of the recent statements by the hon. Premier of Saskatchewan have indicated quite as great a degree of warmth toward the Dominion Government as ever has been expressed by us since we came to office.

Of course, nothing that has been said could compare with what was said by my predecessor. But we do intend to continue that effort, and we intend also to insist, in the deliberations that take place, that in the cooperation we extend we also do protect the clearly-established rights of the people of the Province of Ontario. We are certainly going to insist upon that, and it is only natural that the representatives of other provinces should insist upon protecting their rights. And if all join with the proper recognition of the constitutional structure of this country, then I am satisfied that when the present Government is out



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price.

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of office, -- as it will be after the next Dominion election, -- then I am sure when that happens men of good will working together can reach agreement for the benefit of our people.

Mr. Speaker, it now being six o'clock, I move the adjournment of the debate.

Motion agreed to.

MR. A. A. MacLEOD (Bellwoods): Mr. Speaker, may we have some intimation from the hon. Prime Minister of the business which will be on tomorrow?

MR. DREW: We will proceed with the business on the Order paper. The debate on the Speech from the Throne will be resumed on Thursday.

Mr. Speaker, I move the adjournment of the House.

Motion agreed to, and the House adjourned at six o'clock, p.m.

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(Page 475 follows)

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THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

TENTH DAY

Toronto, Ontario  
Wednesday, February 28th.1945.

SPEAKER: Honourable William J. Stewart. B.B.E.

- - - - -

The House met at three o'clock.

Prayers.

MR. SPEAKER: Presenting Petitions.

Reading and receiving petitions.

THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE: The following petition was brought up and laid upon the table: by Mr. Overall, "The Petition of Branch No. 51 of the Canadian Legion of the British Empire Service League."

The following petition was read and received: "Of the Ontario Music Teachers' Association, praying that an Act may pass authorizing a change of name to the Ontario Registered Mus Teachers' Association, and authorizing the passing of by-laws respecting the Government of the Association."

MR. SPEAKER: Presenting reports by committees.

I would like to inform the House the amendment moved by the hon. member for York, South (Mr. Jolliffe) has been accepted, and shall form part of the motion now.

Motions.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Has the

THE HISTORY OF THE

REIGN OF

THE GREAT KING OF GREAT BRITAIN

AND OF THE KINGDOM OF IRELAND

IN THE

SEVENTEENTH CENTURY

BY

JOHN HANCOCK

OF THE BARRISTERS AT LAW

IN TWO VOLUMES

LONDON: PRINTED BY J. HANCOCK, AT THE SIGN OF THE

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BY

JOHN HANCOCK

Leader of the Liberal group the names to add to the Committee on Labour Relations, that I mentioned yesterday?

MR. MITCHELL F. HEPBURN (Elgin): I shall be very glad to give you that: Mr. F. R. Oliver (Grey South) and Mr. R. Patterson (Grey, North).

MR. DREW: Mr. Speaker, at the time the question was asked in regard to the motion standing on the Order paper in the name of the hon. member for St. Andrew (Mr. Salsberg) I indicated that the Government was anxious to appoint a committee with the widest powers, and suggested naming a committee of five from the Government, four from the Opposition, two from the Liberal, and one from the group from which the original resolution came. I have the names submitted, but I am suggesting the best course is to move it as an amendment of the original motion, and, therefore, it is moved by myself and seconded by Mr. Frost that the motion be amended by striking out the words after the word "appointed". That has been the motion that has been on the order paper, and substituting, therefor, the following:

"(a) to inquire into and review

- (i) all labour relations legislation of the Parliament of Canada and of the Legislatures of the respective Provinces of Canada and of other jurisdiction, and
- (ii) all labour relations legislation of this Legislature,

with a view to the improvement of labour relations legislation which is in force in this Province; and

- (b) to consider the means which might most advantageously be taken to provide labour relations legislation on a national scale at the conclusion of the present war,

and to report thereon, the said Committee to consist of twelve members as follows:





"Messrs. Daley (Chairman, Blackwell, Carlin, Goodfellow, Jolliffe, Murdoch, Oliver, Patterson, Porter, Riggs, Salsberg, and Williams,"

and

"THAT the said Select Committee shall have authority to sit during the recess of the House and shall have full power and authority to call for persons, papers and things and to examine witnesses under oath and that the Assembly command and compel the attendance before the said Select Committee of such persons and the production of such papers and things as the Committee may deem necessary for any of its proceedings and deliberations for which purpose the Honourable the Speaker may issue his warrant or warrants."

What I have done, is to indicate the amendments that we propose, which will incorporate the meaning of the original motion, and it is the purpose of the Government of having a continuing committee which can sit at any time, during the course of the legislature, or after, with full powers which are not accorded to the ordinary committee.

The procedure would be for the motion to be called for in formally presenting this amendment.

THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Notices of Motions. No.1, by Mr. Salsberg, Resolution, That a select committee of the Legislature be appointed to examine the whole field of labour relations in Canada and other countries and draft for Ontario a Labour Relations Act which will establish the basis of justice, co-operation and responsibility which is so necessary for the welfare and security of all our people. Such committee to hold a public inquiry where labour, employer and public representations may be heard.

Mr. Salsberg.

MR. J. B. SALSBERG (St. Andrew): Mr. Speaker, I am sorry that I have not before me a copy of the amendment, although I listened to it. It would seem to me, though, Mr. Speaker, that the amendment to the motion would be





quite acceptable, providing it instructed the committee formed to bring in a recommendation for improved labour relations' legislation during this said period.

The amendment, as I heard it, states no specific time. The committee would have authority to sit during the recess of the House, which would be quite all right, but I do think a recommended labour code, providing compulsory collective bargaining and union security should most assuredly be recommended to the House during this Session, and if the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) would agree to re-word his amendment to my motion, specifying such instructions to the committee, I think that would be quite acceptable.

MR. DREW: Mr. Speaker, I think the proper course would be for the committee to meet, and I give my undertaking on behalf of the Chairman, the hon. Minister of Labour (Mr. Daley), the committee will meet right away and decide what course should be followed and report its recommendation to the Legislature. It will meet right away, and decide its course.

MR. SALSBERG: In reply to the assurances of the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Drew), is there not a danger that the committee would find it is tied to the particular and references in the amendment? Would it have authority to interpret it as it sees fit?

MR. DREW: The committee has full power to proceed right away. The additional paragraph merely extends the power, so that it is a continuing committee, and extends its power not only as to time, but as to authority, and the hon. Minister of Labour (Mr. Daley) will call the committee right away. I hope there is ample evidence of good faith

quite acceptable, providing it is restricted to the committee  
formed to bring in a recommendation for improved labor  
relations legislation during this period.

The amendment, as I read it, states no specific  
time. The committee would have authority to act during  
the recess of the House, which would be quite all right.  
But I am afraid a recommended labor code, providing com-  
pulsory collective bargaining and union security would  
most probably be recommended to the House during this  
session, and if the Hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Brown) would  
order to be read his amendment to my motion, specifying  
such instructions to the committee, I think that would be  
quite acceptable.

Mr. Brown: I think the proper course  
would be for the committee to meet, and I give my com-  
mitment on behalf of the Government, the Hon. Minister of  
Labor (Mr. Gault), the committee will meet this week and  
within four weeks would be finished and report to  
recommendation to the Legislature. It will meet right away,  
and during its journey.

Mr. Minister: In reply to the statement of the  
Hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Brown), he has not a definite time  
the committee would find it is true on the particular and  
referenced in the amendment, that it was authorized to  
introduce it as it was first.

Mr. Brown: The committee has this power to introduce  
rights away. The additional power is merely to amend the  
power, as that it is a continuing committee, and not a  
one-time power not only at this time, but in the future, and the  
Hon. Minister of Labor (Mr. Gault) will call the committee  
right away. I hope there is some evidence of good faith



in the approach to this in the fact that the Government has set up a committee on the same basis as the election committee, in which the actual majority of the members of the committee are made up of other groups in the Legislature, and that committee will consider the whole problem. They can determine whether they proceed right away or during the Session or after, and I think they should act on that considered judgment.

MR. A. WILLIAMS (Ontario): On behalf of this group in the House, I want to express our approval of the motion, or the amendment, that has just been made by the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Drew).

I want to ask the hon. Prime Minister, however, whether there is any intention on the part of the Government or on the part of the hon. Prime Minister to see that a special Session of the Legislature is called. I think you have given us, in this amendment, about as wide a scope as could possibly be imagined to deal with this question, and I want to express my entire satisfaction with the scope that has been given the committee. So wide is the scope, that I cannot see that it is physically possible to cover the field involved in labour relations during the remaining life of this Legislature -- this Session. Maybe I was something of a prophet.

Now, seeing that we have such a wide field to cover, and that the problem itself, is so vitally important to the well-being of this province, I hope what we do will be an example to the rest of the country. Is it the intention, in order that there shall be no delay of this question, to have a special Session of the Legislature called to implement the finding of the select committee?



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lature, and that committee will consider the whole problem.  
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the session or later, and I think they should say on that  
considered important.

Mr. A. William (Continued): On behalf of this group  
in the house, I want to express our approval of the action,  
of the amendment, that has just been made by the hon. Mr.  
Clinger (Mr. Clegg).

I want to ask the hon. Mr. Clinger, however,  
whether there is any intention on the part of the Government  
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special session of the legislature is called. I think you  
have given us, in this amendment, about as wide a scope as  
could possibly be imagined in dealing with this question, and  
I want to express my entire satisfaction with the scope  
that has been given the committee. In view of the scope,  
that I expect you find it is practically possible to cover  
the field involved in these questions during the remaining  
life of this legislature -- this session. Maybe I was wrong  
in my opinion.

Now, seeing that we have such a wide field to cover,  
and that the problem itself is so vitally important to the  
well-being of this province, I hope that we do will be an  
example to the rest of the country. Is it the intention,  
in order that there shall be no delay of this question, to  
have a special session of the legislature called to implement  
the finding of the select committee?

MR. DREW: My answer to that is that we have appointed a committee which will meet right away and will have the conduct of the proceedings, and it is the duty of the Government, and a duty which, I trust, it will observe, to take such action in relation to the recommendations of the committee as are in the interests of the people of the province, but I do not think the Government should direct any course until we have heard the recommendations of the committee.

MR. SPEAKER: I direct your attention to Page 4. You have heard the motion and you have heard the amendment. Do you wish it re-read?

MR. J. B. SALSBERG: (St. Andrew): Mr. Speaker.

MR. SPEAKER: You have spoken twice.

MR. J. B. SALSBERG: Mr. Speaker. I asked a question and I wonder if we are going to discuss the motion and the Amendment now.

MR. SPEAKER: My understanding was that you have spoken twice.

MR. J. B. SALSBERG: My understanding, Mr. Speaker, was that I only asked a question.

MR. SPEAKER: Go ahead.

MR. J. B. SALSBERG: Mr. Speaker, and members, the Amendment offered by the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) to the original motion is something which is acceptable to the House. I feel, however, that the subject matter dealt with in the motion and in the Amendment is so important that it deserved the fullest consideration of the House. I want to say, first, that although the Amendment is acceptable, it should be pointed out that it



Mr. Grew: My answer to that is that we have appointed a committee which will meet right away and will have the conduct of the proceedings, and it is the duty of the Government, and I trust, it will be operative, to take such action in relation to the recommendations of the committee as are in the interests of the people of the province, and I do not think the Government should object any course until we have heard the recommendations of the committee.

MR. SPEAKER: I direct your attention to page 4. You have heard the motion and you have heard the amendment. Do you wish it to stand?

MR. J. B. McLENNAN (Mr. Speaker): Mr. Speaker.

MR. SPEAKER: You have spoken twice.

MR. J. B. McLENNAN (Mr. Speaker): I asked a question

and I wonder if we are going to discuss the motion and the amendment now.

MR. SPEAKER: My understanding was that you have

spoken twice.

MR. J. B. McLENNAN (Mr. Speaker): Mr. Speaker,

was that I only asked a question.

MR. SPEAKER: So would.

MR. J. B. McLENNAN (Mr. Speaker): Mr. Speaker, the

amendment offered by the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Grew)

to the original motion is something which is acceptable

to the House. I feel, however, that the subject matter

dealt with in the motion and in the amendment is so

important that it deserves the fullest consideration of

the House. I want to say, first, that although the

amendment is acceptable, it should be pointed out that it



is not a reflection of the consciousness of the Government of the need of improved collective bargaining legislation in the Province. There was no indication in the Speech from the throne of any consciousness of the need for such improved legislation.

In the speech made by the hon. member from Haldiman-Norfolk (Mr. C. H. Martin) who moved a motion on the speech from the Throne, he followed the tenor of the speech from the Throne, and he too expressed complacency and satisfaction with the status quo, with the work and labour relations Board and of the Department.

The changed attitude of the Government, I believe, is a reflection of the real conditions which did not find expression in the Speech from the Throne nor in the utterances of the hon. Minister of Labour (Hon. Mr. Daley) when he spoke on this matter. On the contrary, what caused the change of Government attitude is the expression of the true relationship that prevailed in the Province in the realm of labour relations, which expressed itself in the tremendous support coming in for the motion that I placed on the Order Paper. And, furthermore, I think that the Government was also influenced by the --

MR. A. H. ACRES (Carleton): Mr. Speaker, I rise to a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: What is the point of order?

MR. A. H. ACRES (Carleton): The hon. member (Mr. Salsberg) is speaking with reference to the Speech from the Throne, and not to the motion to appoint a committee.

MR. A. BELANGER (Prescott): That committee has not been appointed yet.

is not a reflection of the consciousness of the Government  
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in the proposed. There was no indication in the speech  
from the House of any apprehension of the need for such  
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In the speech made by the Hon. Speaker from  
Washington-D.C. (Mr. C. C. Wright) who made a motion  
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The Honorable Member of the Government, I believe,  
is a reflection of the real conditions which did not find  
expression in the speech from the House and in the utter-  
ances of the Hon. Minister of Labor (Hon. W. L. Rorick).  
It goes on this subject, on the contrary, that caused the  
change of Government attitude in the expression of the true  
relationship that existed in the House in the realm of  
labor relations, which expressed itself in the language  
support coming to the House and placed on the order  
book. And, furthermore, I think that the Government was  
also influenced by the --

Mr. C. C. Wright, Hon. Speaker, I rise to  
a point of order.

Mr. Speaker: What is the point of order?  
Mr. A. L. Wright (Assistant): The Hon. Member, Mr.  
Speaker, is speaking with reference to the speech from  
the House, and not to the motion to appoint a committee.  
Mr. A. L. Wright (Interject): That committee has not  
been appointed yet.



MR. SPEAKER: Proceed.

MR. J. B. SALSBERG: (St. Andrew): What influenced that amendment was the common knowledge that almost all the members of the Opposition groups were going to support the motion on the Order Paper and that would have meant the defeat of the Government on an important labour policy. It was that realization, plus the expressions of organized bodies in the form of scores of resolutions, telegrams and letters, that caused the Government to change its position from opposition to the motion to a more favourable approach.

The Government, I think, resolved to save itself from what seemed to be inevitable defeat on a question of major policy.

I point this out, Mr. Speaker, not as something that has no relation to the subject matter before us but because I think it affects our basic approach to problems of vital significance.

We will, in the long run, have to choose between two main points of view. We will have to choose between a reactionary Tory point of view, as supported in the industrial field by such people as the head of the Ford Company of Canada, or the head of the Dominion Bank, a point of view of orientation which would spell disaster in the country or a point of view which must necessarily rest upon the organized body of working men and farmers. And if we realize that, we will agree that anything which hinders the organization of labour into trade unions, or hinders farmers from organizing into their associations, is a hindrance to the democratic processes of the country, is reactionary in character and must be eliminated if we are to realize in the



THE SPEAKER: Proceed.

MR. J. D. CALVERT: I am, Sir, that I have

that statement was the common knowledge that almost all the members of the opposition groups were going to support the action of the other party and that would have meant the defeat of the Government on an important labor policy. It was that realization, plus the expression of organized bodies in the form of resolutions, telegrams and letters, that caused the Government to change its position from opposition to the action to a more favorable approach.

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has an objection to the subject matter before us but because

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significance.

As well, in the last two days to discuss between

two main points of view. We will have to choose between a

conservative, very point of view, as supported in the industry

with kind of work people as the head of the Ford Company

of Canada, on the one hand of the American side, a point of

view of orientation which would spell disaster in the

country on a point of view which would necessarily rest upon

the organized body of workers and the industry. And if we

realize that we will agree that existing which hinders the

organization of labor into trade unions, or hinders farmers

from organizing into their associations, is a hindrance to

the democratic processes of the country, is reactionary in

character and must be eliminated if we are to realize in the

post-war period the goal which the common people have set for themselves.

If, on the other hand, we agree that labour, as an organized body, can and must be the main stay of democratic progress in this country, then we must provide legislation that will facilitate the formation of unions that will enable it to consolidate itself and root itself in the life of the nation, and not only give it legislation which will facilitate organization but also will give it security of conditions and guarantee the position of organized labour as an essential to the maintenance of democratic advancement in the country.

Ontario being the key industrial province should therefore have the best possible labour legislation to enable the hundreds of thousands of industrial workers in this province to come into their own, forming democratic associations of labour and play a vital role in shaping the future of Ontario and of Canada.

This is important, and I would like to think that it was this realization that prompted the members of all opposition groups to conclude that they should support the original motion. May I, Mr. Speaker, say that such an appreciation on the part of all opposition groups is also an important proof of what co-operation of labour and progressive labour forces can accomplish in opposition to vary policy here or elsewhere.

Despite the tone of optimism expressed by Government spokesmen, the fact is that we are experiencing in Ontario to-day a mounting crisis in industrial relations. I am no alarmist. I am associated with the party in a movement that advocates and fights for a No Strike policy and for colla-



post-war period the goal which the common people have set for themselves.

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original motion. May I, Mr. Speaker, say that such an

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gressive labour forces can accomplish in opposition to very

policy here or elsewhere.

Despite the tone of optimism expressed by Government

spokesmen, the fact is that we are experiencing in Ontario

today a mounting crisis in industrial relations. I am no

alarmist. I am associated with the party in a movement that

advocates and fights for a No Strike policy and for collec-



boration between labour and industry in the war effort; and I think I am not making an alarming statement when I say that some of the most important industries in this Province are now faced with serious labour relations crises. I could list the names of such plants. I do not think it is necessary. The Government should be aware of them.

There was no room for complacency. References to the Regional War Labour Board, as functioning well and disposing of all its problems, does not co-incide with the facts. The facts are, Mr. Speaker, that there is a backlog in the Regional Labour Relations Board of cases that have been standing for months to be dealt with. There are about four hundred cases before the Board, yet it is a fact that case number thirteen, dealing with the Federal Union of the Hinds plant, -- number thirteen, remember, -- is not yet disposed of, and yet the Board has four hundred cases.

It is a fact that case number twenty-six dealing with a plant in St. Catharines, the Foster Foundry, is not disposed of.

It is a fact that the Regional War Labour Board is only a part-time proposition. It sits twice or three times a week. It is a fact that such large plants as the Westinghouse, in Hamilton, constitutes a glaring example of the ineffectiveness of some of the legislation and work of our committees. In that plant on November 8th, 1943, the union began its operation campaign, because of the obstruction and opposition of the management. That case has not yet been disposed of since November 8th, 1943, causing dissatisfaction, causing frustration and threatening the continuity of production which is so essential in a key plant like that.

position between labor and industry in the new effort;

and I think I am not making an adequate statement when I

say that some of the most important legislation in this

country was now faced with serious labor relations

crises. I could list the names of such crises. I do not

think it is necessary. The Government should be aware of

them.

There was no room for complacency. References to

the National Labor Board, as constituted, will aid

disposition of all its problems, and we co-ordinate with the

State, the Labor and the Commerce, and there is a work-

ing in the National Labor Relations Board of cases that have

been standing for months to be dealt with. There are about

four hundred cases before the Board, and it is a fact that

some number of them, dealing with the Federal Union of the

Miners, and -- number of them, however, -- is not yet

disposed of, and yet the Board has four hundred cases.

It is a fact that some number of cases are being

with a claim in the Government, the Labor Board, is not

disposed of.

It is a fact that the National Labor Board is

only a part-time organization. It sits twice or three times

a week. It is a fact that some large cases are being

heard, in Michigan, notwithstanding a strike in the

ineffectiveness of some of the legislation and work of our

committees. In that case on November 23, 1935, the union

began its operation committee, because of the restriction and

operation of the movement. That case has not been

disposed of since November 23, 1935, causing dissatisfaction,

pending legislation and restriction on the industry of pro-

duction which is so essential in a way that this fact.



2-28-45  
Mr. Salsberg.

There are many such cases which have been hanging fire for more than a year without being solved. At the Head of the Lakes, the workers of one of the largest plants, devoted to war production, are compelled to issue such full-page advertisements, Mr. Speaker, as the one I am holding in my hand in one of the daily papers, appealing to the management of the Canadian Car Foundry to accede to a very democratic demand of union security. And the Labour Council of Fort William in a public advertisement endorsed this sincere appeal on the part of the workers.

Here, the same union of aircraft workers in our Province came in and appealed before the shareholders at their regular annual meeting, and I do not know of any document of organized labour better than this document which is issued in the name of thousands of aircraft workers who appealed to the shareholders to grant them the right of union security, so that they might play their part in the production and in industrial policy.

We are seeing, Mr. Speaker, an organized, coldly calculated attack on existing labour legislation, to disembowel it and destroy its effectiveness.

Some reactionary industrialists, in my opinion, are not averse to provoking labour strikes to serve certain political purposes.

It is a fact, Mr. Speaker, that members of the Regional War Labour Board, alarmed over the unfavourable decisions rendered to labour, because of attacks made on existing legislation, are seriously talking of resigning from the Board; and I think the hon. Minister of Labour (hon. Charles Daley) is aware of that fact.



There are many such cases which have been hanging

fire for more than a year without being solved. If the  
head of the label, the writers of one of the largest plants,

devoted to war production, are compelled to leave such

top-grade investigations, Mr. Speaker, as the one I am

holding in my hand in one of the daily papers, suggesting

to the management of the Canadian Car Foundry to accede

to a very democratic demand of union activity. And the

Labour Council at Fort William in a public advertisement

demanded this sincere appeal on the part of the workers.

Now, the same union of electric workers in my

province came in and appeared before the commission at

last regular annual meeting, and I do not know of any

document or organized labor which was this document

which is issued in the name of thousands of workers

workers who appeared to the commission to have been the

issue of union activity, as they may have their part

in the production and industrial activity.

As my friend, Mr. Speaker, an organized, coldly

calculated attack on existing labor legislation, to

disallow it and destroy its effectiveness.

And remember, industrialists, in my opinion,

not only aware of organized labor which is aware

certain political purposes.

It is a fact, Mr. Speaker, that members of the

Western and Labor Board, elected over the unionists

demanded to labor, because of attack made on

existing legislation, are seriously talking of resigning

from the board; and I think the last Minister of Labour

(Hon. Charles Daley) is aware of that fact.

That is no cause for complacency or for patting themselves on the back and saying that all is well.

Now, Mr. Speaker, the question arises why this is so; and I am conscious of the fact that as I speak members of the official opposition will come back and say, "Well, we told you that, and an awful lot more than a year ago." Indeed, they told me that privately when they saw the motion, and on the floor of the House. And therefore I want to deal with that, Mr. Speaker. I want to say that the reason for the increasing difficulties we are experiencing in labour relations is due chiefly to the determination of a small but very influential group of industrial magnates to prevent labour from becoming that democratic force in life which they must become, and which they have become in other parts of the world.

When this house dealt with labour relation legislation a year ago, the Government proposed the application of P.C.1003, that is the Federal Labour Relations Regulations, to all industries. There were members of this House who called that Federal Legislation or Federal regulations, as a fact, reactionary, and so on. There were others who thought it to be the highest achievement in the field of labour relations. The Opposition members of my party, here and elsewhere, say that P.C.1003 was a step forward, that it was the first national collective bargaining relations that we had; that it is a step in the right direction, but it was unsatisfactory, weak, and therefore we in Ontario should provide legislation that will be better than P.C. 1003. And in order to satisfy myself, and not with just a negative attitude of the criticism of P.C. 1003, I moved an amendment, during the last Session, an amendment which sought to retain







most of the favourable features of the 1943 legislation minus the court structure, because labour objected to the whole court procedure, which was part of the 1943 Ontario Labour Regulations. And I have in my hands that amendment and the explanatory notes to it said that the purpose of the amendment is to retain the 1943 Ontario Labour Relations Act, except in so far as the Court is concerned. So we sought to eliminate the Court and vest the Regional Labour Board with full powers of enforcement as if it were a court. Unfortunately that amendment was not supported by the Government and it was therefore of little value. I mention that only to point out the position we have reached. May I point out to the hon. members of the House, when they go out of their way to point out weaknesses, that that is hardly necessary because we all recognize them. Let me read from an editorial in The Canadian Unionist, the official organ of the Canadian Congress of Labour, where the editor as late as November, 1944, in reviewing the convention of the Canadian Congress of Labour, draws attention to the fact that there was comparatively little criticism of Government policy, and then goes on to state:

"It was evident, however, that the adoption of the Wartime Labour Relations Regulations (Order in Council P.C.1003) had gone a long way towards eliminating the criticism of the Government's Labour policy which had featured previous Conventions."

That is from the official organ of the central Labour body with which many members of this House are affiliated and in which they occupy important positions.

Undoubtedly P.C. 1003 had weaknesses, and it is that small group that wants to prevent Labour from be-

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that will prove that more so because Labor from be-



coming the democratic force it is becoming who exploit every weakness in that order in council, challenging it in court and dragging on negotiations endlessly, all with a view to building up a structure to destroy the intent and purpose of P.C. 1003. This kind of action is creating an alarming situation in all the provinces of this country.

Speaking in reply to my amendment of last year I think it was the Attorney General (Mr. Blackwell) who said that he objected to having two sets of regulations, although he himself thought that P.C. 1003 was insufficient; he did not want to have two sets of regulations in the one province because he thought it would hamper the work of the Board and would raise in case after case the question whether a plant was a war plant or a civilian production unit. I maintain that that is no reason why we cannot have the best possible provincial legislation, even though P.C. 1003 has until now been applied to a large section of war industry only and essential services. My party is conducting a campaign of education throughout the country for the amendment of P.C. 1003 and of the wage regulations, Order 9384.

We hold no brief for the King Government's policy of Labour legislation. On the contrary, we demand that Ottawa amend that legislation and amend it quickly. But while that action is being taken on a national scale, we maintain that this Legislature should not shirk its own responsibility and place all the responsibility upon Ottawa.

I am not afraid, nor is the Labour movement, of two sets of regulations until such time as we can get a thoroughly satisfactory national set of regulations. Until



the movement of 1900-1905 and of the wage regulations, involving a complete re-education throughout the country for industry only and essential services. The duty is not 1905 has still not been applied to a large section of the the only possible provincial legislation, even though P.C. date. I maintain that that is the reason why we cannot have whether a State has a new plant or a civilian production means and would raise in some other case the question of the State because he thought it would impact the work of the not want to have the best of legislation in the one pro- in 1905 it changed that 1900-1905 was essentially, he did that he objected to having two sets of regulations, although which it was the strongest element (the legislation) and said speaking in reply to my statement of June 1901 I

We hold no brief for the Government's policy of labour legislation. On one matter, we demand that Ottawa stand firm legislation and amend it quickly. But while that action is being taken on a national scale, we maintain that this legislation should not shift the own responsibility and leave all the responsibility upon Ottawa.

I am not afraid, nor is the Labour movement, of two sets of regulations until such time as we can get a thoroughly satisfactory national set of regulations. Until

such time Labour will welcome two sets of regulations. In the province of Quebec, where the anti-Labour forces are better entrenched than they are even here, the government of that province is not afraid of two sets of regulations, and so we have this spectacle: We have in Ontario this Government saying that they cannot support proposals for a provincial Code for fear of complications, but in the province of Quebec the government refuses to have only P.C. 1003 applied to all industry and insists upon having provincial regulations and a different set of labour procedure. Why? Because the provincial legislation, the infamous bills Nos. 2 and 3, are even worse than the federal regulations under P.C. 1003. So there you have a province which is not afraid of having two sets of regulations.

The province of Saskatchewan has also adopted a new set of Labour regulations, and we in Ontario should appreciate the importance of having the best possible kind of legislation to go into effect in this great industrial province.

I hope that the Government will not consider the setting-up of this Committee as a mere formality or as an expedient to sidetrack this troublesome issue. I hope that it is not being referred to a committee to gather dust and that no recommendations are expected in regard to it. I hope that the members of this House, especially those who are on the committee, will appreciate how important it is that the committee should set to work at once to study Labour legislation.

But let this be understood, and this is my only



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justification for the lengthy remarks I have made, though may I say by way of apology, Mr. Speaker, that more time has been spent on less important questions this session and in previous sessions than the one we are now considering, so let no one get impatient over the time taken in discussing this important matter. The only justification for my remarks is a full realization that the committee cannot go into an exhaustive study of all aspects of the question, but they are already aware of the general type of legislation required and the general type of legislation now in existence. I hope that this committee will act with a view to the immediate needs of the industrial life of this province and will make recommendations to the House so that at this session it may be possible for a Labour Code to be brought in for our province. If the House adopts such recommendations and puts such a Code into operation, without waiting for Ottawa to amend P.C. 1003, though I say again that P.C. 1003 must be amended, we can set this country an example of labour legislation which will go far to eliminate the dangerous trend we see now prevailing in our province and guarantee that there shall be no interruption in war production, at the same time guaranteeing labour collective bargaining and those conditions of union security which they have a right to expect. That is quite democratic; in fact, it is an essence of dynamic living democracy, to provide union security so that labour will have the check-off and the union shop because by such procedures labour becomes strong, and when labour is strong the whole country benefits and it operates for the well-being of all our people.

This is not a sectional demand; it is not a partisan



demand. It is something that is required by the welfare of the whole Dominion, and I hope that during this session we will have before this House a Labour Code, springing from the recommendations of this committee, and that we shall adopt it and put it into effect.

HON. M. F. HEPBURN (Elgin): Mr. Speaker, the hon. member who has just concluded his very interesting address (Mr. Salsberg) has reminded the House that in 1943 there was established in this Legislature the principle of collective bargaining. I well recall at that time, as head of the Government of the province, the many recommendations which were made to us by various Labour groups scattered throughout the province of Ontario. We took their recommendations seriously and as a result of their representations we introduced a motion similar to the one introduced here to-day but more specific in its character. We did not ask our committee to go into all the ramifications of Labour regulations, but to deal more particularly with the principle of collective bargaining.

(Page 492 follows)





I well remember that the present Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) was then leading the Opposition and he refused to allow any member of his group to sit on that committee. As a result the Tories took no part whatever in the committee's deliberations.

But the committee reported favourably on the principle to which I have alluded and accordingly a bill was introduced and an Act passed establishing in Ontario for the first time the principle of collective bargaining. That was done, Mr. Speaker, in the very dark days of this war, when the outcome of the war was not so sure as it is at this moment. As a result of that legislation, during all the period it was in effect, there was not one single strike or one day of labour lost in Ontario over the principle of collective bargaining.

The Tories who took part in the deliberations in the House clearly indicated their opposition to the principle of the bill itself, and therefore one would naturally expect that as soon as they obtained office they would repeal the measure, which they did, and in its place they adopted a blue print indicated by the Ottawa government, under the pretext of the War Measures Act.

If this motion passes and it is expected that the committee might sit for any length of time, I would remind the Prime Minister that when the War Measures Act is terminated none of its provisions will be in effect, and we in this House may find ourselves in the anomalous position of having a committee deliberate on a bill which the House cannot implement because the House itself may have adjourned or have been dissolved.





2-28-45  
Mr. Hepburn.

The only hopeful sign I see in the appointment of this committee is that those who sit on the Opposition side of the House constitute, and quite properly so in view of the representation in the House, the majority of the members on the committee, under the chairmanship, I am quite sure, of the Minister of Labour (Mr. Daley). So I have confidence -- not in the Government -- but in the majority of the members who will constitute the committee, Opposition members in this House.

You know, Mr. Speaker, that I was not so sure I was in opposition until I heard the tirade of the Prime Minister yesterday, and may I suggest to him that if he intends to blow a fuse again to-morrow he had better have the Minister of Health (Mr. Vivian) sitting beside him because I have great concern for his well-being if he carried on to-morrow like he did yesterday.

I have confidence in the good judgment of the committee, and I know that they will bring in recommendations which will be implemented by the majority of the members of this House and which will not be repealed by any succeeding Tory government.

HON. CHARLES DALEY (Minister of Labour): Mr. Speaker, I had intended to speak on this very subject at a later period in the session, and so I shall be very brief on this occasion.

MR. JOLLIFFE: We like to hear from you at any time.

MR. DALEY: Thank you very much. I think I should touch upon one or two questions that have been raised here this afternoon. One was the Labour Relations Board.

The first of these is the fact that the  
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As hon. members know this Board replaces the Labour Court. It was set up on the demand, one might say, of organized labour that there be such a board. The Board is composed of labour and management represented equally. I say without fear of contradiction in the presence of Labour men, that this Board of six men and a chairman, fine conscientious men, three of them strong representatives of organized Labour, have dealt with the subjects that have come before them fairly and to the best of their ability and have arrived at fair conclusions. It is no dictatorial board. The three best representatives of organized Labour that we could find are sitting on that Board, looking after the interests of organized Labour. It is true it is only a part-time board. It was felt that two days a week would be sufficient. I have sat with the Board at various times on Sundays, when the Board on occasion continued its work to keep up with the work which it had before it.

One of the difficulties that has arisen is the very thing which we and organized Labour hope to eliminate by the setting up of this Board, and that was to take away the judicial atmosphere, so that Labour men and organizers could come in there and discuss their affairs in their own language without having to go through legal procedures and having lawyers represent the different parties. That went on for months and for months the Board made its decisions rapidly. But what do I find now? To-day I find that more and more the different parties, and the unions are equally guilty, are bringing a lawyer to represent them. That was the very thing we wanted to get away from, because a lawyer in order to make a case gathers together and presents





before the Board a sheaf of facts and information that is absolutely of no use to the Board in rendering its decision. It means delay in decisions for it takes a great deal of time to sift all this material that is presented both by the management and the unions.

May I add this, that it has been understood for a long time, in fact, it was the understanding when the Board was appointed that the chairman's appointment was only temporary because he has another position, but he carried on in order to assist us. I have known that he wants to get away, but apart from that, there is no inclination on the part of any of the personnel of the Board to resign.

MR. MacLEOD: May I put a question?

MR. DALEY: Yes, if I feel like answering.

MR. MacLEOD: Does not the minister think that the difficulties to which he refers and which obviously do exist could be obviated if the province of Ontario did have a proper Labour Code?

MR. DALEY: The definition of a proper Labour Code will vary according to the mind of the speaker.

The Prime Minister has said that he will bring into operation sound Labour legislation, and I will say this, that organized Labour has made more progress in the last two or three years than they have made in many, many years previous. Criticize P.C. 1003 as you will, the fact remains that Labour has made great progress. I as Minister of Labour in the province of Ontario have never heard one word from one chief executive against the operation of the Act. But be that as it may, I said when the Act was introduced that we would put it into operation and that during





the operation of the Act we might find it desirable to make certain amendments which have shown to be necessary. The Opposition have criticized severely and criticized long the fact that committess have been set up, but nevertheless it is our opinion, after a year's operation of the Act, that some amendments should be made. I know that the unions are wanting their security program. That was not even considered a year ago. That is something comparatively new. There was no demand for it at that time. These things will have to be considered. The Government have asked the various groups in the House to co-operate with them in setting up a committee to investigate the whole matter. We shall have to judge just what changes should be made after that committee reports its recommendations to the House. As the Prime Minister has said, the Government will be in a minority on that committee, and therefore I suggest to hon. members that we might quite properly avoid a lengthy discussion of the subject on this motion because the Opposition members on the committee will certainly look after their interests. I personally would like to see that committee called very soon, although I am not prepared to say at the moment that something definite in the realm of policy may be evolved this session. But let us let the committee get to work.

I think that talk such as the hon. member for St. Andrew (Mr. Salsberg) has indulged in this afternoon does not do any good. It does not help labour-management relationships to be continually pointing out that every man who happens to own



a factory or is in a position to employ people is a vicious, greedy person, because that is not so.

MR. SALSBERG: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker --

MR. SPEAKER: What is the point of order?

MR. SALSBERG: Neither in my speech this afternoon nor in any other speech have I ever said that every employer is what the Minister has just implied I said.

MR. SPEAKER: He did not say you did.

MR. SALSBERG: Let me point out that certain reactionary-minded employers are chiefly responsible for the difficulty into which the minister gets sometimes.

MR. SPEAKER: That is not a point of order.

MR. DALEY: There is a growing recognition and acceptance by management and employers both large and small of their responsibilities to the men who work for them, as to their health, their conditions of labour and their wages. I think I can speak from experience after having served in this office for some considerable time and met all kinds of people, and I can affirm that there is no desire on the part of management generally to keep the worker down. You can write everything you like into a labour Code but unless you get co-operation between the worker and the management you might just as well have no code at all. They must both accept their responsibilities. By being too drastic in curbing people and arbitrarily telling them what they have to do we can destroy the hope we have after this war of having full-time employment





for the people of this country and the boys coming home.

MR. A. WILLIAMS (Ontario): Mr. Speaker, I intended to limit my question to the hon. Prime Minister to one particular matter, but apparently the discussion has gone beyond the amendment and now we find ourselves involved in what is nothing more or less than a debate on the merits or demerits of P.C. 1003, but in view of the fact that reference has been made to P.C.1003 this afternoon I would ask the indulgence of the House to make a few comments upon it myself although I realize that the kind of debate that is now going on, to call it such, hardly comes within the rules of the House. But as so many others have spoken, I am quite sure, Mr. Speaker, that you will not rule me out of order.

The first thing I want to say is this, that nobody in this House can be happier to-day than we of the official Opposition to-day though it has taken us twelve months to bring about this degree of happiness. When I spoke on this subject of labour in the House last session, there was no doubt at all in anybody's mind then that we were "lone wolves" in our attitude to P.D. 1003, but to-day we find that those who gave it a sort of benevolent blessing are joining with us and wanting something else in its place.

MR. DALEY: You are joining with us.

MR. WILLIAMS: Do not tempt me. They are joining with us to-day, although it has taken them twelve months to wake up. But we are glad that they have wakened up.





My question to the hon. Prime Minister this afternoon was prompted solely by this simple fact. The hon. member for St. Andrew (Mr. Salsberg) knows perfectly well when he asks that the committee bring in recommendations at this session of the House, that that is something that cannot be done unless the life of this session is extended.

MR. SALSBERG: I know nothing of the sort.

MR. SPEAKER: Order. You have had your chance.

MR. WILLIAMS: The hon. member is not fooling anybody but himself when he says that.

MR. SALSBERG: I say --

MR. SPEAKER: Order. You have had your chance. Give everybody else the same chance.

MR. WILLIAMS: It is common knowledge amongst all hon. members -- we in this official Opposition are the newest of all the members -- but it is known to many of the Progressives and some Conservatives, and there is a group of older members of this House who know perfectly well that the committee which considered this question last time took a very considerable time. I do not know just on what date Easter comes this year but perhaps about the end of March.

AN HON. MEMBER: On April 1st.

MR. WILLIAMS: Then we have roughly about a month to go. All members know the time that was taken by the last Labour Committee, and this will be an even longer job. I have just finished sitting as a member of the Select Committee

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on the Election Laws, and if anybody is foolish enough to think that you can study those laws and recommend suitable amendments in a very little time, in view of the conflicting opinions -- I do not mean conflicting opinions in the ranks of Labour but conflicting opinions as between Labour and not merely reactionary Tory employers but reactionary Liberal employers as well -- anybody who expects the committee to bring in their report before April 1st for the implementation by this House little understands the situation.

MR. SPEAKER: I ask the hon. member to remember he had a very fair hearing, and I will ask him to please accord the other hon. members of the House the same respectful hearing.

MR. WILLIAMS: There is a wide divergence of opinion between the two factions of society. I will not labour the point, because it is obvious. It has been obvious ever since there was such a thing as an employer and a labourer. We are not so one-sided that all of a sudden on this side of the House we are afraid to mention the possibility of there being a Liberal reactionary. We know that they are in both groups of this House, and the reason I asked the hon. Prime Minister the question is, are we going to allow these things to go on that have been found by experience during the last twelve months -- although you would not pay any heed to us in the last session of the Legislature -- are you going to allow these things to continue that you all agree are bad, or are we





2-28-45

Mr. Williams

going to correct them? I repeat, Mr. Speaker, we cannot have that new labour law for the province of Ontario in this session. I am wondering what is going to happen in April, about the very things that the hon. member for St. Andrew (Mr. Salsberg) complained about. Is the complaint still to continue? Or are we going to do whatever we can in this House right while this session is sitting, for the purpose of preventing these abuses? The talk here of moving an amendment in the last session of the Legislature to have the old 1943 clauses of the Act applied, and eliminating merely the court procedure, is talk with one's tongue in one's cheek. I sat in the old Labour Court, and I have heard lawyers down there talking for hours on end, twisting every conceivable thing found in that 1943 piece of legislation, not the Court, mind you, but the other parties to it -- which the hon. member for St. Andrew (Mr. Salsberg) want to keep. I have heard very clearly again to-day the hon. member for St. Andrew repeat this thing about the retention of those clauses, as he stated it in the last session of the House. When he speaks about keeping those pieces of legislation, he says he wants to keep company unions too, because that is in that piece of legislation. There is no reference in that piece of legislation to the check-off, and the closed shop; not a word about it, and that is the kind of thing he wants to keep.

Oh, no; he does not want to keep it. Of course he does not. He just wanted to talk about something because they





did not want to oppose -- they did not want to join with us and oppose this thing that they are now wanting to kick the struts from under -- this 1003.

We have not changed our policy with regard to that. Our policy is the same now as it was in the last session of the Legislature, and when hon. members quote statements made by responsible officials of the Labour organizations of Canada, I want to point out to this House, as well as to these particular hon. members, that those responsible organizations are themselves asking -- and I have a document from one of them here -- asking for the very same things to be done now with regard to 1003, as we were asking for during the last session of the House.

We know in the ranks of labour of the difficulties which Labour has experienced in regard to the Labour Relations Board. Not the Regional War Labour Board. The Regional War Labour Board deals with wages; the Labour Relations Board is a Board which deals with labour relations.

We know the difficulties. I myself have had a case for certification for one of my Locals before the Labour Relations Board since last October; one of the simplest cases that anybody could wish to have, and, Mr. Hon. Minister of Labour (Mr. Daley), there was no lawyer on either side, so there was no confusing of the situation.

It was a simple case. On behalf of this Local I petitioned for certification. The employer replied saying he had no objection to dealing with the Union; all he wanted

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was to be satisfied that it represented a majority of the employees. They sent an investigator in. The investigator investigated and, do you know, all that he did after his investigation was, not to offer a certification, if you please, but just report back to the Board. And then the Board decides later on in a hearing.

I mean, this was not a reactionary employer, either Liberal or Tory. He is really a very fine gentleman. I do not know what his politics are. By the way he acts, he must be C.C.F.

But when we came back for the hearing of the Board, through its Chairman -- and here again I want to say that I have the highest regard and admiration for the Chairman of the Labour Relations Board -- the Chairman asked, "Do you want a vote taken?" and the employer said, "No, we are willing to deal with the union". This was on January 9th of this year. We still have not been certified. That is, from October 6th we have not yet been certified. I could quote cases from Welland -- I have a bundle of those cases here in my folder -- and from the head of the Lakes. Oh, we get the stuff from these places just the same as the hon. member for St. Andrew (Mr. Salsberg) --

MR. SALSBERG: I am glad to hear that.

MR. WILLIAMS: The only thing we do not do is send out a lot of telegrams.

MR. SALSBERG: You learn that part.

MR. SPEAKER: Order.

MR. WILLIAMS: Nor get others to send them out for us.





MR. SPEAKER: Order.

MR. WILLIAMS: I could quote case after case in regard to the activities of the Labour Relations' Board, but I want to say --

HON. CHARLES DALEY (Minister of Labour): May I ask the hon. member from Ontario (Mr. Williams) a question?

MR. SPEAKER: If he cares to answer.

MR. DALEY: Would you supply me, confidentially if you wish, with the details of this case you are referring to, and allow me to make a report, without mentioning names, as to what I find here, to the hon. members of this House?

MR. WILLIAMS: Yes, most certainly. Incidentally, I would not mind your making known the names. I would be glad to have the House know the name of the employer I am referring to, because it would help, perhaps, employers to realize that we pay all tribute to those employers who "play the game".

I do not know whether it is in order at this particular moment to say one other thing in reply to the question by the hon. Minister of Labour (Mr. Daley) which he asked me. I think the hon. Minister (Mr. Daley) would himself accord me the opportunity of making a comment, after he has reported to the House, if I find a comment necessary.

MR. DALEY: Certainly.

MR. WILLIAMS: Thank you. We will remember that you and I have a little private deal on in the House.

MR. SPEAKER: So will I.

MR. WILLIAMS: The only man who makes me tremble in this





House is the Speaker. I know his authority.

MR. SPEAKER: Let us get on with the motion.

MR. WILLIAMS: This Labour Relations Board of the Province of Ontario is fortunate in having just the kind of Labour representative on it that it has. I think the Board is very fortunate in having the kind of employer representatives on it that it has. Naturally, when one is dealing with a lot of questions before such a Board as this, one does not always agree with that decision, but the hon. Minister of Labour (Mr. Daley) does not always agree with their decisions. To the hon. Minister of Labour (Mr. Daley) -- I want to, here on the floor of the House, advise him of some of the things that he, himself -- because, after all, the hon. Minister (Mr. Daley) is really the administrator of this particular regulation, because, due to the fact that we brought in the implementing legislation at the last Session, it puts him in a position, as the Minister of Labour, of being the directive force in this particular order.

Now, this particular case to which I refer: I said that last October we applied for certification, and in due course we had a hearing. I beg your pardon; an investigator was sent in. When the investigator found that we had a majority of the employees in the plant, why could not he issue the authorization then and there?

MR. DALEY: He had not the authority. The Board issues that.



MR. WILLIAMS: I know he has not. If he had, he would. It is because he hasn't that he doesn't. But, the simple question I asked was, why has he not the authority to issue the certification there and then?

Similarly, if a vote is taken, and it shows an overwhelming majority for the unions, why should you have to wait again, for goodness knows how long, until the Board formally meets and makes a decision, and then sends out its decision to the unions? Why cannot the person taking the vote have the authority to issue the certificate then and there?

I guarantee, Mr. Speaker, that if such a policy was followed that ninety-nine per cent. of the delays which now exist with regard to the Board's final decisions would be eliminated.

Oh, I know that the Board occasionally gets a case like the Brown Bread case, for example. I do not know whether Brown's Bread is Liberal or Tory, but it is very obvious,

from their conduct before the Labour Relations Board, that they are reactionary. That was a case that took nine days and two nights. I well know that the Board cannot speed up its activities in regard to these simpler cases when it is tied up so completely with these difficult ones. Personally, I think the Board could very well adopt some other kind of method,

with some of these "birds" who roll up there, and who do nothing but be difficult. Reason has no effect on them, and if you play on their emotions you find they have not got any. Now, that is a very simple process to follow, very simple.



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very simple process to follow, very simple.

Because I criticize, I like to pay tribute, too, and in this respect I want to express my personal satisfaction that the hon. Minister of Labour (Mr. Daley) has found better accommodations, although, between us, I am not very fussy about the place they are in now. But it is a lot better than it was before,

Another thing that could easily be avoided, - and I think they are beginning to avoid it now, - is that you are notified to appear for a hearing before the Board at ten o'clock in the morning, and when you get there you find that everybody else has been told to get there at ten o'clock in the morning. That is so silly. I raised the point one day at a hearing. I was there at ten o'clock, half-past ten; one of those lawyer people was on, and the one that took the longest time was the one who knew the least about what he was talking about.

MR. DALEY: That is so often the case.

MR. WILLIAMS: The man who was representing the unions - oh, I know that "crack" was not intended for me. If it was, say so, and I have a good one to come back with.

MR. SPEAKER: Let us get back to the motion.

MR. WILLIAMS: I agree, sir. The lawyer who was representing the company took quite a long while, and I find this, that in almost ninety-nine per cent. of the cases where the companies have lawyers to represent them that all the lawyer has succeeded in doing is putting the company in a bigger hole than it thought it was in before, -- ninety-nine per cent. of them.



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But they talk about this business of "Labour Relations", and every single word they say about it simply tells you that they do not know anything, at all, about it. I am pleased to say that I was able to say that this arrangement about getting people to the hearings at ten o'clock was really silly. When I said it at a Board hearing they brought in the provincial police to throw me out. They did not throw me out, of course.

I suppose they thought that the presence of the provincial police would sort of have a taming effect on one. Well, I have been confronted by the provincial police many times. I remember in the hon. Premier's office down below, the Liberal Premier's office down below, on one occasion I was there --

MR. SPEAKER: May I suggest to the hon. member for Ontario (Mr. Williams) that we get back to the motion. I think I have been very generous this afternoon. We are really holding up Labour procedure.

MR. WILLIAMS: Very well. I will conclude in a few minutes, sir. I would not have done this, were it not for the fact that this matter was injected at this particular moment. I would have avoided it. I would have greatly preferred to have had the opportunity of making my speech on 1003, which I want to make, in my speech on the Address, - on the Debate from the Throne.

HON. LESLIE E. BLACKWELL (Attorney General): You are not going all over it again?

MR. WILLIAMS: But, unfortunately, this matter has come in unduly.

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come in unduly.



I will conclude, Mr. Speaker, in deference to your wishes, by saying what I really said when I asked the hon.

Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) what I did, and that is that we are particularly anxious, as we have always been, to give right-of-way to any progressive legislation which may be brought on the floor of this House. I do not care who brings it in. If it is progressive legislation, I, for one, -- and I know it is the viewpoint of my Party, -- will be pleased to support it. And, of course, on this motion or amendment being introduced by the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Drew), I do not care whether it is stealing anybody else's "thunder" or not, we will support it, but we are not going to tolerate, during this Session of the House, the evils that we have found, and which we knew would be found, in 1003, -- nor that they should continue. We are not only going to do our best, through the medium of this committee, to see that this province gets the best Labour laws that can be found anywhere, in the hope that it will be an example for the rest of the country, but we are also going to do our best to see that the workers will have full and free opportunity under 1003 -- improved, if we can, -- until we bring in this improved and better legislation, through the medium of this committee.

HON. LESLIE M. FROST (Provincial Treasurer): Mr. Speaker I do not know whether it is in order for a lawyer to get tangled up in this matter, or not. But, if it is, I would like to say something. First of all, I should like to say that I never like to sail under false colours. I am not an expert on labour matters, at all. I have learned, I think, more about labour matters



I will conclude, Mr. Speaker, in deference to your wishes, by saying what I really said when I asked the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Brown) what I did, and what we are particularly anxious, as we have always been, to give right-of-way to any progressive legislation which may be brought on the floor of this House. I do not care who brings it in. If it is progressive legislation, I, for one, -- and I know it is the viewpoint of my party, -- will be pleased to support it. And, of course, on this motion or amendment being introduced by the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Brown), I do not care whether it is assailing anybody else's "thunder" or not, we will support it, but we are not going to tolerate, during this Session of the House, the evils that we have found, and which we know would be found, in 1903, -- not that they should continue. We are not only going to do our best, through the medium of this committee, to see that this provision gets the best Labour laws that can be found anywhere, in the hope that it will be an example for the rest of the country, but we are also going to do our best to see that the workers will have full and free representation under 1903 -- improved, if we can, -- until we bring in some improvement and better legislation, through the medium of this committee.

HON. LEBELL M. THOMAS (Provincial Treasurer): Mr. Speaker I do not know whether it is in order for a member to get tangled up in this matter, or not. But, if it is, I would like to say something. First of all, I should like to say that I never like to sail under false colours. I am not an expert on labour matters, at all. I have learned, I think, more about labour matters

through sitting in this House over a period of some ten Sessions, listening to hon. gentlemen, like the hon. gentleman who has just spoken (Mr. Williams), (who no doubt has a very great and profound knowledge of labour matters,) than from any other source, and I want to be honest about that.

However, I should say this: I think this is the tenth session I have sat in this House, <sup>and</sup> I think I have paid at least reasonable diligence to public affairs. I want to say that I am amazed at the speech made by my good friend from Elgin (Mr. Hepburn) this afternoon. He has amazed me on many occasions, but never more than this afternoon. I want to be fair about this, and I have been trying to search into the recesses of my memory and to my knowledge, I believe this was the first occasion we ever heard the hon. member for Elgin make a speech in favour of collective bargaining. If I am wrong, I shall be glad to be corrected.

MR. HEPBURN (Elgin): Mr. Speaker, I will correct the hon. Minister (Mr. Frost) on one point. He has not been here ten years.

MR. FROST: I said ten sessions.

MR. HEPBURN (Elgin): May I say, Mr. Speaker, that I was the one who named the committee to study and report on the question of collective bargaining.

MR. FROST: I shall refer to that in a moment. The situation was this: I came into this House in 1937, and I believe at that time the hon. member for Elgin was Prime Minister of this province and Leader of the Government, up to the fall of



through sitting in this House over a period of some ten years - alone, listening to hon. gentlemen, like the hon. gentleman who has just spoken (Mr. Williams), (who no doubt has a very great and profound knowledge of labour matters), from any other source, and I want to be honest about that.

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1942, and never as long as he was the leader of the Government or the leader of the Liberal party, did he ever introduce a collective bargaining bill -- never at any time.

MR. GARFIELD ANDERSON (Fort William): Only at election time.

MR. FROST: I will tell you when he introduced it -- or rather, he did not introduce it. Mr. Conant introduced it, during the session of 1943, after he became Prime Minister in 1942.

To go back to my memory again, I would like to say this: I came into this House in 1937. The first session was held in the fall of 1937 -- a special session of parliament. I well remember that year for many reasons, and one of them was the speech which the hon. member for Elgin made in that fine old home town of mine, Orillia. I do not know whether he was carried away with the historic events in that community or by the old traditions represented by the statue of Samuel Champlain, which looks out over the waters of Lake Simcoe. But I remember that at that time the hon. member for Elgin said that he would bar the C.I.O. at the border. Well, looking across the House, I see there are about fifteen or twenty C.I.O.'s sitting there, and I presume if the hon. member for Elgin had his way, you would be sitting over on Navy Island or some place like that.

I will say this to you, the reactionary Tories, as we are referred to in certain quarters -- the reactionary Tories never in their history, or never in modern history, and never

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Mr. Frost.

1944, and never as long as he was the leader of the Government  
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MR. FROST: I will tell you when he introduced it --  
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House, I see there are about fifteen or twenty C.I.O.'s sitting  
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you would be sitting over on West Island or some place like that.  
I will say this to you, the necessary Tories, as we

are referred to in certain quarters -- the necessary Tories  
never in their history, or never in modern history, and never



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within the memory of anybody in this House, ever presumed to deny to the workman his union of his choice, and yet the hon. member for Elgin distinctly did, when he said he would bar the C.I.O. at the border.

It is true there were differences in connection with the C.I.O., and I will be frank with you in this, when I say that I imagine there were practices which the C.I.O. carried on in the United States, which you did not like up here. But, I repeat, the Conservative party never put forward any opposition, nor denied the workmen of this province, or of the Dominion of Canada, the union of their choice.

Now, just to go on a little bit, let me say this: in the first regular session of this House, in 1938, the then Minister of Labour made a speech. The Minister at that time was the Hon. Mr. McBride. He was a very estimable gentleman. Mr. McBride stated he was going to introduce into this House advanced labour legislation, and yet may I say to the hon. member for Elgin that never during the time that he was the Premier of this province, did we ever hear of that again. The reason may be that Mr. McBride unfortunately passed away in the spring of 1938, but the fact is that advanced labour legislation was never again heard of.

Now, in 1938, the hon. member for Windsor-Walkerville, the predecessor of Mr. Riggs, now sitting in this House, introduced a bill in this House to apply the principle of collective bargaining. I still have a copy of the bill; in fact, I was





looking at it only the other day, and I remember that "great Tory reactionary" here, the Hon. Leader of the Government, supported the bill, and I well remember that bill was held until the very last day of the session, and was killed, and the hon. member for Windsor-Walkerville, now Colonel Croll, never had the opportunity of bringing the matter on, but at that time the statement was made that the whole matter was going to be considered and the question of advanced labour legislation would be considered in the next session.

Now, I am not sure whether it was 1939 or 1940, but my recollection is it was in 1939, that Mr. Cross, then sitting on the famous "bad boys' benches" again introduced the bill, and was again supported entirely by the Opposition group, that is, by this group, the Conservative Opposition group of that time, and the Government actually went so far as to say that they would support the bill.

The matter progressed along until the last day of the session, and Mr. Hipel, then the Minister of Labour, got up and stated the Government could not support the principles of the bill and the bill was killed, and I well recall the hon. member for Windsor-Walkerville getting up and expressing his personal disappointment due to the fact that the Government would not accept the bill. I want to point this out to keep the record straight, as we say often in this House that now, in 1943, we had what was known at that time as the "collective bargaining bill" introduced by Mr. Conant, who was then acting not only as





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Prime Minister, but as Attorney General.

Now, the facts are these -- and I think it is well to get this straight; the Hon. Mr. Heenan, who was Minister of Labour, had prepared a bill, and the Liberal phalanx, starting here and extending around the House, stopping about at the aisle here, could not agree whether they were in favour of collective bargaining or not. They would not say so, but the fact was that there was then within their ranks a difference of opinion. The purpose of having the committee was to try and solve the difficulties which the Heenan bill created. The fact was that these progressive people who call themselves "Liberal" and now, in the words of the hon. member for St. Andrew (Mr. Salsberg) are "the progressive Liberal forces of the province," could not make up their minds then, after eight or nine years, whether they were in favour of collective bargaining or not.

The purpose of the Opposition in refusing to join them was this; we had on several occasions, at least three times upon the Croll bill, reaffirmed our support of the principle of collective bargaining. That had been supported. In the meantime, a meeting had been held down in Port Hope. You will recall the Port Hope conference, in the home town of the hon. Minister of Health (Mr. Vivian). Later on the Winnipeg convention was held, and I remember a C.I.O. newspaper commenting upon and complimenting the parties on the definition contained in the Winnipeg Platform of 1941, I think it was.

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The fact was this we asked the Government finally, after 8 or 9 years, to make up its mind as to whether it was in favour of collective bargaining or not and to bring down the bill and to quit fooling and it was not necessary for the members of the opposition to go down and sit on the Committee to make up their minds whether they were in favor of the principle of collective bargaining when they had been arguing for it over a period of 8 or 9 years.

MR. MACLEOD: Apropos to what you just said. If the Progressive-Conservative party is in favour of collective bargaining in line with the Winnipeg Declaration, why is this Government now referring the matter of a committee?

MR. FROST: We are not referring the matter of collective bargaining to a committee at all. What has been referred to the committee is this -- the whole matter of the labor code in an endeavour to bring out something which is satisfactory and reasonable to all parties concerned. That is the purpose of it. It is not to hear the question of collective bargaining at all.

I want to say this to the hon. members of this House, just to keep the record straight. One of the things that we violently opposed then in the document which was produced by the famous Committees that the hon. member referred to, was the infamous Labour Court. We opposed that. We asked for a Labour Relations Board at that time. We moved amendments to the bill. We worked against the bill, and I want to say this in fairness to the hon. member from Elgin (Mr. Hepburn) that he had retired





at that time in February, 1943 -- which keeps his record entirely clear -- for this reason, that never during the lifetime of his Government or during the time that he was connected with the Government of this province was ever collective bargaining introduced, so that he has an entirely clear record. He is right out of the picture. The bill was not introduced, I think, until the latter part of March, 1943, after he had retired from the Government, and it became law, my recollection is, I think the beginning of April, 1943, and with it the infamous Labour Court which we objected to most whole heartedly and despite what may be said about the present bill, we took the first opportunity of getting rid of that in the session of 1944.

Now, Mr. Speaker, in looking around this House and looking over at the hon. member from Elgin (Mr. Hepburn) and looking at the members who are supporters here of the Government I must say -- I am not a labor man, just a mere lawyer-- I must say that as a mere lawyer it seems to me that there is a big difference between the Progressive-Conservatives and the reactionary Liberal member from Elgin (Mr. Hepburn).

MR. A. NELSON ALLES (Essex, North): Mr. Speaker, I might say I am pleased to see this Legislature taking the necessary steps to establish a Special Committee for the purpose of putting in force a committee to deal with the Labour Code in Ontario.

Of course, Mr. Speaker, I might say I am a little dis-





appointed -- there is only one labour member, according to the seating plan of the house and that he should be socially ostracised from active participation in this Committee. However, on behalf of the organized workers of Windsor I can sincerely say that I will offer my assistance to the utmost on a strictly non-partisan basis.

I should like to take a minute or two of the time of the House, Mr. Speaker, to quote from a letter received February 24th from the Regional Director of the United Auto Workers.

I quote:

"I wish to inform you that our District Council, comprised of delegates from nearly every important town in the Province of Ontario from Ottawa to Windsor and representing more than 60,000 organized workers in the largest plants of the Province, unanimously supported Mr. Salsberg's motion and instructed me to contact you requesting that you support the motion. I would like to point out that we have now had time to test the present labour code P.C.1003 which was adopted by the Province of Ontario and our experience shows us some very glaring defects.

He goes on to say:

"The defects in the Order are admitted by all those who are responsible for its administration and it seems to us that Ontario would be well advised to consider Mr. Salsberg's proposal at this time. Collective bargaining and the right to organize is now an accepted fact in this Province both by regulation public pronouncement and the report of Conciliation Boards throughout the Province and the country. Ontario being the most highly industrialized province in Canada should take the lead in the establishment of a proper labour code in order to implement the apparent desires of the people to have harmonious relationship between management and labour".

I say now, Mr. Speaker, that we are all aware of the glaring





weakness of patched up P.C. 1003 and most of us agree that a good many of its defects are in the ambiguous wording that was mentioned previously by me and this ambiguous wording leads to misunderstandings both on the part of employer and employee. We all agree that these defects along with a great many others must be remedied. However, I cannot agree with some of the hon. members of this House as to their approach in presenting this material to the House. I believe that it is wrong to present it in a belligerent attitude. I think we should adopt a commonsense approach. After all, if you threaten a child with a stick he will run away, and how many of the hon. members are probably hearing about labour for the first time, so therefore my point of view is we should adopt a commonsense realistic attitude to get together on common ground. What benefits the majority of the people is the very basis for calling this parliament together. Let us put party issues aside and get down to business and deal with the situation as it is.

MR. GARFIELD ANDERSON (Fort William): I would like to commend the Minister of Labour (Mr. Daley) for giving us his assurance that he will call the members of the proposed Committee together without delay. We have in the country very large numbers of men and women engaged in war industries and there is a possibility that 1003 will die shortly after the cessation of hostilities and I think unless the Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) has some legislation covering the conduct of labour ready we are going to have a condition that will be very unsatisfactory. Some





of us, who are possibly not as closely connected with labour as others, we feel at times if we pick up a paper and read of a strike, that the men are committing a crime. When, Mr. Speaker, there are times the only way the workers can bring to their attention the need for adjustment is to go on strike.

I want to just briefly refer to a statement made by Hon. Member of this house on visiting Fort William, September 24th, 1941. He was then a minister of the Government when our hon. member from Elgin (Mr. Hepburn) was Premier at the time. He was Minister of Hydro, Hon. W.L. Houck, and speaking at a banquet he said this:

"Condemning strikes in war industries, Mr. Houck said that "if Ottawa can't handle these strikes, let the federal government turn them over to the Ontario Government. We'll handle that situation in the way it should be handled." "Strikers in Canada to-day, he said, are worse than Lindberghs in the United States.

"If these men will strike, we'll either have "to conscript them or shoot them at sunrise" said Mr. Houck. Pretty hard boiled statement for so called progressives to be handing out. Going to either conscript them or shoot them, said Mr. Houck.

"If England under the grim shadow of war was doing "100 per cent, Canada should do more than 100 per cent."





But there were times when labour people had to strike to bring their plight to the attention of the authorities.

" If England under the grim shadow of war "was doing 100 per cent, Canada should do more "than 100 per cent., he added, praising the "address given by Premier Hepburn over an "American radio station yesterday on the question "of war industry and strikes."

So I hope when this Committee brings in its report - and I am sure the hon. members that I have heard the names called out to-day, are quite capable of preparing a properly prepared labour code and I hope the Government will see fit to bring it in just as soon as it is humanly possible.

HON. LESLIE E. BLACKWELL (Attorney-General): Mr. Speaker, as another mere lawyer in this Legislature, I too want to make it abundantly plain that I do not hold myself out as being an expert in labour relations, being a lawyer.

There are, however, Mr. Speaker, some aspects of the discussion to-day that really amazed me. I am not impressed with the desire of so many people to have this Legislature enact labour relations legislation, with the effect that it will have. I am not going to make a long speech because, after all, we are going to bore each other to death, those of us on the Committee. If we do it now then we have to listen to it all over again in the Committee. I do want to say this to clear up some misapprehension; P.C. 1003 does not cease to be the law of the Province of Ontario with the coming of peace. Every hon. member of this Legislature should be aware that it is a continuing statute of the Province of Ontario.





The next thing I would like to try to bring into focus, briefly, is this: the power that exists at the moment of the Dominion Government in Canada and in this Legislature to enact labour relations legislation. There is some apparent confusion of thought about that here to-day. This Legislature has not to-day and will not, until this war is over, have the slightest power to enact any legislation whatsoever relating to that great segment of industry called war industry, and every labour member of this House knows it. That leaves only within the legislative competence of this House the power to-day to enact labour relations legislation dealing with that narrower segment of industry, which might be described as peace-time industry.

This House should be further reminded, Mr. Speaker, that when the representatives of this Government went to Ottawa shortly after taking office, and engaged then in the labour relations conference, it tried to do a job for Canada. It went there and advocated in time of war there was no such thing in Canada as peace-time industry -- it was all war industry, and under the War Measures Act and the constitutional power the Dominion Government had to enact legislation, we pleaded, as we are prepared again to plead, for a National Labour Relations Code in Canada, and I want to tell the hon. members of this Legislature that with the knowledge that war should bring, if that forward step cannot be taken, the chances of getting it in peace-time are comparative hopeless.

One of the things that I hope this Committee will bear



The first thing I noticed when I stepped out of the car was the heat. It was a sticky, oppressive heat that seemed to wrap around me. I had heard that the weather in the South was terrible, but I didn't realize it would be this bad. The sun was beating down on me, and I could feel my skin starting to burn. I looked around and saw that everyone else was also suffering from the heat. Some people were wearing hats, and others were using umbrellas for shade. I felt a little better when I saw that I wasn't the only one who was hot. I walked towards the hotel, and I saw that the air was even hotter there. I was sweating profusely, and I felt like I was going to pass out. I needed to get out of there as soon as possible. I walked back to the car, and I got in. I closed the door, and I felt a little relief. The car was air-conditioned, and it was a nice change. I sat in the car for a few minutes, and I tried to cool down. I took off my jacket, and I felt a little better. I looked out the window, and I saw that the heat was still there. I knew that I was going to have a long day. I decided to go to the hotel and get a room. I walked to the hotel, and I saw that the air was even hotter there. I was sweating profusely, and I felt like I was going to pass out. I needed to get out of there as soon as possible. I walked back to the car, and I got in. I closed the door, and I felt a little relief. The car was air-conditioned, and it was a nice change. I sat in the car for a few minutes, and I tried to cool down. I took off my jacket, and I felt a little better. I looked out the window, and I saw that the heat was still there. I knew that I was going to have a long day. I decided to go to the hotel and get a room.

This letter is to inform you that the company has decided to move its headquarters to a new location. The new location is in a more central area, and it is closer to the main office. This move is necessary because the current location is too small for the company's needs. The new location is a larger building, and it has more space for the company's operations. The move will take place on the first of next month. All employees will be notified of the move at that time. Please make sure that you have all the necessary documents and files ready for the move. If you have any questions, please contact the office manager. Thank you for your cooperation.

in mind that when we examine this regulations, and when we examine the administration under this regulation, that one of our first objects will be to see if we cannot, as a Committee representing all groups in this Legislature, prevail upon the Dominion Government of Canada to declare under the War Measures Act - which they have the power to do without summoning parliament - a Labour Relations Code applicable to the whole of Canada, and may we all pray to God that it will work so well that when peace comes we shall wish to continue it as peace-time labour relations code in Canada.

MR. E.B. JOLLIFFE (Leader of the Opposition): Mr. Speaker, it was not my intention to speak further on this discussion because I think the attitude of this group has already been made clear. However, to use the words of the hon. Provincial Treasurer, there are one or two points on which we must keep the record straight.

The hon. Provincial Treasurer (Mr. Frost) I am sure, without any intention of giving a misleading impression, referred to a score or more of C.I.O. people on this side of the House. Now, it would be very nice if we had ten or a dozen more members in this group on this side of the House, but the position actually is there are actually a score of Trade Unionists in this group, and it goes to show, from the representative character of those elected to this Legislature that approximately half of our score of Trade Unionists are members of organizations affiliated, in Canada, with the Trades and Labour Congress





of Canada, and affiliated, internationally, with the American Federation of Labour. The other half are, - almost all of them, - members of organizations which, in Canada, are affiliated with the Canadian Congress of Labour, most of whom are internationally affiliated with the Congress of Industrial Organization, popularly known as the C.I.O.

I hope that straightens out the record, as far as the hon. Provincial Treasurer (Mr. Frost) is concerned. I would like to say, also, I was gratified to hear the hon. Minister of Labour (Mr. Daley) say the committee would meet without any delay. I think it will probably be necessary for members of the committee to make some sacrifices of time and energy if they are going to make any headway soon. I hope they make some progress during the Session, but I share the feeling expressed by the hon. member for Ontario (Mr. Williams) that it will probably be physically impossible for them to conclude their work for some time to come, because the field is wide and it is a difficult field, in order to collect all the relevant facts.

I should like to conclude by saying, also, while we are aware, as the hon. Attorney General (Mr. Blackwell) has pointed out, that it is within the legislative competence of this Legislature to enact the labour relations legislation now with respect to the non-war industries alone. What we are concerned about is that when the time comes the War Measures' Act is no longer in effect, so that it will then be within the legislative competence of this Legislature to deal with labour re-



lations in practically all industries. We should then be ready to provide industry and labour in this province with what has been described as the most advanced labour legislation in the world.

MR. WILLIAM C. RIGGS (Windsor-Walkerville): I wish to add my views in this debate for a few moments, as member of this committee, and from the remarks made by some of the speakers on the opposite side of the House, who said we were going to have a love feast in the committee, - it seems to me, it could be a love feast only for the bad-wolf government in power in Ottawa. As far as the committee is concerned, it seems we will be able to get along.

I wish to assure the hon. member for North Essex (Mr. Alles) that I, as member for Windsor, will do my best to look after the interests not only of the workers in Windsor, but all the workers in the whole province.

MR. R.H. CARLIN (Sudbury): Mr. Speaker, I rise first to commend the hon. Minister of Labour (Mr. Daley) for saying that this committee would function almost immediately. I hope he means that. I am quite mindful that at this moment the organization which I represent, the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, is negotiating and re-negotiating contracts that have been signed approximately a year ago. They are negotiating with practically all the operators of mining industries, with the exclusion of the coal mines, and we find ourselves deadlocked, almost in every instance, over maintenance check-offs in maintenance and membership. I would like to sug-





gest to the hon. Minister of Labour (Mr. Daley), at this time, that he give full consideration to such a clause being written into any Act or Amendment made to the present Act. I am quite mindful, also, as I listened to the previous speakers state their positions relative to the labour codes and labour matters of this country, -- I am very mindful of their position when I was Secretary of the Local 240 at Kirkland Lake, and when they saw fit to send up two hundred and fifty provincial police, and I might say to the hon. gentleman that it proved to be a very unsatisfactory solution to the situation at that time, and to other episodes similar since that time.

I do trust and hope that the present Government, if a similar occasion arises, will not see fit to take the steps that were taken at that time, that I think were perhaps a disgrace to the Government of that day.

MR. SPEAKER: Are the members content to take the vote which is before you on the amendment? Do you wish to have it read?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Carried.

Motion agreed to.

MR. SPEAKER: Motions?

Introduction of Bills

MR. BELANGER (Prescott): Let me call your attention to this, that you have not put the main motion.

MR. SPEAKER: I asked the House if they were content with the motion on the Order Paper and the amendment was carried.

MR. BELANGER: We voted on the amendment first.





MR. SPEAKER: We did.

MR. BELANGER: Then we should vote on the main motion. I do not mind Mr. Speaker.

HON. MR. DREW (Prime Minister): I think the Amendment carries out the intent of the main motion.

MR. SPEAKER: The motion as amended is carried.

MR. R.H. CARLIN (Sudbury): Moved by myself, seconded by Mr. Thornberry (Hamilton Centre), that leave be given to introduce a Bill intituled an Act respecting the Sacred Heart College of Sudbury and that the same be now read for the first time.

Motion carried: First reading of the Bill.

MR. G.H. MITCHELL (North York): Mr. Speaker, I beg leave to introduce a Bill, moved by myself and seconded by Mr. Williams, intituled An Act to Incorporate the Kingsmere Club. And that the same be read the first time.

Motion agreed to: First reading of the Bill.

HON. G.H. DUNBAR (Provincial Secretary): Would the hon. member (Mr. G.H. Mitchell) be kind enough to give us an explanation of the Bill?

MR. G.H. MITCHELL (North York): This is a Bill to incorporate an Amusement Club in the Township of Etobicoke.

MR. A.A. McLEOD (Bellwoods): Mr. Speaker, I desire to direct your attention and the attention of the House to an item which appeared in the Toronto Evening Telegram of February the 27th from which I quote:

"Big stumbling block in the desire of the Opposition

THE SECRETARY OF THE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

WASHINGTON, D. C.

TO THE HONORABLE CHIEF OF BUREAU

FROM THE HONORABLE SECRETARY

SUBJECT: [Illegible]

RE: [Illegible]

AND [Illegible]

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED THAT [Illegible]

AND [Illegible]

VERY TRULY YOURS,

[Illegible Signature]

BY [Illegible]

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I HAVE HEREUNTO SET MY HAND AND SEAL

AT WASHINGTON, D. C., THIS [Illegible] DAY OF [Illegible]

19[Illegible]

[Illegible]

BY [Illegible]

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I HAVE HEREUNTO SET MY HAND AND SEAL

AT WASHINGTON, D. C., THIS [Illegible] DAY OF [Illegible]

19[Illegible]

BY [Illegible]

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I HAVE HEREUNTO SET MY HAND AND SEAL

AT WASHINGTON, D. C., THIS [Illegible] DAY OF [Illegible]

19[Illegible]

BY [Illegible]

VERY TRULY YOURS,

[Illegible Signature]

"to harrass the Government on the issue is the \$2,000.00 Sessional indemnity. The Legislature must sit for 30 days before the full indemnity can be paid. It is not thought likely that Opposition members will vote themselves out of this sum before the required thirty days have passed."

Now, Mr. Speaker, in my opinion, and I only speak for myself and my colleagues, this is a nasty and unwarranted reflection upon the members of this House.

HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. G.H. MITCHELL: (North York): After all, the \$2,000.00 referred to is considerably less than recompense for the time and energy that the members of this House devote to the interests of their respective constituencies and to the general welfare of the Province. And, to suggest that any hon. member of this House would permit a consideration of \$2,000.00 to stand in the way of doing their duty to their consciences and to the people of Ontario is a most unwarranted imputation.

I can only suggest that this article or item from the Government evening paper in question is a calculated attempt to do injury to the Opposition members in the eyes of the public, since the Government members are not mentioned at all in the story. I have simply this observation to make, Mr. Speaker, that the item I have just quoted is quite characteristic of the offensive brand of journalism of which the Toronto Evening Telegram is notorious.

MR. A. WILLIAMS (Ontario): Mr. Speaker, I take this opportunity of rising to ask the Minister of Mines (Hon. Mr. Frost)



Mr. H. Mitchell

"to harness the Government of the House in the

\$2,000.00 seasonal indemnity. The Legislature

must at the 30 days before the full indemnity can

be paid. It is not enough likely that legislation

members will vote themselves out of this sum before

the required thirty days have passed."

Now, Mr. Speaker, in my opinion, and I only speak for

myself and my colleagues, this is a heavy and unwarranted re-

flection upon the members of this House.

HON. MEMBER: Well, dear.

MR. G. R. MITCHELL: (After a pause) After all, the

\$2,000.00 referred to is undoubtedly less than the amount for

the time and energy cost the members of this House devote to the

interests of their respective constituencies and to the general

welfare of the province. And, I suggest that my own number

of this House would permit a contribution of \$2,000.00 to stand

in the way of doing what duty as their constituents and as men

people of Ontario is a most unwarranted suggestion.

I can only suggest that this article or item from the

Government evening paper is a calculated attempt to

do injury to the opposition members in the eyes of the public,

since the Government members are not mentioned at all in the story.

I have simply this observation to make, Mr. Speaker, that the item

I have just quoted is quite characteristic of the offensive brand

of journalism of which the Toronto Evening Telegram is notorious.

MR. A. WILLIAMS (Ontario): Mr. Speaker, I take this op-

portunity of rising to ask the Minister of Justice (Hon. Mr. Tracy)

a question as a result of an article I find in the Toronto Daily Star.

This is an item in yesterday's Toronto Daily Star. It refers to that most tragic accident at Paymaster Mine, and, personally I am very disturbed by the kind of report it is, in view of the fact that there is supposed to be a committee of enquiry into the reasons for the disaster.

I just want to know from the hon. Minister of Mines (Mr. Frost) whether we are going to have an opportunity in this Session of the House, if not of debating this particular question, at least of getting the report of the Committee of Enquiry? Because what I find here in this report, which is the decision of the Jury under Magistrate E.R. Tucker, of Cochrane, -- the findings are simply terrible. If this is a correct report of the findings, it certainly prejudices an approach of other people when enquiring into the reasons for that disaster.

AN HON. MEMBER: Read it.

MR. A. WILLIAMS: (Ontario): The Heading is "Nobody to blame at Paymaster Mine." Special to the Star.

"South Porcupine, February 27th. --

"We find that no blame be attached to anyone

"through carelessness or neglect,". A jury

"under Magistrate E.R. Tucker of Cochrane,

"reported to-day at the conclusion of their investi-

"gation into the deaths of 16 miners at the Paymaster

"Mine February 2.





" The Inquest named Russell Dillon of Timmins, former R.C.A.F. Flight Sergeant as the subject of the investigation. Dillon was one of the 16 men who dropped 1,500 feet in No. 5 shaft at the mine when the wire rope parted, dropping the double-decker cage to the bottom of the mine.

The Jury found: 'that Dillon died through (1) the breaking of the rope, (2) failure of the safety dogs to function properly and stop the cage.'

'The rope broke because of an internal erosion of which there was indication from exterior examination. We consider the dog faulty in design and operation and recommend that all safety dogs and attachments be approved by a competent authority appointed by the Department of Mines before permitting the use of same.

' Also that a study be made of the causes of internal deterioration of hoisting ropes by the commission appointed by the provincial government, and that every effort be made to prevent it.

' We strongly recommend that there be no delay by the said commission in making investigations of all cable, safety devices and hoisting equipment to prevent a recurrence of this serious and deplorable accident.'

That is an exoneration from responsibility for anybody in connection with this disaster, notwithstanding that in my judgment the decision contains clear indication that somebody fell down somewhere in connection with this particular situation; and to say



that nobody is to blame is certainly prejudicing, I think, the approach of a committee to an examination of this whole affair. And, because of those things, I would like to know if we are going to have an opportunity of getting this report from the committee and debating this question on the floor of the House; because, as an ex-miner, I am not satisfied with this finding of the Magistrate or of the Jury.

HON. LESLIE M. FROST (Minister of Mines): I may say to the hon. member that I have not seen that particular report. I know, of course, that the inquest terminated yesterday and I had sent to Cochrane or Timmins for transcripts of the evidence and of the finding. After all, what is set forth in that finding is not at all binding upon the Government, and we do not intend that it shall be, but in any event that is the finding of the coroner's jury. The hon. member is not satisfied with the decision of the coroner's jury. I need only point out that he is not the only person in this world who has been dissatisfied with juries' decisions.

I think I should make this plain, that from the outset, as Minister of Mines, I have been most anxious that there shall be a full and complete inquiry. As soon as I heard about this disaster, on the first Friday of this month, I think, I immediately took the matter up with the Attorney General and asked him to make sure that the fullest and most complete inquiry be held. So anxious were we to see that a full and complete inquiry was held that we actually asked the hon. member for South Cochrane (Mr. Grummett) who is a member of this House, and is one of the official coroners





of the province, to act as coroner. We were anxious that the fullest disclosure should be made and the fullest information given.

So far as the decision of the jury is concerned, I have not seen the evidence nor do I know what evidence was given there. We have the decision of that coroner's jury but I want to assure the House that despite the decision of the jury we intend to look into this matter most fully, as I intimated the other day. I do not want the Mines Department nor any of its officials to conceal or hide behind anything. I have here the notes of what I said the other day. I said then that we were interested in knowing (a) what was the cause of the accident; (b) is our inspection service efficient; (c) do our practices produce the greatest measure of safety, and (d) wherein may they be strengthened. I gave, as the hon. member will recollect, a rather complete survey of the rules contained in section 160 of the Mines Act and where they had originated, in answer to the hon. member's question. The other day in the House I asked that the hon. members of this House should give us the fullest information that they have, either in the House or to the Mines Office or to me personally, that we were most concerned about having that.

There are these courses open to any hon. member of the House who wishes to discuss this matter. At the present time we are engaged in the Throne debate, and it is of course possible to discuss this matter fully in the Throne debate. But it will be followed by the budget debate, which is also a wide open af-





fair, and it would be possible to discuss this matter in the budget debate, I imagine. The third place where it could be discussed would be on the estimates of the Department of Mines relating to inspection services. There members would have the fullest opportunity of discussion when the estimates are before the House. But if there are any suggestions that may be made by any hon. member of the House I would certainly like to be advised of them because we are only too anxious that the fullest information should be made available to every member and that we should hear what everyone has to say about this matter.

There is another way which I do not think is practical in which the matter might be brought up, and that would be on a motion to adjourn the House to discuss a matter of urgent public importance, but then hon. members would be limited to ten minutes each and many members might want to speak very much longer than that. So I would not suggest that course. But if the matter were left until the estimates came up, all hon. members would then have the fullest opportunity to discuss the matter.

Another point raised by the hon. member was as to the report of the committee of engineers which has been appointed from the staff of Toronto University to look into this matter. I cannot by any means assure the House that the report will be available in the course of two or three weeks or a month because it is a very involved and complicated matter. I have arranged with Dean Young to have his investigation follow immediately following the inquest so that he will have the advantage of the evidence given there. His investigation is quite without restriction.





He and his committee are to go into every phase of the matter.

As to the date on which that committee will make its report to the Government it is impossible for me to say anything, but I would say to the hon. member and to others who would care to discuss this matter with Dean Young, that they are perfectly at liberty to do so. The committee is not a commission in the sense of a royal commission or anything of that sort. It is a committee of experts who have been appointed by the Government to look thoroughly into this matter and advise as to the best methods of protecting the cable to assure its safety and of investigating any kind of safety devices that can be used in connection with mine operation. If there is anything further I can tell the hon. member I shall be glad to do so, and if there are any suggestions that any hon. member wants to make in connection with this matter I shall be very glad to consider them.

MR. HARVEY: I should like to say --

MR. SPEAKER: Order. This is not debatable.

MR. HARVEY: May I ask a question?

MR. SPEAKER: I am the servant of the House and am very happy to meet its wishes, but we shall only get into confusion if I am to accept telephone messages at two or three minutes to three o'clock and give a decision as to whether a matter is of urgent public importance. I have already disposed of all the requests and I must say that a question of privilege is not debatable.

MR. DREW: The Minister of Labour, Mr. Speaker, has said that he would be glad to receive suggestions or answer any questions.





MR. DALEY: It is a matter that deeply concerns us and I would ask Your Honour to relax your rules upon this occasion so that hon. members might ask their questions.

MR. SPEAKER: I do not wish to be arbitrary but the Speaker's Office is run from here, not down there. I am simply asking that the rules be observed to expedite public business.

MR. GEORGE I. HARVEY (Sault Ste. Marie): This is in response to the hon. Minister's suggestion. I should like to re-read one part of this report. It says:

"The rope broke because of internal erosion, of which there was indication from exterior examination."

The evidence was that the rope was known to be defective. There was interior erosion which was quite apparent from an exterior examination before the rope broke. That is my interpretation of that comment by the jury. Quite obviously there was a fault in the rope before it broke. I wanted to make this comment so that it could be carried to the investigating committee.

MR. FROST: I am not an expert and I may be wrong in my understanding of this but I understand that the fact that there is evidence of erosion on the outside of the cable is not an indication that the cable itself is not safe. In the testing machine in the East Block, which I invite hon. gentlemen who care to, to see, they will break cables on a strain up to one million pounds. It is stated that very often the soundest of cables have evidence of erosion on the outside. So that comment may mean very little.

MR. ALLES: May I ask a question?

MR. SPEAKER: I have given a ruling but I am in the hands





of the House. Shall the member be heard?

MR. DREW: Speaking on behalf of the Government, in view of the statement of the Minister of Mines that he would welcome suggestions or any information that might be given by any hon. member on this matter, I think, Mr. Speaker, that everyone would welcome the privilege of hearing these matters being presented at the present time.

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. member for Essex North.

MR. A. NELSON ALLES (Essex North): It is my understanding that there are provincial regulations in Manitoba governing the replacement of cables in the mines. Are there any such provincial regulations in Ontario?

MR. FROST: I am not familiar with the situation, and I can only answer that question generally. I am assured by the Inspection Department that the regulations of the Department of Mines go as far as any regulations, and further than most, but it may be that there are regulations relative to cables in the province of Manitoba which may be better than ours. If so we would want to know it and we would want to adopt them.

MR. ALLES: I think it is done annually.

MR. WILLIAMS: Are there any Ontario miners on this committee of inquiry? It occurs to me that we have in this House the hon. member for Sudbury, for instance, (Mr. Carlin), who before becoming a union organizer was a hoist man. Are any such men on this committee?

MR. FROST: It is a committee of experts who were chosen by Dean Young himself, from the engineering staff of Toronto



University. I will be frank with the House and say that probably the greatest experts in the world on hoisting machinery, hoists and ropes and that kind of thing, are to be found in Northern Ontario, but I think hon. members will agree with me that it might lead to misunderstanding if experts were taken from the mines themselves to pass upon the practices which obtained under the Ontario Mining Act, and in connection with mining operations in the north. The Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Jolliffe) has referred to my inexperience in mining, and with a great deal of what he has said in that regard I am bound to agree. I have approached this thing with a fresh mind, and it appeared to me that it was far better to take leading engineers and experts from Toronto University and ask them to act on an impartial committee, connected with nobody, to investigate this matter thoroughly and give us the benefit of their advice as fresh minds dealing with a very difficult problem. That is the purpose of the committee.

MR. A.A. MacLEOD (Bellwoods): I was about to raise the very point raised by the hon. member for Ontario (Mr. Williams). There is no doubt in my mind that the Minister of Mines is sincerely anxious to clear up this whole question in a manner that will give full satisfaction to the families of the men who lost their lives in that disaster. I was in the House for only part of the time the hon. Minister was speaking the other day but I read in the press that the investigating committee would consist of five professors from the University of Toronto and I wondered whether that



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was the best composition of the committee that could be achieved. Not that I have anything against professors from Toronto University, but I happen to come from a mining community where there have been large scale disasters. Only a couple of years ago in my home town precisely the same kind of accident happened, and twenty-three people lost their lives. A commission came in from outside, from Halifax, to investigate that disaster, and of course they made a report very similar to the report of Magistrate Tucker. I want to say that the miners in Sydney mines feel very strongly about the report that was made on that occasion. They felt that an adequate investigation had not been made. It does seem to me that the Minister might take into consideration including on the committee a man suggest, let us say, by the Mine, Mill and Smelter Union, which is after all very close to the miners and an organization in which they have great confidence. Otherwise the Minister might be very unhappy when the committee reports if it perhaps followed the general lines taken by Magistrate Tucker, which would result in dissatisfaction amongst the families of the men who lost their lives.

I noticed another item in the paper last night, in the same connection, which said that the families of these people had already expressed extreme dissatisfaction with the findings of the Coroner's Jury.

Now, when this matter first came up, the hon. member for Cochrane, South (Mr. Grummett) was mentioned as the Coroner, and when I read that in the paper I was very glad, because he does enjoy





the confidence of the people up there, but circumstances arose that made it quite impossible for him to serve, but I do feel, Mr. Speaker, that the hon. Minister of Mines (Mr. Frost) might, even at this late date, consider whether some place on that Commission could not be found for someone who is more closely identified with the life of the people in that area. I suggest that to him in all sincerity, hoping that he will give it some consideration.

MR. WILLIAM J. GRUMMETT (Cochrane, South): Mr. Speaker, in spite of perhaps annoying you for continually getting up, I will say, first of all, that I am going to make a speech. I simply want to ask the hon. Minister of Mines (Mr. Frost) one question, and that is, would it be possible, after he receives the stenographic report, for us to have a copy? Perhaps one or two of us might want to read over the evidence. Newspaper reports do not contain anything of benefit to us. If we could get a copy of the evidence, and read it over, then we would be able to form our own opinions as to the scope and nature of this inquest.

MR. FROST: I will be glad to, Mr. Speaker, indeed, -- very glad to.

MR. A KELSO ROBERTS (St. Patrick): I think there has been a little confusion in regard to that report, and if I have to frame this in the form of a question, I will do so, but I would like to say that I read a report in the "Globe and Mail" of yesterday, in which it was stated that the Crown Attorney had instructed the jury that it was advisable for the jury to bring in an open



verdict, by reason of this Commission's having been set up. If that is the case, I think there is something more than a newspaper report to be considered. I am sure that the hon. Attorney General (Mr. Blackwell) and the hon. Minister of Mines (Mr. Frost) did not instruct the Crown Attorney in that manner, - to do that. If a question is necessary, I will ask it.

MR. FROST: Personally, I gave no such instructions. The fact was that instructions were given to have the most complete inquiry, and that is what we intend to do, anyway.

MR. ARTHUR A. CASSELMAN (Nipissing): We will look into it here, anyway.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Before the Orders of the Day, I wish to present the annual report of the school grants, as of the past year.

MR. SPEAKER: Orders of the Day.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, in view of the hour, I move the adjournment of the House.

MR. M.F. HEPBURN (Elgin): Before the House is adjourned, I presume the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) will continue his address on the Throne Debate tomorrow?

MR. DREW: Yes, we will proceed with that. I will have to examine the paper in order to carry through the best procedure to carry through some formal motion, but we will resume the debate.

MR. HEPBURN: Inasmuch as I have to address a joint meeting of two Service Clubs, about a half mile distant from the Parliament Buildings, could the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) indicate to me





the length of time he will likely take, if I promise not to interrupt him?

MR. DREW: I will do more than that. I will assure the hon. member for Elgin (Mr. Hepburn) that he will not have to stay away from the Service Clubs tomorrow.

MR. HEPBURN: Fine, You overwhelm me.

Motion agreed to; the House adjourned at 5.42 o'clock p.m.

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(Page 550 follows)





THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

ELEVENTH DAY

Toronto, Ontario,  
Thursday, March 1, 1945

SPEAKER: Honourable William J. Stewart, C.B.E.

---

The House met at three o'clock.

Prayers.

MR. SPEAKER: Presenting petitions.

Reading and presenting petitions.

THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE: The following petition has been received.

"Of Branch No. 51 of the Canadian Legion of the British Empire Service League, praying that an Act may pass vesting in the Petitions the title to certain lands in the City of Niagara Falls."

MR. SPEAKER: Motions.

Introduction of Bills.

HON. R.P. VIVIAN (Minister of Health): Mr. Speaker I move, seconded by Mr. Thompson, leave be given to introduce a Bill intituled "An Act to amend the Public Health Act", and that the same be now read for the first time.

Motion agreed to; Bill read the first time.

MR. E. B. JOLLIFFE (Leader of the Opposition): Would the hon. Minister explain the Bill?

MR. VIVIAN: This Bill contains a number of minor miscellaneous amendments to the Public Health Act. The only substantial provision to the amendment was just to

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enable the Medical Officer of Health to insure conditions are satisfactory in the accommodation at the House for the Aged. There are one or two others that have to do with licensing cold storage plants, regulating swimming pools, and two or three other minor amendments.

MR. WILLIAM DENNISON (St. David): I would like to move, seconded by Mr. Anderson, that leave be given to introduce a Bill intituled, "An Act respecting housing standards", and that the same be now read for the first time.

Motion agreed to; Bill read for the first time.

MR. DENNISON: Mr. Speaker, I would like to briefly explain that this Bill is similar to an Act passed in this House in 1936, which only applies to Toronto. It gives a city the right to set up by-laws respecting houses, and stating just what shall be a fit and proper housing unit for human beings to dwell in, respecting the roof, the walls, the distance the house may be built underneath the ground, dampness, and in regard to heating and plumbing. The Bill will enable any city, town or village to require proper heating. For instance, any houses, - it will enable, in case the owner of the house is unable to look after it financially, the municipality to loan the money to such owner, and receive it back over a period of ten years.

MR. SPEAKER: Bills. Before the Orders of the Day, I do now recognize the hon. member for York, East.

MISS A. MACPHAIL (York, East): I want to direct a question to the hon. Prime Minister regarding the adjournment of the House. The time is getting on, and we have not received a mimeographed copy for each member of the House. I would just like to know what stage it is at, and if we can look forward to receiving one.





HON. GEORGE A.DREW (Prime Minister): I will find out exactly what the situation is, and let you know to-morrow.

MISS MACPHAIL: Thank you.

MRL G. ANDERSON (Fort William): I would like to bring to the attention of the House part of an article that appeared in the March 3rd issue of the "Canadian Tribune", to quote, in part, "the arguments of such 'C.C.F.ers' as William Dennison, Toronto, St. David, and G. Anderson, Fort William, both of whom followed a policy which gave aid and comfort to the Tories."

This, of course, is not anything surprising to get out of this type of journal, because possibly the fact I have been successful in a number of elections where I was opposed by some of the people who are, no doubt, responsible for this kind of thing, but it does not go down very pleasantly, and, so, I am branded as this and that. I am just going to refer, very briefly, to what I did actually say in reference to the Liberals during the course of my brief remarks the other day.

" I cannot agree with those in the House who would have us believe that the Liberals are superior to the Conservatives. I cannot agree with those who would have us believe that the Conservatives alone, are the big bad wolves."

Now, of course, I feel if I were to get up here and attack the Conservative Party, and forget about the treatment handed out to the unemployed while the Liberals were in power, I would likely be highly commended by this paper, but I am not here for that. I am in the C.C.F. Movement because I believe that is where I should be, and, in a democracy, I think I have that right, but apparently a paper of this type is very much opposed to that type of democracy. They want to lead one around by

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the nose, and if you are not prepared to be led, then you must suffer the consequences.

MR. WILLIAM DENNISON (St. David): As my name was mentioned in this article, also, I would like to briefly say that this paper properly should be called "The Fibune" instead of "The Tribune", because it does not distort the news; it does deliberately spread lies and false impressions among the people and deceive the people as to what is going on inside this House.

This paper has, in the issue of January 20th, no less than fifteen articles attacking the C.C.F., -fifteen articles, in one issue, attacking the C.C.F. Never in the history of the province have we had such an anti-labour sheet as this paper. In this issue, only two articles in the whole issue attacked the Government, - only two articles in the whole issue attacking the Hovernment, - yet they claim we are the big, bad wolves because, in some mysterious way, the actions of the C.C.F. members in this House give satisfaction to the Government.

I would like to say that this same paper, in the issue of February 10th, went out of its way to spread further false and slanderous statements about the C.C.F. They say we elected Mr. Duplessis in a neighbouring province; they say we keep Colonel Drew in office in Ontario; they say that on Monday we, alone, were responsible for the defeat of General McNaughton in North Grey. I thought the voters up there had something to say about that, Mr. Speaker, but we are blamed for it.

They say the next step will be an election of a Tory regime in the Federal field.

Mr. Speaker, I can well understand that that sort of false statement published in any journal gives help





to the Government Benches and ~~assists~~ in dividing and disrupting the ranks of Labour in this province. That is as plain as the nose on your face, as any one person here to-day can see, and I want to say, not only have the hon member for Fort William (Mr. Anderson) and myself been attacked by this paper, but the hon. member who is not in his seat, who is unable to defend himself, who is overseas, at a meeting on behalf of Labour the hon. member for York, West (Mr. Millard), - a few weeks ago this paper had pictures reprinted, or circulars distributed, in the city of Oshawa, showing the hon. member for York, West (Mr. Millard) blowing up the bridge of unity by his actions, and prophesying the Trades & Steel Workers Union would defeat him and put into office a person supported by this paper.

The workers in the steel unions, however, have more sense than to take the advice of this so-called Labour rag, and they re-elected the hon. member for York, West (Mr. Millard) with an overwhelming majority.

Now, apparently, anyone to-day who does not "fall" whole-heartedly for this, in support of my hon. friends to the left, the Liberals in this House, suddenly becomes a danger to the Ontario unity, and I want to just in that connection to say that this paper had nothing in the fifteen articles I referred to, - it spent half its time supporting the Liberals, and the other half attacking the C.C.F. This paper, just twelve months ago, to show you how it twists and turns, - just twelve months ago, on the 1st of April last year, had an article in it in which we were advised, if you please, to be mighty careful about opposing





the Government. We were advised by this paper, if you please, there was a delicate balance in this legislature, and we had to "go easy", "go very soft", "tread gently", for fear we would oppose the Government, because, the paper said, a great many people who voted for the Government were actually people who believed in progressive legislation, and we must not antagonize those people for being too hard on the Government. Therefore, they advised,-- the advice we were given was to stick to reform, never bring up anything involving public ownership, and nothing, under any conditions, mentioning socialism in this Chamber, or any work in that direction. Our job in this Chamber was to support the Government.

MR. A. BELANGER (Prescott): I rise on a point of order. Taking a leaf out of your own book, Mr. Speaker, my point of order is that all this debate is out of order. We older members in this House, as I say, taking a leaf out of your own book, are showing a great deal of patience, but there is a limit.

MR. E.B. JOLLIFFE (Leader of the Opposition): Is this a speech? If so, is it in order?

MR. BELANGER: It is not a speech, but I am simply saying (and it will not be long) the point of order is this, a man is rising on a question which is not a question of privilege and thoroughly out of order before the Orders of the Day.

If a newspaper in this province cannot criticize a Party without a representative of the Party in this House getting up and making a speech about it,-- without being a question of personal privilege, - or to correct some statement





concerning him, -then let us appoint a committee to review the regulations and the rules of this House.

Mr. Speaker, I am asking your ruling on this question, is not the hon. member (Mr. Salsberg) at this time going far afield on a question of privilege, in making a speech on purely partisan lines?

MR. SPEAKER: I hope the hon. member (Mr. Belanger) will not press for a ruling or I will have to rule against the hon. member for St. Andrew (Mr. Salsberg) The member is perfectly right. Newspaper comment, and so on, is not properly a question of privilege. I do not wish to draw the line at this time; But I ask that the hon. members draw the line more closely.

MR. E.B. JOLLIFFE (York South): I quite realize the force of your Honour's remarks, but if the hon. member from Prescott (Mr. Belanger) understands what was said, it is a false report.

MR. BELANGER (Prescott): Mr. Speaker, if we are to take up every false report which appears in the newspapers and make a speech upon it, then where would we draw the line? Because every hon. member in the House would have to get up and make a speech.

MR. SPEAKER: I wish the members would not force me to make a ruling on every matter. I will ask the members to confine themselves to the question of privilege.

MR. F.W. WARREN (Hamilton-Wentworth): Mr. Speaker, I wish to say that no paper can force me by lies to deviate in this House from following the principles of the C.C.F. and representing the people in this Province.

I remember years before when we were urged by certain interests to support one or another of the old parties. I think that anything that this journal throws at the C.C.F. should not be taken seriously by the people of this Province.





MR. SPEAKER: The Chair recognizes the hon. member for St. Andrew.

MR. J.B. SALSBERG: (St. Andrew): Mr. Speaker, I would like to rephrase the old saying and go from the ridiculous to the sublime and put a question.

Mr. Speaker, I wanted to address a question to the hon. Minister of public works (Hon. George H. Doucette) but, as he is not here, I fancy that the Prime Minister might answer it.

A year ago I directed a question to the same hon. gentleman (Hon. Mr. Doucett) inquiring why a section of the employees of the Provincial Government, more specifically men and women employed in the cleaning staff of this old building of ours, were not paid for work that they performed. I pointed out that they were loaded with an hour's extra work every day, for which they were given no compensation; and the men of that staff were given an half hour extra work a day for which they were given no compensation.

The hon Minister in reply left the impression that my information and statement was not entirely in accordance with the facts.

I am sorry, Mr. Speaker, that a year later I am obliged to repeat the question, and to assure you, Mr. Speaker, that evrything I said was absolutely true, and, sad to relate, it still is. Men and women employed here have been told, over two years ago, -- before this Government was formed it is true, but it is being continued, -- they were told that they should work an hour a day extra without pay as a war measure. Since almost all of these men and women are either veterans or wives of veterans of the last war, they began working extra hours without pay, only to find out that nobody else is doing so; and that they are compelled to do so.





I did not both raising the question again, hoping that the question having been raised would lead to a satisfactory conclusion. I am sorry to say that this group has addressed a letter to the hon. member of public works (Hon. Mr. Doucett) in January, to which he has not replied.

MR. SPEAKER: I must remind the hon. member (Mr. Salsberg) that this is not a question of privilege.

MR. J.B. SALSBERG: (St. Andrew): I submit it is a very legitimate question to put in this House,

HON. GEORGE DREW (Prime Minister): If this is a question, I am prepared to answer it. Would the hon. member wit for the answer and not make a speech?

MR. SPEAKER: If you are putting a question, put it in the regular way.

MR. SALSBERG: My question is, why these employees of the Government, have been compelled to work, extra hours without pay, -- why this should continue and why they should not be paid arrears for 240 hours a year that they work, for which they received no pay. That is the number of hours the women worked for the Government without receiving any compensation. I think this is a bad example to set for the rest of the Province and I hope that the hon. Prime Minister (Hon. George A. Drew) will be able to assure the House that they will be compensated for the hours that they have put in, and that an end will be put to working without pay.

HON. GEORGE A DREW (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, it is perfectly obvious to everyone and to the members who made this speech that this was properly a question for the Order paper and the hon. Minister to whom it should be addressed is perfectly able to answer the question. I am





quite sure he will be able to deal with this matter without delay, whether put formally or informally. I submit that this is merely a device, putting before the Legislature this question as a means of making a long speech before the Legislature.

MR. J.B. SALSBERG (St. Andrew): I submit it is not, Mr. Speaker.

HON. CHARLES DALEY (Minister of Labour): Mr. Speaker, I would like to draw to the attention of the newly appointed labour committee, that I propose, unless there is reason to disagree on the part of some of the members of that committee to set the time at 10.00 o'clock Tuesday morning for the meeting. If that time does not suit the hon. members I wish they would send a note over to me.

MR. SPEAKER: I might advise you, Mr. Minister, that there is a meeting of the Committee on Standing Orders on that morning.

MR. CHARLES DALEY: As all members of the Committee are here, I believe, would it be satisfactory to make it Monday morning?

AN HON. MEMBER: Monday morning would not suit some of us.

HON. CHARLES DALEY: Contrary to the opinion of some people in this House I am really anxious to get on with business.

AN HON. MEMBER: What time is the meeting to be?

HON. CHARLES DALEY: 10.00 o'clock.

MR. A. BELANGER (Prescott): Send out the notices in the regular way.

MR. SPEAKER: Orders of the Day.

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HON. GEORGE A.DREW (Prime Minister): Since we have wasted a half a day already, I would move that we proceed with Order No.2, and that you, Mr. Speaker, now leave the chair, and that the House resolve itself into Committee of the Whole.

Motion agreed to.

The House in Committee. Mr. Reynolds in the Chair.

HON. GEORGE A.DREW (Prime Minister): Order No.2.

THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Second order, Bill No.30, The Voters' Lists Act, 1945.

THE CHAIRMAN: Bill No.30, The Voters' Lists Act, 1945.

Shall Section 1 form part of the Bill?

Motion agreed to.

THE CHAIRMAN: Shall Section 2 form part of the Bill?

Motion agreed to.

THE CHAIRMAN: Shall Section 3 form part of the Bill?

Motion agreed to.

THE CHAIRMAN: Shall Section 4 form part of the Bill?

Motion agreed to.

THE CHAIRMAN: Shall Section 5 stand form part of the Bill?

MR. HARRY STEEL (Lambton West): Mr. Chairman, I would like to move, seconded by Mr. Taylor, that Section 5 be struck out, and Sections 6,7,8,9,11 and 12, and by amending sub-section 3 to read:

"(3) The list shall contain the names of all persons entitled to vote at Provincial elections."



THE COURT: I have read the report of the  
jury and I find that the evidence is  
sufficient to sustain the verdict.  
I will now read the verdict.

THE COURT: I find that the defendant  
is guilty of the crime charged.  
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THE COURT: I find that the defendant  
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THE COURT: I find that the defendant  
is guilty of the crime charged.

and by striking out the words "in two parts (Form1)" in the fourth line of sub-section 1.

I suggest that, Mr. Chairman, because I believe that this would extend the same universal franchise to those voting in a municipal election as is the case in a provincial election. I do this because I believe it is very important.

All across the country we see at election time that the percentage of people who take the trouble to vote, particularly at municipal elections, is not great, and it seems to be getting lower each year. And if we could remove the restrictions on municipal elections, it would encourage the younger people to vote, and those who have property; because many times the younger people have not had a chance to acquire property and cannot vote. So I felt that there are lists prepared at great expense and time, and then when the election day comes, the vote is, in most cases, by but fifty per cent. I think if this motion were carried it would make a great improvement in that.

HON. LESLIE M. FROST (Provincial Treasurer): Mr. Chairman, if I understand the amendment correctly, the whole effect of the hon. member's amendment, can be summarized in the proposal to remove the property qualifications as an entitlement from municipal voting.

I feel that for the House to understand and intelligently consider and, if thought desirable, to adopt that section with the amendment it should be before the House and in the books so that it can be considered not only as to the principle involved at the time of discussion but as well as to the absolute legal effect of the amendment proposed.

I therefore have to suggest that Section 5 should





at the moment be reserved from the Bill; that we in this House proceed with the remainder of the Bill and leave the Bill in committee until that and any other like amendments are before the House.

MR. WILLIAM DENNISON (St. David): I would like to say, that in addition to Section 5, there are several sections to be held out.

HON. MR. FROST: My proposal was inclusive and I would suggest that Section 5, and any other Section of that sort should be left to stand until the amendment is before the House.

THE CHAIRMAN: Section 5 stands.

Shall Section 6 form part of the Bill?

Motion agreed to.

THE CHAIRMAN: Shall Section 7 form part of the Bill?

MR. WILLIAM DENNISON (St. David): Mr. Chairman, I notice that in several of these things we use the word "subdivision". I would recommend that the word "subdivision" be left out, and we put in "division", which I believe, is the correct word. It occurs many times throughout the Act, and I think there should be a clarification at this time as to whether or not we use the word "division" or "subdivision". It was in the recommendation.

HON. MR. FROST (Provincial Treasurer): Mr. Chairman, what the hon. member from St. David (William Dennison) is referring to is in the report of the Select Committee. There was a recommendation that we substitute for the word "subdivision" wherever it appears in the Act the words, "polling division".

I make the recommendation that this be dealt with in the same way as the other sections.



MR. WILLIAM DENNISON: That is satisfactory.

THE CHAIRMAN: Shall Section 8 form part of the Bill?  
Motion agreed to.

THE CHAIRMAN: Shall Section 9 form part of the Bill?  
Motion agreed to.

THE CHAIRMAN: Shall Section 10 form part of the Bill?

MR. WILLIAM DENNISON (St. David): Mr. Chairman,  
I have a small amendment to this Section. I think that we  
agreed in committee that we would recommend having the voters'  
lists fastened to the door of the City Hall or school.

I would substitute for the words, "in a conspicuous place in the school house" instead of "on the door of the school house"

MR. BLACKWELL: Mr. Chairman, I do not propose to  
try to deal with the effect of these minor amendments. I think  
we are proceeding on sound basis. I have not seen any  
of these amendments proposed and I am not prepared to come  
to a snap judgment as to the legal effect and any general  
proposal I make should be applicable to this section.

Section stands.

Section 11 to 37, inclusive agreed to.

THE CHAIRMAN: Shall Section 38 form part of the bill?

MR. DENNISON: May I just give you the names or  
numbers of the sections that I believe will be affected  
on this question involved under 5 in respect of extending  
the civic franchise -- I believe sections 38, 43, 44, 45  
are involved.

MR. BLACKWELL: If the hon. member (Mr. Dennison)  
does not mind, if he will just take the section in the  
order when we come to it. Those who have not considered  
the amendments will be better able to follow what is  
involved.





MR. BLACKWELL: If the hon. member (Mr. Dennison) does not mind, if he will just take the section in the order when we come to it. Those who have not considered the amendments will be better able to follow what is involved.

MR. DENNISON: I would like to ask that section 38 be reserved.

Section 38 stands.

Sections 39 to 42, inclusive agreed to.

MR. DENNISON: May I ask that sections 43, 44 and 45 be set aside for consideration later.

MR. BLACKWELL: Possibly I should not assume at this moment -- the hon. member (Mr. Dennison) I assume is suggesting incidental amendments to these sections purely in relation to the one point raised in the beginning. If I am right in that assumption the reservation should be made but if there is no other principle involved I do want to suggest that the hon. member raising it should state any new principle that is involved.

MR. DENNISON: I would like to say, No, there is no other principle involved. I was of the opinion at the beginning that we might discuss the principle of that whole question of the civic franchise under No. 5. and then if we were defeated in that vote it would not be necessary to raise it again. However, I am quite agreeable to following the suggestion of the hon. the Attorney-General (Mr. Blackwell) that that be reserved and principle discussed later.

Sections 43, 44, 45 stand.

Sections 46 to 71, inclusive, agreed to.

THE CHAIRMAN: Shall Section 72 form part of the Bill?

MR. L. GREIVE ROBINSON (Waterloo, South): I have





a slight amendment to make to this section. The amendment would be as follows by adding thereto the words "and deliver to all candidates and their official agents" in the 5th line. Is it the desire that this section be reserved?

MR. BLACKWELL: Would the hon. member (Mr. L. Robinson) please start with the place where he is inserting words and put it slowly, so that the hon. members of the House can exercise some judgment.

MR. ROBINSON: The line would be the fifth line and after the word "affected" insert the words "and two copies should be delivered to all candidates or their official agents".

MR. BLACKWELL: That amendment is quite acceptable to the Government and I am prepared to accept it now. It is a matter of knowledge and convenience to the candidates and their agents to receive two copies at that time.

MR. HARRY C. NIXON (Brant): Could you explain that?

MR. BLACKWELL: I will leave it to the hon. member (Mr. Robinson) to explain his motion to the house.

MR. ROBINSON: I will read the whole section as it will be amended:

" The board shall cause to be printed a notice of the sittings of the revising officers in such form as may be prescribed by the board, and such notice shall at least five days before the sittings be posted in adequate numbers and in conspicuous places throughout the areas affected. . "

At this point I would insert these words "and 2 copies

"to be delivered to all candidates or their official agents"



and section goes on:

" and where possible, published in all newspapers having a general circulation in the electoral district, and before nine o'clock on the morning of the day of registration and revision an additional five copies shall be posted up outside of and near to the place of registration and revision."

I might say while I am on my feet that this amendment is important in a very large constituency where a candidate may be resident of sparsely populated area far removed from the daily newspapers.

MR. BLACKWELL: That is why we would accept the amendment. I do not see that it would add materially to the work and at the time they are prepared should also be given to the candidate and his agent.

Section 72 as amended agreed to.

MR. ARTHUR WILLIAMS: (Ontario): There is just one minor amendment in Section 3 there of section 73. It is the eighth line down after the word "employer". I think that the words "or neighbour" should be included in the eighth line after the word "employer" in order to afford a person who may be in the residence the opportunity of putting the name on the list.

To save my getting up again I would point out that the same amendment should be made in Section 73 (4)(b) and also in section 76, and that the changes be made accordingly. This amendment is moved by myself, seconded by Mr. Strange.

MR. BLACKWELL: Mr. Chairman, the hon. member who has proposed the amendment should perhaps give a little fuller explanation than simply to say that his amendment is simply to add a word to the section. I would not wish to make his explanation for him, but I would ask him to elaborate a little





further on the meaning of the amendment he has moved.

MR. WILLIAMS: I am always glad, as hon. members know, of an opportunity to speak in the House, but I do try to put some restraint on myself, and I was doing that now.

What my seconder and I feel about this amendment is that as the clause now stands, if a person is not present in the house, his name might be supplied and put on the voters' list through being given by a relative either by blood or marriage, or by his employer. We feel that this amendment would facilitate the duties of the persons who are desirous of getting these additional names on the register if, for instance, the next door neighbour, Mrs. Jones, let us say, were allowed to supply the required information as to the elector. If the amendment were accepted it would merely give the person who lived next door the opportunity to supply the information. The amendments to section 76 and the amendment to Schedule 27 merely provide for the same thing.

MR. BLACKWELL: Mr. Chairman, I feel that I should explain to the House what is involved in this proposal a little more comprehensively.

The section as drawn implements specifically the recommendation of the select committee of the Legislature on which all parties were represented. It was thought by that committee, and I emphasize this, unanimously thought by the committee, that when it came to placing names on the voters' lists the existing provisions of the statute were too narrow because a person had to get there himself to present the necessary evidence. It was the unanimous opinion of the committee that, without subjecting the situation to abuse, it would be quite sufficient to permit a person in the same





residence as the voter or the employer of the voter to present the necessary evidence to the revising officers to have the name of that person put on the list, and this was largely for the benefit of the rural areas, not urban areas. But the word "Neighbour" proposed in the amendment opens the whole question up again. What is a neighbour? Does neighbour mean that anyone on the same street will be able to go to the revising officer and offer the necessary evidence? Does neighbour mean a person residing in the same section or in the same constituency?

MR. JOLLIFFE: The Attorney General is not asking who is my neighbour?

MR. BLACKWELL: That is exactly what I am asking, Mr. Leader of the Opposition. Surely for the practical purpose of getting a good voters' list, it allows reasonable flexibility to permit a person living in the same house, the husband or wife, or the farmer on the farm if he wishes to put down the name of his hired man. But I am bound to say to the House that if neighbour is to be interpreted in the broad sense that almost anyone can go with a long list of names, as was advocated at one time, I must take exception to what appears to be a very simple proposal. I feel that I owe that explanation to the House, and on behalf of the Government I am not prepared to accept the proposal to amend the clause by the insertion of the word "neighbour."

MR. DENNISON: There is just one point upon which the last speaker was not correct. He assumed that anyone in the same residence would have a right to put a man's name on the list. That is not so.

MR. BLACKWELL: No, a relative by marriage.





MR. DENNISON: Yes. It must be a relation, wife or husband, to get the name on, or the employer. It is true that in the rural sections that would answer the purpose but in the large cities where half the population are working in large plants the provision that the employer could put the names of his employees on the voters' list would not operate at all because he would not be particularly concerned whether the man was to vote in one subdivision or the other.

I realize, however, the difficulty of defining "neighbour." If hon. members will recall, I suggested that we broaden that section and give the enumerators the responsibility of going back and double-checking on these names to make sure that no one was eliminated from the list improperly.

MR. BLACKWELL: I think I should state emphatically to the House in connection with this statute or any other statute that is presented to the House as representing the implementation by the Government of the recommendations of a select committee of the House, that any hon. member is entitled to make proposals in the House. As to this particular matter it was very definitely discussed in the select committee and the committee unanimously came to the decision which is embodied in the report. The Government accepted that report in its entirety and has introduced legislation which implements full, subject to any errors, of course, the recommendations of the committee. The Government having taken that position I am now met in the House with motions for amendments which represent a deviation from the recommendations of the report, and no notice is given of such amendments. It is not such a simple matter as it





may seem to deal with such an amendment as has been made with regard to inserting the word "neighbour". You have to grasp the whole significance of the proposed change. You have to find how far it goes, and that means that you have to read over quickly in the House a whole section of the bill to determine its construction. I think it would be much better practice if hon. members, who propose to make amendments would give notice of them to the sponsor of the bill so that he would have the opportunity of viewing them in an orderly way.

I leave the matter with the House, simply stating that the section as drawn represents the unanimous conclusion of the select committee, and I think that the decision of the select committee was right. For that reason I am not, as one member of the House, agreeable to accepting the proposed amendment.

MR. WILLIAMS: Mr. Chairman, may I say as the mover of the amendment that if it comes to a vote the explanation of the Attorney General was so satisfactory that it would induce me to vote against my own amendment. I think his point is very well taken, and I want to express my regret that I introduced it after having been a member of the committee. I wish I had not done it. Am I privileged to withdraw the amendment, Mr. Chairman?

THE CHAIRMAN: With the consent of the seconder.

MR. BLACKWELL: May I take this opportunity of expressing my appreciation of the attitude taken by the hon. member, and may I add that his attitude in the House to-day in expressing his desire to withdraw his amendment is entirely consistent with his attitude during the entire sittings of the committee.

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MR. JOLLIFFE: Mr. Chairman, before this goes any further, I think I should agree with what was said a little while ago by the Attorney General, but in order to get the whole story there are two things which the House should know.

It is true that on all matters of important principle, with two or three exceptions, the select committee was in agreement. It is also true, however, that there were two or three questions of principle upon which the understanding was reached that we would the Legislature itself to decide the principle involved. That is one point which I think out to be made clear, because it has a bearing on what the Attorney General has said.

One of those questions of principle is involved in the first series of amendments that were moved this afternoon. The Attorney General has every reason to expect that members who are particularly interested in that question would move amendments at the appropriate time so that they could bring their case before the House. That is the first reservation which I think has to be made when I agree with what the Attorney General says.

The second reservation which I think should be made is that where some member of the select committee stood alone but agreed not to make an issue of the thing it was the general understanding among the members of the committee that the members of the House, of course, would be free to move such amendments as they saw fit when the legislation came before it. I say that because I think it should be made part of the information which the Attorney General is placing before this committee to-day. While I agree with him that it would be more desirable that he should receive notice of such amendments, I think it should be clearly



understood that the select committee had no thought in mind of preventing any amendments being made to the legislation in the House which hon. members might wish to propose.

MR. BLACKWELL: Mr. Chairman, so that there can be no possible misunderstanding with regard to the Government's position in this matter it was my view when the first amendment was proposed by the hon. member for St. David (Mr. Dennison) that the subject matter of his amendment was within the category of those matters that were delegated back to the House for consideration, and therefore I took the very course which the Leader of the Opposition has just indicated when I suggested that that section should be reserved for further consideration.

In the observations I have made about the select committee I think I have made it quite clear that no member of the House was bound by the report of the committee, and for that matter no member of the committee was necessarily bound by the committee's report, but I do think that when members propose amendments, if they constitute a deviation from something unanimously agreed upon in the committee, it would be well that notice should be given of such amendments beforehand.

MR. JOLLIFFE: I quite agree. My attention is now drawn to the fact that the hon. member for Ontario (Mr. Williams) was not as wrong as he thought he was because paragraph 10 of the report of the select committee says:

"10. That in connection with the revision of the lists, any householder or any person resident in any particular residence may make application to the revising officer for the inclusion in the voters' list of the name of any person residing in the same premises as the applicant."





Strictly speaking, the section now before the committee does not implement paragraph 10 of the committee's report, and I think the House should know that and also the hon. member for Ontario should know it before he withdraws anything more. I think in the light of that recommendation of the committee the Attorney General should reserve the section for reconsideration. I am not suggesting that he make up his mind right now. I think I have made the distinction clear. The committee's recommendation does not mention "neighbour" but it does mention "any person resident in any particular residence" or in the same house.

MR. BLACKWELL: I am quite agreeable to accepting the proposal of the Leader of the Opposition that the section stand, and may I express the wish that before these matters are brought up again I be furnished with a copy of the proposed amendments.

MR. MITCHELL: Many hon. members know that the enumerators do not run back and forth four or five times over a street to get a list of all the voters. They would not do that for five or seven cents a name, but in order to cover the district as well as possible they may go back a second time, and then if the people are not at home and the information is not immediately available, that person does not get his name on the voters' list. That is what happens.

MR. BLACKWELL: I do not think the hon. member has given the House quite a correct impression of what this Act tries to do. I might try to explain briefly that what the Act requires is that the two enumerators shall together go and call at each house, and if the people are out on the first call, they make a second call. That is required. But





they do not do more than that.

Then when the list is completed on that basis it is not correct to say that you are either on or off the list because subsequently after the enumerators have reported and the list is settled there is a revision at which any citizen whose name has been left off can appear before the revising officer and have his name restored subsequent to the enumeration. The method in which that can be done is the subject matter of the very session we are discussing.

MR. MITCHELL: I think the hon. member must know that often two enumerators will make an arrangement whereby one will cover up the other, help him out in case of sickness.

MR. CASSELMAN: Are we not passing this new Act for that very purpose?

MR. BLACKWELL: Yes.

MR. CASSELMAN: One of the abuses in the past election and before that was that a lot of people were left off the list by the enumerators. But if your name was off the list you could be sworn on the list on election day. Is not that correct?

MR. BLACKWELL: No. This is a long and complicated Act and I think any member is entitled to an explanation with regard to any of its provisions. But this is the sequence of events in so far as the list is concerned and actually voting as provided by this section, and if any member has any misapprehension I think he should be put right in considering the section.

First, two enumerators are supposed to visit every residence in the subdivision. I want to correct, if I may, the hon. member for York North (Mr. Mitchell) who a moment ago



said that a man could be sworn in on election day and have his name put on the list in that way. That is just what the Act sets out to prevent. It requires that the enumerators both go together to each house and co-operate in making the list. One does not cover up the other but both go together to each house and give proper evidence to the revising officers that they have done just exactly that. The Act provides adequate penalties if the enumerators fail to discharge that obligation. Then the list is prepared as a result of the evidence that is presented to the revising officer. Following that there is a second sitting of the revising officers where anybody who has been left off the list may give evidence that he should be put on the list despite the fact that he has been missed in the enumeration even by this new method. But once this second sitting of the court of revision has been held and the lists certified, there is no further means of getting names put on the list. The old swearing in is out, rightly or wrongly. I want to make that very plain to hon. members of the House, because no member should vote for this section under the impression that it is all right because there would always be the opportunity of names being put on the list by the old process of swearing.

NR. NIXON: That provision is not in this Act but it was in the Election Act. Is not that right? I do not think we should pass this bill and leave that matter undiscussed. That provision was in the Election Act but it is not in the Voters' List Act.

MR. BLACKWELL: That is right. The provision is in the Election Act. We have these two complementary Acts before the Legislature at the present time, and the





provision for swearing in is contained in the Election Act, but it is not in this Act.

I thought that for the purposes of clarity I should at this point state the whole sequence as provided in the legislation before the House.

Section 73 stands.

Sections 74 to 85 inclusive agreed to.

On Section 86 -- Revising officer a conservator of the peace.

MR. JOLLIFFE: May I ask the Attorney General to define "conservator"?

MR. BLACKWELL: I can give the hon. member a quick definition. A conservator of the peace is one who seeks to maintain the peace or to prevent it from being fractured.

Section agreed to.

Sections 87 to 95 inclusive agreed to.

On section 96 -- Oath of office.

MR. BLACKWELL: If I might make a suggestion to the House, I am prepared to move that all the sections appearing in Part IV of the Act be taken as read because in that entire Part no change has been made. I invite the Leader of the Opposition to second the motion I now make to that effect.

MR. JOLLIFFE: I shall be glad to second that.

Motion agreed to and Sections 92 to 113 inclusive were taken as read.

HON. GEORGE A.DREW (Prime Minister): Order No.3.

THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Third Order; House in Committee on Bill No.32, "An Act to amend the Count<sup>ies</sup>~~ies~~ Reforestation Act."

THE CHAIRMAN: Shall Section 1 form part of the Bill?





Motion agreed to.

THE CHAIRMAN: Shall Section 2 form part of the Bill?

Motion agreed to.

THE CHAIRMAN: Shall Section 3 form part of the Bill?

Motion agreed to.

THE CHAIRMAN: Shall the Bill be reported?

Motion agreed to.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW: (Prime Minister): Fourth Order.

THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Fourth Order; House in Committee on Bill No. 33, "An Act to amend the Crown Timber Act".

THE CHAIRMAN: Shall Section 1 form part of the Bill?

Motion agreed to.

THE CHAIRMAN: Shall Section 2 form part of the Bill?

MR. JOSEPH B. SALSBERG: (St. Andrew): Mr. Chairman, in the sub-section of Section 2 there was considerable discussion on this matter when the Bill was up for second reading. I merely rise to bring it to the attention of those hon. members of the House who are more conversant with the problem than I am. They impressed me with their arguments, and I thought they should have raised the question to-day in committee stage.

When they pointed out that a mere fine of fifteen dollars for each tree may prove to be an inducement, rather than a deterrent, to the destruction of trees, because certain trees are worth \$50 or \$75 in lumber, that seemed important to me. That was pointed out by hon. members



who know the lumber situation, and I was hoping they would move some amendment in committee, and I bring this to their attention, Mr. Chairman, hoping that they will do so, because I thought their arguments were very sound, and an amendment to this Section should be brought forward. The official critic from the Liberal group on lumber is not present. He was the hon. member who raised that point--

HON. LESLIE E. BLACKWELL (Attorney General): Mr. Chairman, I think at this point I may say that the hon. member for St. Andrew (Mr. Salsberg) has indicated plainly to the House his view, and he should either leave it now to some hon. member who wants to move an amendment or move an amendment himself, which he is, of course, at liberty to do.

MR. SALSBERG: Mr. Chairman, I would welcome the opinion of the hon. Minister (Mr. Blackwell), of course. I would move an amendment, but I do not know what figure to propose as being adequate for serving the purposes of the Bill. When an hon. member who knows the situation claims that somebody might take a tree worth seventy-five dollars, and gladly pay the fifteen-dollar fine, obviously something is wrong. I cannot establish a figure, and I do not want to be mechanical about it, but I thought it should be raised again at this stage.

MR. GEORGE I. HARVEY (Sault Ste. Marie): Mr. Chairman, I might draw the attention of the hon. member for St. Andrew (Mr. Salsberg) to the fact that the previous subsection clarifies that situation. A man has no right to take away the timber he cuts.

MR. AURELIEN BELANGER (Prescott): This one says they may give it to him.





HON. WESLEY G. THOMPSON (Minister of Lands and Forests): Mr. Chairman, may I say that this is really an advance in the rates. As the Act stood before, it was up to the Department to prove that a tree was merchantable. Now, this fifteen dollars applies to all trees, even if only saplings. Before this, it was difficult for the Department to prove what tree was merchantable and what tree was not. This makes it much more expensive than under the Old Act.

THE CHAIRMAN: Shall Section 2 form part of the Bill?

Motion agreed to.

THE CHAIRMAN: Shall Section 3 form part of the Bill?

Motion agreed to.

THE CHAIRMAN: Shall the Bill be reported?

Motion agreed to.

HON. LESLIE M. FROST (Provincial Treasurer): Order No.6.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Sixth Order; House in committee on Bill No. 36, "An Act to amend the Public Works Act", Mr. Doucett.

THE CHAIRMAN: Shall Section 1 form part of the Bill?

Motion agreed to.

THE CHAIRMAN: Shall Section 2 form part of the Bill?

Motion agreed to.

THE CHAIRMAN: Shall the Bill be reported?

Motion agreed to.

HON. LESLIE M. FROST (Provincial Treasurer): Mr. Chairman, I move the Committee rise and report progress.

Motion agreed to.





The House resumed. Mr. Speaker in the Chair.

MR. WALTER B. REYNOLDS (Chairman of the House in Committee of the Whole): Mr. Speaker, I move the adoption of the report from the Committee of the Whole House, reporting three Bills without amendments and progress on one Bill.

Motion agreed to.

MR. SPEAKERS: Orders.

MR. LESLIE M. FROST: (Provincial Treasurer): Order No.7.

THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Seventh order; second reading of Bill No.31. "The Election Act, 1945", Mr. Blackwell.

HON. LESLIE E. BLACKWELL: (Attorney-General): Mr. Speaker, in rising to move second reading of Bill No.35, the short title of which is "The Election Act, 1945", I should immediately inform the House that this is not a Bill containing any change in the principles, but has made some of the principles more comprehensible. What it is is a series of revisions of existing principles in a piece of legislation that has been amended from time to time, and it was thought it needed revision and consolidation.

Accordingly, to-day, without taking the time of the Legislature on second reading about details, I will try to deal with any principle of importance that arises in this Bill.

The first principle of some importance is the one that relates to the definition of "residence" under the Act. It will be recalled by many that in the election of 1943 which was held in the heat of the summer, many complaints were raised, due to the fact that summer residents who only had a temporary residence at summer resorts in certain constituents, managed to get in by getting sworn



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in under the swearing-in provisions of the Act. This definition is, therefore, defined in case any hon. member wishes to follow it; it is Section 1 (o) -- and there it is put on the same basis as the ordinary rules of domicile -- and reads:

"'residence' and 'ordinary Residence' used in relation to any person, shall mean his true, fixed permanent home or lodging place, to which, whenever he is absent, he has the intention of returning."

And then there are following some rules of interpretation. And those are questions of detail, and what I have said I think sufficiently indicates the principle of that change.

The next question of principle to which I propose to refer is the one raised by the hon. member for Brant (Mr. Nixon) when the Voters' List Act was under consideration in Committee. The Election Committee considered, and unanimously reported, I believe, -- if I am wrong one of the hon. members will correct me, -- that it was felt swearing-in in rural areas, was no longer necessary or desirable, in view of the fact that the enumerating principles adopted under the Voters' List Act called for not only the establishment of a system of enumeration in the rural parts of the province, but also provides that the system of enumeration shall be by two enumerators, and done in the same thorough and comprehensive fashion as is proposed for the urban constituencies. And, having regard to the proposal of double enumeration in the urban areas, plus the further safety measure that any voter who is left off, despite that enumeration, shall be able to apply, before the election, to the revising officer, it was felt that in both urban and rural parts of the province, with a good voters' list being established in the fashion I have described, that the swearing-in should be abandoned.





I know there will be some difference of views between hon. members of this House on this question, as there was a difference of view in our committee, which was resolved by discussion. I want to say as far as my personal view is concerned, as I do not represent in this Legislature a rural constituency, I do not find myself qualified to express any dogmatic views on the rural situation, but if this House can bring itself to believe that the double method of enumeration, plus the right of the individual is still come after that, to the Court of Revision, will produce accurate lists, and give us an Act that has uniform application throughout the organized districts of the province, I then suggest there is a lot to be said in favour of the preparation of sound lists and uniform election machinery in the province.

I now come to rather a small, but important, provision, and in mentioning this in principle, I should make a comment at this stage that has more than a narrow application, and that comment is this: that one of the desires of the Select Committee was, insofar as possible, to remove from the Act throughout practices which really have nothing to do with bribery or corruption, and that in all elections have been honoured in the breach, rather than the observance, and to make this Act an Act where the average decent citizen of this province, standing for election, can stand in his constituency, without running into anything in the nature of an advance. This principle is simply this: that the two scrutineers it is proposed to pay, representing the two opposing political interests, shall be paid under the Election Act, and scrutineers appointed by some other candidate, who may be paid by him, may, notwithstanding the fact of that payment in either case, under the Act,





legally vote, and that is what the next principle deals with.

The fact of the matter is, Mr. Speaker, and hon. members that in the majority of cases, in straight defiance of the Act, those who were paid voted anyway, and what we wish to do is to clear up as many of the useless prohibitions of this Act as possible, and leave it so that an election can be conducted on a decent level, without a lot of artificial advances.

The next principle I come to, Mr. Speaker, is of great importance. Under the Active Service Election Act of 1945, which is now the law of this province, irrespective of the age at which a person becomes entitled to vote as an active service voter, his rights as an active service voter are now protected, under the ordinary election Act, and if once having had that right to vote, he returns to civil life, and is back in civil life, he still retains that qualification that he earned while a member of the armed services. That is a very important principle.

I think at this stage, in order to try to make some of the provisions of the Act more intelligible to the hon. members, I will place before the House a report which I obtained for the information of hon. members, Mr. Speaker, which provides what might be termed a "time table" under which an election might be run, under the proposed Act. This memorandum is called, "A Time Factor," and it operates from the date of the writ.

The first item is:

- |   |          |
|---|----------|
| "(1) Returning officers fixing<br>polling places, preparing proclamations<br>and appointing enumerators | - 8 days |
| "(2) Enumerating  | - 4 days |
| "(3) Revising, printing<br>and delivery of lists  | - 4 days |



- "(4) Posting - 4 days
- "(5) Time for appeals - 3 days
- "(6) Revision sitting - 4 days
- "(7) Printing lists - 3 days
- "(8) Domination day -- which  
by the Act is now fixed on a  
Wednesday - 1 day"

Up to that point, I might say there are 31 elapsed days.

Following that, on Thursday, Friday and Saturday, following Nomination Day, which is the time allotted for printing ballots and appointing scrutineers, - 3 days.

"(10) Sunday, Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday; delivering boxes, voters' lists and supplies to advanced polls open - 3 days.

"(12) Sunday, Monday and Tuesday; delivering boxes and supplies to deputy returning officers - 3 days

"(13) Wednesday; polling day 1 1 day."

Fourteen days are taken up in these items I have mentioned, or a total of 45 days.

I feel, Mr. Speaker, that the hon. member should have the times in mind and the aggregate time, which, under this proposed Act, it would take to run off an election in the province of Ontario.

Another principle of perhaps not shattering importance, but worthy of mention, Mr. Speaker, is the provision in the proposed Act that at the time of being nominated, a consent must be filed on behalf of the candidate, which can either be done in writing or by wire or otherwise, if he is out of the constituency. But it is felt that before actually becoming officially nominated, and putting the province and the electoral officers to a lot of trouble and perhaps occasioning a miscarriage of





the election itself, that a person who wishes to stand for the Legislature should make up his mind. And so, there is provided in addition to that, that if he subsequently withdraws or deliberately creates the impression that he is going to withdraw, he is subject to a penalty, under the provisions of the proposed Bill.

While we have already had these mentioned to the House I, first, in chronological order, refer to the principle of scrutineers being appointed and paid as part of the election machinery, those who represent two opposing political interests. The method proposed for appointment of these scrutineers is that one should be appointed by the party whose candidate had the highest number of votes in the constituency of the last election, and the other one appointed by the party whose candidate had the second highest number of votes. It is thought by the representatives of all political parties to-day that, in the main, if at any "polling division" -- to use the expression of the hon. member for South Cochrane (Mr. Grummett) -- if at any polling division in the province there are two parties opposed in interest and other candidates who have not available to them the election personell, which some others have, they will receive good protection by reason of the two opposing, but the Act reserves the right of any other candidate to appoint scrutineers if he so desires, and at his own expense.

The next provision I feel is of substantial importance in these days, when so many people are travelling, and that is the expansion of the advance poll both by lengthening its time to three days, and by making the advance poll available to anyone who has reason to believe





that he will be out of the constituency on voting day. It seemed to our committee that the idea of the preparation of voters' lists themselves, and the holding of elections in a democracy is to create the circumstances under which the greatest possible number of those entitled to vote may have a proper opportunity for casting their ballots.

Another principle worthy of mention is that the Act has been clarified to provide that all employees are entitled to two hours on election day for the purpose of casting their votes, without loss of pay, and this principle is further elaborated upon, in order to prevent confusion. It provides that employers shall fix those times reasonably in advance of election day so that plans may be made to vote, and notification be given of those times. That, of course, is for the convenience of plants employing a lot of men, so that production may go on, with the employees getting time off to vote.

The next principle I have to refer to has to do with the declaring elected of a candidate, and here the suggested amendment to the Act is clarified to cut down the election appeals. It provides that the returning officer has the duty, in the case of there being any possibility of it being effective, of reviewing the rejected ballots before announcing the result, and to follow the rest of that measure, which I might as well do at the same time, the returning officer has removed from himself the right of casting a deciding vote. If a tie should result, there is immediate application to a judge for a re-count. And, finally, the provision is that if a tie should result on the re-count, it is not thought then that



any government official should have the right to cast the deciding vote, and the Act provides automatically for ordering a new election.

Now, one of the most important principles of the Act to which I have not yet referred, Mr. Speaker, is the proposal that there should be a permanent returning officer in each riding. I want to distinguish between "returning officers, and "deputy returning officers," of course. The suggestion is limited to returning officers, the men who really conduct the elections in each riding. It is proposed that they should be appointed from those employed by either the province or the municipalities within the riding itself.

I should say this to the Legislature, Mr. Speaker, that in every election that is held in this province there are cases where all sorts of difficulties are created for candidates, and for people who wish to cast their votes, by inexperienced, inefficient returning officers, with no previous experience in election matters, or, for that matter, in anything else, which would give them the experience to administer an Election Act, being appointed within the limited time in question to conduct both the work required under the Voters' List Act, and also the Election Act.

I am quite sure I could speak for every lawyer in this Legislature in saying that I, for one, as a lawyer, would view with the greatest apprehension being suddenly appointed as a returning officer in a riding of this province, with no previous experience or thought, and required to administer these two Acts. And the suggestion is that there should be in office, and remain in office, subject, of course, to the responsibility undertaken by the Government of the day, whatever it may be - there should be in office, and remain





in office at all times, the man who is really Chief Election Officer in that individual riding, namely, the returning officer.

These gentlemen, Mr. Speaker and hon. members, are, broadly speaking, the principles of this revision and consolidation of the proposed Election Act, known as the Election Act of 1945, which I feel, should be now drawn to your attention. There are others in detail, but at this point I move that the Election Act, 1945, be now read a second time.

MR. A. KELSO ROBERTS (St. Patrick): Mr. Speaker, --

MR. BLACKWELL: There is one matter I omitted, if the hon. member for St. Patrick would bear with me for a moment. I have it here before me on the desk, and I omitted it.

There was one proposal in the report of the Select Committee having to do with the return of campaign expenses, and the Act, as in the books, is obviously quite in error in implementing that recommendation of the committee. The section is 202, sub-section 1, and I just want to give notice to the House, when the Bill is considered in committee, I will move this amendment, that sub-section 1 of Section 202 be amended by striking out the first three lines, and inserting in lieu thereof, the following:

"202-1 a statement of the aggregate amount of money or its equivalent received as election contributions, payments, loans, gifts, advances or deposits, and each of which exceeds in amount or value fifty dollars."

That bring the Section into accordance with the recommendations, and I am handing the proposed amendments to the Clerk of the House now, so that they might be available to the hon. members when I actually move that on committee.





MR. A. KELSO ROBERTS: (St. Patrick): Speaking to the principle of the Bill, I wish to draw the attention of the House to the Section of the reports of the hon. Attorney General (Mr. Blackwell), and I quote

"That consideration be given to the question of the efficiency of our present method of voting, with particular consideration of the systems of proportional representation and the transferable vote."

And the report then goes on as follows:

"Your Committee, having some consideration to the representations made to it, has come to the conclusion that these matters are of such importance that full opportunity should be given to the public generally to form and express opinions on them, and that it may be thought to be reasonable to also afford an opportunity, after proper publicity, for any additional interested parties to present their views. Therefore, the Committee refers the matters dealt with herein to the Legislative Assembly, in order that the Assembly may decide to deal with such matters itself, to refer them to a select Committee for the purpose of taking further evidence and giving them full consideration, or for such other actions as the Assembly may decide".

Now, it is my intention, Mr. Speaker, at the proper time, if it becomes necessary to deal with the sections involved, to make a formal amendment to what is known as preferential voting or single, transferable vote. I think, on the principle of the Bill, I should state a few facts, as I understand them, in order that that section will definitely be before the hon. members at this time.

We have had a great deal of development in universal speech, but from the very beginning the same method of voting in this province and in this country, for the most part, Dominion affairs, has continued, namely, the marking of the ballot by the simple method of placing a cross.

I do not know whether that method of placing the cross was due to the illiteracy on the part of some of the voters, but certainly, if that were the case, with the greatly-





improved educational system that we have now, there would be no necessity to continue that method on any such ground as that.

If we had merely a two-party system, with only two parties, or two major parties of any strength, there would be, of course, no question of necessity of dealing with the preferential-vote question, and the proportional representation which involves a single-member constituency, which may, of course, be discussed, but, realizing we have great geographical areas, that single-member constituency is pretty well established in the province of Ontario and the Dominion of Canada, and, it seems to me, if we are going to have an electoral reform, it would certainly start with some system such as the preferential vote. That system I would advocate on the assumption that we have now three or four, - three, anyway, - major parties in this province and in the Dominion, and that that state of affairs is likely to exist for some considerable period of time.

That being the case, then, if we are to get a proper record of the real desire of the electors, it seems to me necessary to establish a majority vote for the winner in any given constituency. In the last provincial election, - and I do not propose to go into this in great detail, - I could quote a good many instances of results on different elections, but just taking our own last provincial election, I think the hon. members here are very well aware of the fact, or a large number of those hon. members ourselves, in this House, were elected by a plurality, but not by a majority vote of those who cast their ballots in that election.

Very simply, in preferential voting the same method,





actually, of casting the ballot applies as in the case of proportional representation, but in the latter case certain quotas have to be established, and the system of counting is slightly different, but the marking of the ballot is exactly the same in the preferential voting as in the proportional representation. The method of marking the ballot is probably familiar to the voters, but I think I should give an illustration, so that we might see the difference between that system and our present system.

Let us suppose there are three candidates running in a given riding, and let us suppose that "A" polls forty-five hundred votes, "B" four thousand votes, and "C" twenty-five hundred votes. Under our present system, of course, "A" is elected, because he leads from the first count, but you will observe that while he had forty-five hundred, there were some sixty-five hundred cast for the other candidates. This system of voting which I am referring to eliminates, after the first count, the lowest competitor, and takes the second choice on his ballot. I would say, instead of marking the ballot with a cross, you will have a ballot before you with the names of the candidates, and you would place opposite the name of the candidate whom you wish to have elected as your first choice the figure "1".

You would then, if you saw fit, place the figure 2 opposite your second choice, and, if you saw fit, place the figure 3 opposite your third choice.

You would not be compelled to vote for more than one but that would be purely a matter of whether you wished to do so or not.

Having marked the ballot in that way, on the first count, where the leader has not an overall majority, the returning officer and his assistants would examine the ballots that were



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You would then, if you saw fit, place the figure 2 opposite your second choice, and, if you saw fit, place the figure 3 opposite your third choice.

You would not be compelled to vote for more than one but that would be purely a matter of whether you wished to do so or not.

Having marked the ballot in that way, on the first count, where the leader has not an overall majority, the returning officer and his assistants would examine the ballots that were



cast for the person who was low man, and then would look for the second choice on those ballots, and they would distribute the second choices among the other two.

Now, it might easily be that half, or forty per cent, or some other total percentage of the ballots cast for the person elected would be marked as second choice.

As a matter of fact after examining the results of elections where this system is in effect, in Manitoba and in Alberta, I find that approximately forty to fifty per cent of the people voting, whose votes were counted a second time under this system, about forty or fifty per cent of the persons who gave the first choice for the person elected, gave the second choice, and only to that extent would their votes count.

Now, let us assume that of the twenty-five hundred voters who cast votes for the low man, and let us assume that "A" who led on the first ballot gets six hundred of those, and "B", who was second on the first ballot, got nine hundred of them, that is fifteen hundred, and that others should not make a second choice at all. The result would be that "A" got six hundred of the second choices, making a total of 5,100 as against "B" who got four thousand on the first ballot and nine hundred on the second ballot, making four thousand nine hundred.

You would know that there would be no change in the result because "A" led on the first ballot. But there might be cases where the second or third man, by this process, might finally become the choice of those voting in that manner.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I find that many arguments are advanced both pro and con on this type of voting. I find,

cast for the person who was low man and then would look for the second choice on those ballots, and they would distribute the second choice among the other two.

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Now, let us assume that of the twenty-five hundred voters who cast votes for the low man, and let us assume that "A" who led on the first ballot was all hundred of those, and "B", who was second on the first ballot, got nine hundred of them, that is fifteen hundred, and that number should not make a second choice at all. The result would be that "A" got six hundred of the second choice, making a total of 2,100 as against "B" who got four thousand on the first ballot and nine hundred on the second ballot, making four thousand nine hundred.

You would know that there would be no change in the result because "A" led on the first ballot. But there might be cases where the second or third man, by this process, might finally become the choice of those voting in that manner.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I find that many arguments are advanced both pro and con on this type of voting. I find,



curiously enough, that people who are very anxious for proportional representation are very similar in many respects to their opponents, and it is very confusing, when you come to examine pamphlets and books on the question, because the arguments do seem to be conflicting in that respect.

I find that those who are most ardent for the continuation of the present system say that the present method of voting tends to make the people go into either one of two camps. But I argue that if you are going to have three or more parties in this Dominion that then it seems to me that argument loses its cogency under the circumstances.

I also would like to say, with respect to this subject, while it has been before an earlier Legislature quite a long time back, there have been many changes since then; and at this time I am just presenting it on the principle of this Bill. It is something, perhaps, like the case of a painter who was showing his apinting to a friend, and as the friend looked at it he said, "That took six years of work by me." The friend looked at the painting, and said "Well, that seems an awful long time to take to paint it", and the painter said "Yes, it took me six weeks to paint it, but it has taken me six years to sell it."

I am as satisfied as can be that we should be heading in that direction, and that we should streamline our machinery to meet the changing situation in these days and times.

MR. BERTRAM E. LEAVENS (Woodbine): Mr. Speaker, on examining this Bill I was somewhat disappointed that the voting age had not been reduced to eighteen. I think that the time is arriving when the Legislature should seriously consider dropping the age of voting to eighteen. In fact, I have a copy of a clipping from the Globe, from Ottawa



entirely wrong, this people who are very serious in  
propositional responsibilities are very similar in their attitude  
to their opponents, and it is very confusing, when you come  
to examine phenomena and books on the question, because the  
arguments do seem to be conflicting in their response.  
I find that those who are most violent for the continuation  
of the present system say that the present method of voting  
tends to make the people so indecisive as to have two camps.  
Now I agree that if you are going to have three or more  
parties in this country that there is a danger to the present sys-  
tem of voting under the circumstances.  
I also would like to say, with respect to this  
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said "Well, that seems an awful long time to take to paint  
it, and the painter said "Yes, it took me six weeks to paint  
it, but it has been on my feet for six weeks."  
I am not satisfied on this point as I should be  
satisfied in that direction, and that we should eliminate  
our machinery to make the changing situation in these days  
and times.  
Mr. HENRY A. LIVING (Washington): Mr. Speaker,  
on examining this Bill I was somewhat disappointed that the  
voting age had not been reduced to eighteen. I think that  
the time is arriving when the Legislature should seriously  
consider lowering the age of voting to eighteen. In fact,  
I have a copy of a clipping from the Globe, from Ottawa

under date of February the 21st:

"The Ottawa Board of Control yesterday endorsed a resolution passed by the Windsor City Council which would lower to eighteen the age limit of voters in municipal elections. It now is twenty-one.

'We might get a more intelligent vote that way,' commented Controller F. McRae. 'They're old enough to fight our wars at eighteen. They should be old enough to vote.'

Mayor Stanley Lewis said he understood legislation was being prepared which would lower to eighteen the limit in Provincial elections."

I only wish he was correct. I rise to plead the case of those of eighteen years of age. I want to repeat what is in that press release. My son and your son are old enough to put on the King's uniform at eighteen. They are intelligent enough to fight, to man our airships, and man our navy, and put on the uniform of the three services.

I ask what reasonable person can deny that they have intelligence enough to vote at eighteen years of age?

We have the case of many wives of those who are in the active services, old enough to rear children, and old enough to look after the home while the husband is in the fighting line in the active services; and yet, when it comes to elections, not old enough to vote.

It strikes me that if a woman of eighteen should, as by law she is able to raise a family and by law she is

Page 594 follows.



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"The Ottawa Board of Control yesterday  
enacted a resolution passed by the Windsor City  
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"We didn't get a more intelligent vote that  
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to sixteen the limit in provincial elections."

I only wish he was correct. I rise to plead the

case of those of sixteen years of age. I want to repeat

what is in that press release. My son and your son are

old enough to put on the King's uniform at eighteen. They

are intelligent enough to fight, to man our ships, and man

our navy, and put on the uniform of the three services.

I ask what responsible person can deny that they have

intelligence enough to vote at sixteen years of age?

We have the name of many wives of those who are

in the active services, old enough to rear children, and

old enough to look after the home while the husband is in

the fighting line in the active services; and yet, when it

comes to elections, not old enough to vote.

It strikes me that if a woman of sixteen should,

as by law she is able to raise a family and by law she is



old enough to protect that family while her husband is overseas; and surely, she is old enough to vote.

I think the time has arrived when on any revision of the Election Act, there should be no question as to lowering the age to eighteen.

I have heard it said that young people of eighteen have not yet got their ideas molded to the point so that they know what they want to where they are going. I might say that is also true of many people older than eighteen. If young people of eighteen make any more mistakes than their elders have, then it is very tragic indeed.

In Section 14 of the Act it says:

"(1) Judges of the Dominion and Provincial Courts, clerks of the peace, Crown attorneys, and magistrates shall be disqualified and incompetent to vote."

And Section 16 says:

"No person shall be entitled to be entered on the voters' list, or shall vote who is a prisoner in a jail or prison undergoing punishment for a criminal offence, or is a patient in a mental hospital, or is maintained in whole or in part as an inmate receiving charitable support or care in a municipal house of refuge or house of industry."

Those are the only exemptions under the Act.

If we exempt those others at the age of eighteen, they are, by tens of thousands, engaged in industry. Thousands of others are fathers and mothers before they are 21 years of age. And yet we find that according to law, while they can be conscripted to put on a uniform, they have not a chance to vote, according to the system under which they are going to live. I think it is greatly unfair.

I think the time has arrived when that should be changed; and I think the time has arrived now, so far as this Provincial Legislature is concerned, when they should be able to vote provincially and municipally, and the Statute law be changed from twenty-one to eighteen years of age.

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In Section 14 of the Act it says:

"(1) Judges of the District and Provincial  
Courts, clerks of the peace, crown attorneys,  
and magistrates shall be disqualified and in-  
competent to vote."

And Section 15 says:

"No person shall be entitled to be entered on  
the voters' list, or shall vote who is a  
placeman in a hall or prison undergoing punish-  
ment for a criminal offence, or is a patient  
in a mental hospital, or is sentenced in whole  
or in part to an indefinite period of imprisonment  
or to a term of years in a municipal house of refuge  
or house of industry."

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to vote provincially and municipally, and the Statute law be  
changed from twenty-one to eighteen years of age.



MR. WILLIAM C. RIGGS (Windsor-Walkerville):

Mr. Speaker, I wish to say a few words on this same principle enunciated by the hon. member from Woodbine (Mr. Leavens) because I also was greatly disappointed when the committee failed to bring that principal into the new bill, but I do not wish to stress it from the emotional angle which, of course, is sound and I agree with it but I rather wish to approach it from the idea that the young person of 18 years old going out in the world and for two or three years after that has no opportunity to vote and I suggest that that is one of the reasons we have such a low vote in our different elections--the young woman gets away from the idea of voting. There is a principle enunciated by the hon the Attorney-General (Mr. Blackwell) when he was speaking and that was in respect to even though a soldier comes back from this war and is not 21 years of age, he still keeps that right. So that I think when these things are considered that this thing should be given more consideration, and to put the house on record I intend to move when it comes to committee stage that it be 18 years of age.

MR. NIXON: There was just one point raised by the hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Blackwell) to which I wish to draw your attention at this particular time and that was the provision that has stood in the statutes now for many years--certainly it was carried over from the Revised Statutes of 1927, and I recall very well when the Hon. Mr. Ferguson recommended it to the house and first became law in this province, I think about 1925 or 1926. It was the opinion of the house at that time that special arrangements should be placed upon the Election Act applying only to rural conditions, not applying to urban conditions or to those townships which were adjacent to large centres of population--I believe a popu-



MR. WILLIAM C. NIXON (Vineyard-Walworthville).

Mr. Speaker, I wish to say a few words on this same principle announced by the hon. member from Woodbury (Mr. Lawrence) because I also was greatly disappointed when the committee failed to bring that proposal into the new bill, but I do not wish to stress it from the emotional angle which, of course, is sound and I agree with it and I touch with it approved it from the idea that the young person of 18 years old going out in the world and for two or three years after that has no opportunity to vote and I suggest that that is one of the reasons we have such a low vote in our different elections--the young women went away from the idea of voting. There is a principle announced to the hon. the Attorney-General (Mr. Blackwell) that he was speaking and that he in respect to even though a soldier comes back from this war and is not 21 years of age, he still keeps that right. So that I think when those things are considered that this thing should be given more consideration, and so put the matter on record I intend to move when it comes to committee stage that it be 18 years of age.

MR. NIXON: There are just two points raised by the hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Blackwell) to which I wish to draw your attention at this particular time and that are the provision that has stood in the statutes now for many years--certainly it was carried over from the Revised Statutes of 1927, and I recall very well when the Hon. Mr. Ferguson recommended it to the house and first became law in this province, I think about 1925 or 1926. It was the opinion of the house at that time that special arrangements should be placed upon the Election Act applying only to rural conditions, not applying to urban conditions or to those towns which were adjacent to large centres of population--I believe a popu-

lation of 100,000 or over-- and the arrangement was then made and has carried forward all these years the provision for vouching votes on polling day. So that if a resident in the polling division found that his name had been omitted from the list he could go to the poll with a voter whose name was on the list, and this voter whose name was on the list could vouch that to his certain knowledge the resident whose name was not on the list should have been placed on the list and entitled to vote, then there were special oaths provided that the deputy-returning officer should administer, and having complied with these special stipulations then the deputy-returning officer must place his name on the list and make a note after it that he had been sworn under this provision and the resident would then receive the ballot and cast his vote. Now, that provision has been watched very carefully in different elections--in all elections--because it was rather a radical departure in making up the lists and I have never yet heard in this house any suggestion that that provision has been abused and I do know that it has been very greatly appreciated in every election held in this province for many years. While, of course, we have this new system of enumeration now, I still anticipate that there will be names inadvertently omitted from the enumerators' rolls and people will find when they go to cast their votes that they are still left off the list. I trust the house will give this matter consideration before they pass this new election law which omits that provision that has been on the election law for so many years in the province, and I would ask, Mr. Speaker, if you would accept this as a notice now that at the proper time when this house is in committee I propose to move to restore that provision to the Act now before us.



tion of 100,000 or over - and the arrangement was made  
and has been carried out in all cases since the provision  
for reaching votes on polling day. It does it a constant  
in the polling stations. I think that his name has been omitted  
from the list he would go to the poll with a voter whose  
name was on the list, and this voter's name was on the  
list would mean that in his own knowledge the resident  
whose name was not on the list should have been placed on the  
list and entitled to vote, then there were special cases  
provided that the deputy returning officer should investigate,  
and having satisfied that these special circumstances then the  
deputy returning officer would place his name on the list and  
make a note after it that he had been sworn under this pro-  
vision and the returning officer would then receive the ballot and  
add his vote. Now, that provision has been worked very  
carefully in different elections - in all elections - because  
it was called a special departure in making up the list  
and I have never yet heard in any house my suggestion  
that that provision has been abused and I do know that it  
has been very carefully supervised in every election held  
in this province for many years. Well, of course, we have  
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there will be cases investigated called from the unsworn  
list, and people will find some way to do some harm  
to see that they are still kept out the list. I think the  
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and I would ask, Mr. Speaker, if you would accept this as  
a matter now that as the proper time when this house is in  
committee I propose to move to restore that provision to  
the list not before us.



3-1-45  
Mrs. Luckock  
(Bracondale)

MRS. RAE MORRISON LUCKOCK (Bracondale): I wish to give some thought on the franchise of our young people. When young people, Mr. Speaker, are not given the opportunity of exercising their franchise, they very often reach 25 years of age before they are entitled to exercise their franchise. Now, along with their worries, the worry about the lack of people exercising their franchise during elections. There is no wonder our young people do not get a chance to develop the habit of exercising their franchise until about 24 or 25 years of age. I feel that it is outmoded waiting until 21 years of age to become a full fledged citizen. I think it would be good for the country, good for the youth and I also think young people would have a contribution to give towards the responsible position of being a citizen.

I also think that we should consider it from the point of human value. We all know that a country is of no value at all if it has no human folks in it and I certainly will do what I can when the bill comes up in this legislative assembly again to do what I can to get our members to consider the 18 year old franchise for youth.

MR. CASSELMAN: Mr. Speaker, I was going to suggest to the hon. member from St. David (Mr. Dennison) that it might be a good idea for him to be able to furnish the house with the number of people in the Province of Ontario who are literate and the number who are not literate. He will probably need that information when he puts forward his argument in favour of what he calls preferential vote. It seemed to me that he was very anxious to see that some parties would be sure to defeat the minority instead of seeing that the minority would have representation, because

Mrs. MacKAY (Brampton): I wish

to give some thought on the franchise of our young people. When young people, Mr. Speaker, are not given the opportunity

of exercising their franchise, they very often reach 25 years of age before they are entitled to exercise their franchise. Now, along with their worries, they worry about

the lack of people exercising their franchise during

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it is somewhat striking until 25 years of age to become a

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sider the 18 year old franchise for youth.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Speaker, I was going to suggest

to the hon. member from St. David (Mr. Dunnington) that it

might be a good idea for him to be able to travel the

house with the number of people in the province of Ontario

who are literate and the number who are not literate. He

will probably need that information when he goes forward

his argument in favour of what he calls universal vote.

It seemed to me that he was very anxious to see that some

parties would be sure to elect the minority instead of

seeing that the minority would have representation, because



he said that if only two major parties of any strength were contesting an election we would not need his system of voting. That is to say, if we had one party of comparatively little strength he would not be interested in seeing that they were represented. However, it was not my purpose at this time to criticize the proposal put forward by the hon. member for St. Patrick (Mr. Roberts) but rather to see if I could get a little further explanation from the Attorney-General as to people voting who at the time of the election were at their summer home. I can make my point clear by referring to my own riding. It so happens that people living in the city of North Bay have the peculiar habit of leaving that city in the month of June and going down to the township of Ferris where they have their summer homes. West Ferris is in the same riding but is in a different polling division. Have these people to vote where their permanent abode is, because as I read the Act they cannot vote in the division where their summer home is. Have they to vote where their permanent home is or be deprived of the vote?

MR. BLACKWELL: The provision in the Act as drawn is found in section 1(o)(iii). I think it should be read to the House as it is clear. It reads:

(iii) no person shall be deemed to be ordinarily resident in quarters or premises which are generally occupied only during some or all of the months of May to October, inclusive, and generally remain unoccupied during some or all of the months of November to April, inclusive, unless

- (a) he is occupying such quarters in the course of and in the pursuit of his ordinary gainful occupation, or
- (b) he has no quarters in any other electoral district to which he might at will remove, and 'reside' and 'ordinarily reside' shall have a corresponding meaning."



he said that if only two major parties of any strength were contesting an election we would not need his system of voting. That is to say, if we had one party of comparatively little strength he would not be interested in seeing that they were represented. However, it was not my purpose at this time to criticize the proposal put forward by the hon. member for St. Patrick (Mr. Roberts) but rather to see if I could get a little further explanation from the Attorney-General as to people voting who at the time of the election were at their summer homes. I can make my point clear by referring to my own riding. It so happens that people living in the city of North Bay have the peculiar habit of leaving that city in the month of June and going down to the townships of Parry where they have their summer homes. West Parry is in the same riding but is in a different polling division. Have these people to vote where their permanent abode is, because as I read the Act they cannot vote in the division where their summer home is. Have they to vote where their permanent home is or be deprived of the vote?

MR. BLANCHARD: The provision in the Act as drawn

is found in section 10(11). I think it should be read to the House as it is clear. It reads:

(11) no person shall be deemed to be ordinarily resident in quarters or premises which are generally occupied only during some or all of the months of May to October, inclusive, and generally remain unoccupied during some or all of the months of November to April, inclusive, unless

(a) he is occupying such quarters in the course of and in the pursuit of his ordinary lawful occupation, or

(b) he has no quarters in any other electoral district to which he might be removed, and "reside" and "ordinarily resident" shall have a corresponding meaning."

To take the risk which no Attorney General should take of construing that section I would say that in the case described by the hon. member, if the citizens left North Bay to go to their summer residences but had their permanent homes and were still pursuing their occupation in North Bay, they would be put on the list and vote in North Bay, and not where their summer residence was.

MR. HANCOCK: I would like to put a question to the Attorney General and in doing so to plead the case of a group of citizens of this country who in the opinion of many have been discriminated against through no fault of their own. I refer to the Canadian-born Japanese of British Columbia. This group known as the Nisei is most loyal so far as I have had any experience with them. They are prepared to cooperate fully with everyone in every province in this country. Many of them do not wish to return to British Columbia. They anticipate becoming permanent residents of Ontario. These Canadian-born Japanese, who as I say are known as Nisei among their own people, have absolutely no relationship with the Japanese empire. They have every right as Canadian-born citizens that you and I have, and it is a clarification of their position as voters in this province which I desire to see in relation to this Act. I trust that this Legislature will see fit in this Act to see that this group of Canadian-born citizens will be able to vote in this province, and I would ask the Attorney-General what provision is made in this Act for this group of people to vote.

MR. BLACKWELL: That is really not a difficult question. I can think of nothing more offensive than to put something into this Act that is entirely unnecessary



To take the case which an attorney general should  
take in reviewing that action I would say that in the case  
described by the hon. member, if the citizens left North  
Bay to go to their summer residences but left their trans-  
port and house and were still possessing their citizenship in  
North Bay, they would be put on the list and vote in North  
Bay, and not where their summer residence was.

MR. BLACKWELL: I would like to pose a question to  
the attorney general and in doing so to place the case of  
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people, have absolutely no relationship with the Japanese  
people. They have every right as Canadian-born citizens  
that you and I have, and it is a discrimination of their  
position as voters in this province which I desire to see  
in relation to this Act. I trust that this legislature  
will see fit in this Act to see that this group of Canadian-  
born citizens will be able to vote in this province, and I  
would ask the Attorney-General what provision is made in  
this Act for this group of people to vote.

MR. BLACKWELL: That is really not a difficult  
question. I can think of nothing more offensive than to  
put something into this Act that is entirely unnecessary



and that is put in merely by way of a pious declaration that a Canadian citizen who happens to meet the residence and other voting qualifications provided in this Act, being a British subject, should be specially mentioned in the Act when there is no occasion for it. The fact is that if a person of Japanese racial origin is a British subject and complies with the residence requirements as any other British subject does, then he votes. If he is born of foreign parents, it is a question of the naturalization laws of the Dominion of Canada, with which this legislation has no concern.

On motion of Mr. Blackwell the bill was read a second time.

HON. LESLIE E. BLACKWELL (Attorney General) moved the second reading of Bill No. 37 "An Act to repeal the Political Contributions Act."

~~He said:~~ Mr. Speaker, in rising to move the second reading of this Bill to repeal the Political Contributions Act, it is necessary to state in substance to this Legislature what the Political Contributions Act does. That Act makes it an offence at the present time for a corporation or an association to make a contribution to the funds of a political party.

While I was dealing with the Election Act I made the statement to this House that one of the objects of the select committee was to remove from the legislation of this province numerous prohibitions in respect of which every sophisticated person knows that the law is being continually broken. This very prohibition would prevent, on the one hand, any incorporated company from making a political contribution to the campaign fund of any political party, and on the other hand it would prevent a trade

and that it is not in itself by way of a prior decision  
that a Canadian citizen who happens to meet the residence  
and other voting qualifications provided in this Act, being  
a British subject, should be specially mentioned in the Act  
when there is no occasion for it. The fact is that if a  
person of Japanese descent is a British subject and  
complies with the residence requirements as any other  
British subject does, then he votes. If he is born of  
foreign parents, it is a question of the naturalization  
law of the Dominion of Canada, with which this legislation  
has no concern.

On motion of Mr. Blackwell the bill was read

a second time.

MR. LEBLANC (Attorney General) moved

the second reading of Bill No. 27 "An Act to repeal the

Political Contributions Act."

Secondly, Mr. Speaker, in rising to move the

second reading of this bill to repeal the Political Contri-

butions Act, it is necessary to state in substance to this

Legislature what the Political Contributions Act does.

That Act makes it an offence for any person to make

contribution or an association to make a contribution to

the funds of a political party.

While I was dealing with the Election Act I made

the statement to this House that one of the objects of the

select committee was to remove from the legislation of

this Province numerous provisions in respect of which

every sophisticated person knows that the law is being

continually broken. This very prohibition would prevent,

on the one hand, any hypothetical company from making a

political contribution to the campaign fund of any political

party, and on the other hand it would prevent a trade



union from making such a political contribution. The committee was of the opinion that there is nothing inherently wrong and probably a lot to be said for the making of such contributions. In the last analysis the final court of appeal as to what may offensively be done in the case of such contributions is the great court of public opinion as expressed at the polls.

Motion agreed to and bill read the second time.

MR. LESLIE E. BLACKWELL (Attorney General) moved the second reading of Bill No. 38, "An Act to amend the Judicature Act."

~~He said~~ Mr. Speaker, in rising to move the second reading of this bill to amend the Judicature<sup>ure</sup> Act, I gave to hon. members on the first reading as complete an explanation as I could about the principles of this bill.

To recapitulate briefly, the Judicature Act provides for seven judges to be on the Rules Committee. The present practice under the statute is that the Rules Committee elect a chairman. This bill simply provides that as formerly the Chief Justice of the province nominates the seven judges but this Act goes further and says who will be the chairman of the Rules Committee.

With that explanation I move the second reading of this bill.

Motion agreed to and bill read the second time.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Order No. 12, second reading of Bill No. 42, "An Act respecting Prospecting Syndicates having a capital not exceeding \$10,000," Mr. Blackwell.

MR. BLACKWELL: Mr. Speaker, although this order has been called, I may say that this Act is really complementary to the Securities Act of 1945, and I do not wish to



which may make such a political contribution. The com-  
mittee was of the opinion that there is nothing inherently  
wrong and probably a lot to be said for the making of such  
contributions. In the last analysis the final test of  
appeal as to what may ultimately be done in the case of  
such contributions is the heavy cost of public opinion  
as expressed at the polls.

Nothing agreed to and bill read the second time.  
MR. LITTLE E. BLANCHARD (Assistant Speaker) moved  
the second reading of Bill No. 38, "An Act to amend the  
Judiciary Act."

Recess. Mr. Speaker, in rising to move the  
second reading of Bill No. 38, I would like to state that I  
have to now, however, on the first reading as complete an  
explanation as I could about the principles of this bill.  
In recapitulating briefly, the Judiciary Act pro-  
vides for seven judges to be on the United States. The  
present practice under the statute is that the United  
States also a chairman. This bill simply provides  
that as to the chief justice of the United States  
the seven judges but this does not mean that any who will  
be the chairman of the United States.

With that explanation I move the second reading  
of this bill.  
Nothing agreed to and bill read the second time.  
ORDER OF THE HOUSE. Order No. 12, second read-  
ing of Bill No. 45, "An Act respecting the Federal Sys-  
tem of Banking a capital not exceeding \$10,000,000." Mr. Black-  
well.

MR. BLANCHARD, Mr. Speaker, although this order  
has been called, I may say that this Act is really complen-  
mentary to the Securities Act of 1933, and I do not wish to

proceed with the second reading either of this or the complementary bill until hon. members have had adequate time to consider these two bills, and so with your permission, Mr. Speaker, I shall not proceed with the second reading today.

Order stands.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, I should like to revert to the first order, resuming the adjourned debate on the amendment to the motion for the consideration of the Speech of the Honourable the Lieutenant Governor, even though it be only for a matter of twenty minutes because there is one subject I wish to discuss briefly to-day.

As I explained at the outset, we deferred the debate on the Speech from the Throne because there was business before the Legislature which I felt should be moved forward, particularly in view of my knowledge of the probably amendments to certain of the Acts which I felt should be given ample consideration.

I shall deal with only one subject to-day and then may I assure the hon. member (Mr. Hepburn) who I presume will be following me, that there will be no further broken periods in this debate. May I also say that, as has happened before, I find myself able to agree with him very fully in something that he said outside of here wherein a speech at noon to-day he used the expression, "Politics call for more than personalities." I believe that is very true, and I think it is advisable that we proceed and move forward with the business of this Legislature on that basis.

Now, the subject that I wish to discuss in these remaining minutes this afternoon has to do with what has



proceed with the second reading of this bill. The  
complementary bill will still have to be read and adequate  
time to consider these two bills, and so with your per-  
mission, Mr. Speaker, I shall now proceed with the second  
reading today.

Order stands.

HON. GEORGE A. BROWN (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker,

I should like to refer to the first order, regarding the  
adjourned debate on the amendment in the motion for the  
consideration of the report of the Honorable the Minister  
and Government, even though it is only for a matter of  
twenty minutes because there is one subject I wish to  
discuss briefly to-day.

As I explained at the outset, we delayed the  
debate on the Speech from the Throne because there was  
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in a speech at noon to-day he used the expression, "Politics  
call for more than personalities." I believe that is very  
true, and I think it is advisable that we proceed and move  
forward with the business of this Legislature on that basis.  
Now, the subject that I wish to discuss in these  
remaining minutes this afternoon has to do with what has



been said by a number of speakers on different subjects during the course of this debate, and that is, the need of maintaining the standard of living and the welfare of our people after this war is over.

There are various methods by which this Legislature can contribute something to that hope, and that great need, but it is also necessary that this Legislature recognize its own fields of legislative jurisdiction. It is also necessary that we recognize that there is nothing we can put on paper in black and white that by itself is going to add one dollar to the pay envelope, or is going to add anything to the meals in the homes, the comforts of the families, or the education and welfare of the children, unless behind all that is an expanding production based upon the resources of this province.

There is no vague source either of private or of public wealth, or of public revenue; it must come from production. And in the things that we must expand, I think all of us should recognize that the great public works enterprises, with the expenditure of money on needed buildings, highways, power plants, and other things of that nature, only meets a part of the vast problem that we face.

This country, I believe, has opportunities greater than are offered to any corresponding number of people in the world, but also there are dangers which we should recognize. We have seen, with satisfaction and with pride, the exports of this country rise to an all-time high of three billions of dollars, and a very considerable part of the demand for workers which has expanded employment to the point where there is an increasing call even to meet the war needs, let alone the civilian

been said by a number of speakers on different subjects during the course of this debate, and that is, the need of maintaining the standard of living and the welfare of our people after this war is over.

There are various methods by which this legis-

lature can contribute towards it in that way, and that great need, and it is also necessary that this legislature recognize the two fields of legislative jurisdiction. It is also necessary that we recognize that there is nothing we can put on paper in that and while that is itself is going to add one dollar to the pay envelope, or to gain in the meantime to the people in the house, the comfort of the families, or the education and welfare of the children, unless backed all that is an expanding program based upon the resources of this province.

There is no vague notion of justice or of public welfare, or of public revenue; it must come from production. And in the midst of all this expansion, I think all of us should recognize that the great public works program, with the expenditure of money on needed public buildings, bridges, power plants, and other things of that nature, only make a part of the vast program that we face.

This country, I believe, has opportunities created for us which we are not taking advantage of. People in the world, but also there are dangers which we should recognize. We have seen, with resistance and this program, the extent of our country, and we are all the right of type, citizens of Canada, and a very considerable part of the demand for products which has expanded and employment in the field where there is an increasing call even to meet the war needs, let alone the civilian



3-1-45  
Mr. Drew

needs, is largely based upon that enormous export figure. We are the greatest exporting nation in the world per capita, and in that lies a great advantage to us, but in that lies a great danger as well, unless we recognize what lies behind it.

We, in this province, have seen the advancement of science applied to the use of raw materials in the past few years, at an accelerated speed which has itself contributed largely to the measure of employment of this country, but here again is the danger point in that very export figure. Only twenty per cent of the things that go to make up the three billions of dollars of exports -- only twenty per cent; or, in other words, six hundred million dollars' worth of those exports out of a total of three billion dollars for the whole of Canada -- is made up of things that are in the category of normal, permanent export articles of trade. And our problem in maintaining production is to find the things that will take up that eighty per cent, if we are to maintain an export figure approaching in any way the figure which now has so much to do with the scale of employment in Canada.

Now, in that respect there are things that the provincial government can do. One of our weak spots in this country, in the whole of Canada, has been research. In this war we have seen that the very survival of nations has depended upon research. Behind the Battle of Britain, -- when lads from this country, some of them relatives of hon. members of this Legislature, were playing such an important role -- there was more than merely sublime courage; there was the result of years of research which gave to that small number of men the finest machines in the world.



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Now, in that regard there are things that the

provincial government can do. One of our weak spots in

this country, in the whole of Canada, has been research.

In this you have seen that the very survival of nations

has depended upon research. Behind the Battle of Britain, --

when men from this country, some of them relatives of hon.

members of this legislature, were playing such an important

role -- there was more than merely sublime courage; there

was the result of years of research which gave to that

small number of men the finest machines in the world.

Behind the invasion of Europe on "D-day" last year, again there was something more than the sublime courage of those Canadians, and those people from the United Kingdom, those brothers in blood from the United States, those from France, and every other allied country who went ashore on June 6th -- there was something more behind that. There was the unparalleled achievement of research which gave them the artificial harbours at Arromanches and elsewhere; that gave them these fantastic landing craft; that gave them the umbrellas of aircraft such as the world had never seen; that gave them the technical equipment to see through fog to beat off the attacking German air force, and to make the greatest landing in the whole history of the world. Behind all that was research -- science applied to the achievements of the nations.

Science and research are going to be just as vital to our victory over the problems of peace as was research in the years immediately before the war and the years of the war, when, stage by stage, the scientists in Britain, and in Canada, the United States and elsewhere, met the succeeding tests of war.

We have the same type of brains; we have the same type of skill, in expanding that production, in converting from war exports to peace exports, upon which will depend so much our success in meeting these problems, and putting behind the statutes we enact the life blood of an expanding economy -- in all that, research will have its place.

Now, the sooner we here in Ontario, and in the whole of Canada, do recognize one of the fundamental weaknesses in our position, the sooner we will be ready



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Behind all that was research -- research applied to the  
achievement of the nation.

Science and research are going to go just as  
vital to our victory over the invaders of peace as they  
research in the years immediately before the war and the  
years of the war, years, years of struggle, the scientists in  
Britain, and in Canada, the United States and elsewhere,  
met the succeeding tests of war.

We have the same type of strain; we have the  
same type of skill, in organized mass production, in com-  
bating that very subject to make aircraft, guns, ships, and  
depend to make our success in making these weapons, and  
putting behind the invaders we meet the life blood of an  
extended country -- in all that, research will have its  
place.

Now, the answer we have in Ontario, and in the  
whole of Canada, is research and the fundamental work-  
ness in our position, the answer we will be ready



to cope with that problem. It is important that we remember that when we built field guns for war, we built them from designs that were sent to us here from Britain, drafting teams and research men over there had prepared these plans. When we made tanks, the basic plans came from there; when we made Hurricanes, when we made Lancasters, when we made Mosquitos -- some of which today are taking their part in the daily bombing of Berlin -- again we received the full benefit of the research of the designing teams, and of all the skill that had gone into those plans. When we made hundreds of thousands of motor vehicles, which made us one of the great builders of mobile power in the world, we benefited in that case directly from the research of the United States, and the drafting boards of the United States, and they were given freely to us.

Please do not think I minimize our great achievements in research in such things as radar, in the development of lens, in the improving of vehicles, in the improvement of fighting equipment of various kinds, but the basic plans came to us from those who have spent years in research.

Now, our job is to speed up research, so that we can provide the plans for new things which will make full use of one of the greatest combined sources of raw material in the whole world, and I thought it would be a matter of interest to this Legislature, and that it was something that the Legislature would be glad to know that we have taken very positive steps along that line.

Already, last year, I have said something of the achievements of the Ontario Research Foundation. You have seen in the press something of the achievements of the research efforts at Toronto University, carrying forward

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matter of interest to this Legislature, and that is why  
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we have taken very positive steps along that line.  
Already, last year, I have said something of the  
achievements of the Ontario Research Foundation. You have  
seen in the press something of the achievements of the  
research efforts at Toronto University, carrying forward



the traditions they established in the last war. There have been great results in research elsewhere, but one of the things was the lack of coordination of that research effort, and we have set up the Ontario Research Advisory Committee, under the chairmanship of Doctor Wallace of Queen's, and we are coordinating all these various research fields, so that we not only bring together the different fields of research, but also have an advisory committee to make suggestions to each one of those research bodies, such as the Ontario Research Foundation, the Toronto University, Queen's, the various industrial research organizations, private research organizations, and so on, as to places where the greatest emphasis is needed.

We have in Doctor Wallace one of the great research experts of this continent, a man who commands the confidence of all who are associated with him, and he will have associated with him in this work experts from the universities, from industry, and from private research organizations, which I believe will give to research in this province such a stimulus as it has never had before.

Coincident with that, we have made arrangements with the Ontario Research Foundation, by which they will greatly expand their own facilities, and just as soon as priorities and workers can be arranged, there will be an extension of our own research foundation, which has already made tremendous advances, particularly in the field of textiles and the employment of the forest products.

Associated with these will be farm research, under a section with which Doctor Christie and the scientific people associated with him will be connected, and that



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Concurrent with that, we have made arrangements with the Ontario Research Foundation, by which they will greatly expand their own facilities, and just as soon as priorities and works can be arranged, there will be an extension of our own research facilities, which has already made tremendous advances, particularly in the field of textiles and the engineering of the forest products. Associated with these will be some research, under a section with which Doctor Christie and the scientific people associated with him will be connected, and that

expansion begins just as soon as the plans can be made available.

Now, I wish to give you these things immediately, but may I also say that I believe it would be helpful if more of the hon. members who are here took the opportunity which is open to them while we are in session to visit the Ontario Research Foundation, which is only a few hundred yards from where we are sitting now, and to visit the research facilities of Toronto University, and the great research facilities of the Banting Institute, and other organizations which are giving the lead in this field, and while much can be done to expand them, and that expansion is now fully planned, and only awaiting the necessary priority permission, it will also be useful if the hon. members have that personal information so that they may, in their own communities, bring those who wish the advantage of research in contact with these bodies, because it is not sufficiently known in a great many of the communities in this province, particularly where there are smaller industries that the research facilities of the Ontario Research Foundation are available to everyone interested in some particular research problem, and with the knowledge of what is done there, and with that experience, I feel sure that the hon. members themselves can take part in this stimulation of research in their own constituencies when they return.

Mr. Speaker, in view of it being now six o'clock, I move the adjournment of the debate.

Motion agreed to.

MR. DREW: Mr. Speaker, I move the adjournment of the House.

Mr. A.A. MacLEOD (Bellwoods): When will the debate be resumed?



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Now, I wish to give you some things immediately.

But may I also say that I believe it would be helpful if some of the men who are here took the opportunity which is open to them while we are in session to visit the Ontario Research Foundation, which is only a few hundred

yards from where we are sitting now, and to visit the research facilities of Toronto University, and the great research facilities of the Health Institute, and other organizations which are giving the lead in this field.

and which will be done to expand them, and that expansion is now fully planned, and only awaiting the necessary priority permission. It will also be useful if the hon. members have that personal invitation to that they may, in their own communities, bring home to the advantage of research in contact with these bodies, because it is not

entirely known in a great many of the communities in this province, particularly where there are smaller industries that the research facilities of the Ontario Research

Foundation are available to research laboratories in some particular research program, and with the knowledge of what is done there, and with that experience, I feel sure that

the hon. members themselves can take part in this return of research to their own communities when they return. Mr. Speaker, in view of it being now six o'clock, I move the adjournment of the debate.

Notion agreed to.  
Mr. Speaker, I move the adjournment of

the House.  
Mr. A. A. McLEOD (Belleville): When will the debate be resumed?



MR. DREW: I would think that the best time to resume it would be on Tuesday, if we can, on Tuesday, proceed without any of these devices which delay the proceedings of the day so much, and which made it necessary for us to go ahead with the work of the Legislature to-day, if we were to have any of these bills ready for further discussion.

Now, I do not wish to enter into any discussion, but I will say, with the permission of the Speaker, that one of the problems that face us is this: Yesterday there was an amendment to a motion upon which there was complete agreement, and a speaker in this Legislature precipitated a discussion which consumed most of the afternoon, on a day when we should have proceeded with the debate. That is something that neither I nor anybody else can control. With the cooperation of the hon. members, we will resume the debate on the Speech from the Throne immediately after the regular procedure on Tuesday.

MR. E. B. JOLLIFFE (Leader of the Opposition): Mr. Speaker, these things will happen, and personally I would not be prepared to suggest that any hon. member should waive any right he may have either to seek the indulgence of the House, or to speak, as a matter of right, notwithstanding what may have been arranged.

I do not wish to cast any aspersions on anybody, but I was a little surprised to hear the hon. Prime Minister say what he just said, in view of the fact that he himself has set a fair example in this respect during this session.

However, Mr. Speaker, the question I would really like to ask is, what business will be taken up to-morrow?

MR. DREW: We will proceed with the bills on the Order Paper. There are several bills now ready to

MR. DAVIS: I would think that the best time to  
resume it would be on Tuesday, if we can, on Tuesday, but  
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us to be faced with the work of the Legislature to-day, if  
we were to have any of those bills ready for further dis-  
cussion.

Now, I do not wish to enter into any discussion,  
but I will say, with the permission of the Speaker, that  
one of the problems that face us is this: Yesterday there  
was an amendment to a motion upon which there was complete  
agreement, and a speaker in this Legislature presided  
a discussion which occupied most of the afternoon, on a  
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is something that neither I nor anybody else can control.  
With the cooperation of the hon. members, we will resume  
the debate on the Speech from the Throne immediately after  
the regular procedure on Tuesday.

MR. E. E. WILSON (Leader of the Opposition):

Mr. Speaker, these things will happen, and personally I  
could not be prepared to suggest that any hon. member should  
value any right he may have either to seek the indulgence  
of the House, or to speak, or a matter of right, notwithstanding  
standing order may have been entered.

I do not wish to call any attention to any order,  
but I was a little surprised to hear the hon. Finance Minister  
say what he just said, in view of the fact that he himself  
has set a fair example in this respect during this session.  
However, Mr. Speaker, the question I would really  
like to ask is, what business will be taken up to-morrow?

MR. DAVIS: We will proceed with the bills on  
the order paper. There are several bills now ready to



proceed in committee, and there is plenty of work to keep us fully occupied to-morrow afternoon.

May I just point out to the hon. Leader of the Opposition, who is so concerned about my remarks which took up half an hour the other day, and his suggestion that he was delayed, that when he resumed, he spoke for over two hours, so that he would not have finished that day by an hour and a half.

MR. JOLLIFFE: The hon. Prime Minister is in error twice; in the first place, <sup>I</sup>~~he~~ spoke less than two hours.

MR. DREW: Well, I will not worry about the exact minute. We will proceed with the bills in committee, and with second reading of the bills which are ready.

Motion agreed to and the House adjourned at six o'clock p.m.



proceed in committee, and there is plenty of work to keep  
us fully occupied to-morrow afternoon.

My last point was to the Hon. leader of the

Opposition, who is so concerned about my remarks which took  
up half an hour the other day, and his suggestion that he  
was delayed, that when he resumed, he spoke for over two  
hours, so that he would not have finished that day by an  
hour and a half.

MR. LEADER: The Hon. Minister is in

error (said) in the first place, he spoke less than two

hours.

MR. LEADER: Well, I will not worry about the

exact minutes. We will proceed with the bill in committee.

and also second reading of the bill which are ready.

Motion passed to read the House adjourned at

six o'clock p.m.

THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

TWELFTH DAY

Toronto, Ontario,  
Friday, March 2, 1945,

SPEAKER: Honourable William J. Stewart, C.B.E.

The House met at three o'clock.

Prayers.

MR. SPEAKER: Presenting petitions.

Reading and receiving petitions.

Presenting reports by committees.

Motions.

Introduction of Bills.

HON. R. P. VIVIAN (Minister of Health): Mr. Speaker, I move, seconded by Mr. Dunbar, that leave be given to introduce a Bill intituled "An Act to amend the Public Hospitals' Act", and the same be now read for the first time.

Motion agreed to; first reading of the Bill.

MR. WILLIAM DENNISON (St. David): Mr. Speaker, may we have an explanation?

MR. VIVIAN: Mr. Speaker, the main object of the Bill is to change the scale of payments in the public hospitals for the care of indigent patients. The cost of maintaining indigent patients in the public hospitals at the present time is the joint responsibility of the municipalities and the province. The amendment proposes to increase the municipal rate and to provide for an

THE HOSPITALITY ASSOCIATION

TWELFTH DAY

Toronto, Ontario,  
Friday, Dec 11, 1945

STANDARD: Goodwill is the key to success. C.B.E.

The House met at 10:00 a.m.

Prayer.

MR. SPEAKER: Presentation of petitions.

Reading and receiving of petitions.

Presentation of reports by committees.

Motion.

Introduction of Bill.

HON. G. F. TILLY (Minister of Health): Mr. Speaker,

I have, according to Mr. Tully, just been given to  
introduce a Bill intended to amend the Public  
Hospital Act, and the aim of the Bill is to  
give

motion moved by Mr. Tully of the Bill.

MR. TILLY (Minister of Health): Mr. Speaker, may

we have an explanation?

MR. TILLY: Mr. Speaker, the main object of the

Bill is to amend the Act of 1937 in the public  
hospitals for the care of indigent patients. The cost of  
maintaining indigent patients in the public hospitals at  
the present time is the joint responsibility of the  
municipalities and the province. The amendment proposed  
to increase the municipal rate and to provide for an



increase in the provincial rate.

MR. H. C. NIXON (Brant): Will the hon. Minister (Mr. Vivian) give us the figures?

MR. VIVIAN: Mr. Speaker, at this time the proposed amendment would fix the municipal rate at two dollars and twenty-five cents per day.

MR. GEORGE H. MITCHELL (York, North): And the provincial rate?

MR. VIVIAN: The provincial rate is left to our direction and discretion on facts to be later brought forth, at a basic rate of seventy-five cents per day.

MR. MITCHELL: Mr. Speaker, may I ask the hon. Minister (Mr. Vivian) if that brings the rate reasonably close to the cost per capita for the service rendered?

MR. VIVIAN: Yes, Mr. Speaker, I believe it does. I wish to enlarge on that at the second reading of the Bill, at which time a great deal more information can be given than at this particular time.

HON. CHARLES DALEY (Minister of Labour): Mr. Speaker; I move, seconded by Mr. Thompson, that leave be given to introduce a Bill intituled "An Act to amend the Workmen's Compensation Act", and that same be now read for the first time.

Motion agreed to; first reading of the Bill.

MR. CHARLES A. STRANGE (Brantford): Mr. Speaker, would the hon. Minister (Mr. Daley) please give us some idea of what the amendment will be?

MR. DALEY: Yes. These are very minor amendments. One is to "Tidy up" -- if I might use the expression -- the phraseology of the Act as passed last year, -- to protect a third party in the event of an accident.

There is the provincial rate.

MR. B. C. KILGUS (Minister): Will the hon. Minister

(Mr. Vivian) give us the figures?

MR. VIVIAN: Yes, Speaker, at this time the proposed

amendment would fix the municipal rate at two dollars and

twenty-five cents per day.

MR. GEORGE H. WILKINSON (Opp.): And the

provincial rate?

MR. VIVIAN: The provincial rate is left to our

discretion and discretion we leave to the latter Government.

at a basic rate of twenty-five cents per day.

MR. WILKINSON: Mr. Speaker, may I ask the hon.

Minister (Mr. Vivian) if he is aware the rate presently

exists in the city of Regina for the city of Regina?

MR. VIVIAN: Yes, Mr. Speaker, I believe it does. I

also believe that at the second reading of the Bill,

at which time a great deal more information can be given

than at this particular time.

HON. CHARLES DALL (Minister of Labour): Mr. Speaker

I move, seconded by Mr. Thompson, that leave be given to

introduce a Bill intended to amend the Workmen's

Compensation Act, and that leave be not read for the first

time.

Motion agreed to, first reading of the Bill.

MR. CHARLES DALL (Speaker): Mr. Speaker,

would the hon. Minister (Mr. Daulton) please give us some

idea of what the amendment will do?

MR. DALL: Yes. There are very minor amendments.

One is to "tidy up" -- if I might use the expression --

the terminology of the Act as passed last year, -- to

prevent a third party in the event of an accident.



The next is that authority to arrange for the payment of super-annuation allowances to employees of the Board is extended to include the Commissioners.

And another Section is to validate the regulations, as may be put into effect by the Board.

They are mostly legal questions in connection with this amendment.

MR. SPEAKER: Before the Orders of the Day, the Chair recognizes the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Jolliffe), the hon. member for York South.

MR. E. B. JOLLIFFE (Leader of the Opposition): Mr. Speaker, I rise to refer to the report of the Commission of Agricultural Inquiry. For some time we have been looking forward to an opportunity of reading and considering the report and the recommendations of the Commission.

I fully appreciate that it may not be possible to arrange immediate discussion on it when it is tabled, or presented to the House, but I think it would be desirable if it were in the hands of the hon. members before that time comes.

Now, my information is that the report has been in the hands of the press for approximately two weeks, and it appears to me that if it has reached a point where it can be placed in the hands of the press, it ought to be in the possession of hon. members of this House. I think it is a report of some importance, one that the hon. members will want to consider, and one upon which they no doubt will wish to speak, either by itself or during the course of the debate on the Speech from the Throne.

I would therefore suggest that the hon. Prime



The first of these is the necessity of making for the  
 payment of advertisement allowances to employers of  
 the trade is extended to include the commission.  
 and another decision is to validate the resolution,  
 as may be put into effect by the Board.  
 They are mostly local questions in connection with  
 this movement.  
 Mr. GIBSON: Before the opening of the day, the  
 great resolution of the day, passed by the Opposition (Mr.  
 GIBSON), the day before last (Mr. GIBSON).  
 Mr. GIBSON: I am sorry to hear of the Opposition:  
 Mr. GIBSON: I am sorry to hear of the report of the  
 Commission of Enquiry into the matter. For some time we have  
 been looking forward to an opportunity of dealing with  
 considering the report and the recommendations of the  
 Commission.  
 I fully appreciate that it may not be possible  
 to discuss this question as it is at the time, but  
 or presented to the House, but I think it would be  
 desirable if it were in the hands of the House, because  
 before that time occurs.  
 Now, my intention is that the report has been  
 in the hands of the press for approximately two weeks,  
 and it appears to me that it is not reached a point where  
 it can be placed in the hands of the House, it ought to  
 be in the possession of the House, members of both Houses. I  
 think it is a report of some importance, one that the House  
 members will wish to consider, and one upon which they no  
 doubt will wish to speak, either by itself or during the  
 course of the debate on the Speech from the Throne.  
 I would therefore suggest that the House should

3-2-45  
Mr. Jolliffe

Minister give some indication of when the report will be made available to the House.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, the Acting Minister of Agriculture, I expect, will be in the House later in the afternoon, and I would prefer to wait to find out what the situation is.

I might say that the report was not presented to the press with any authority of the Government, and, in fact, had not been presented to the Government at the time I understand what purported to be a copy was placed in the hands of the press.

MR. SPEAKER: The Chair recognizes the hon. member for St. Andrew (Mr. Salsberg).

MR. JOSEPH B. SALSBERG (St. Andrew): Mr. Speaker, I rise before the Orders of the Day to direct a question to the hon. Minister without portfolio, in charge of Hydro (Mr. Callies) on a matter of public concern.

I want to refer to an item in the Toronto Globe and Mail of this morning, which is headed "Hydro Alleged Financing Unions," but the body of the news is entirely different. It says:

"Charges that the Ontario Hydro Commission is discriminating against employees organized into a union, and is financing a company union, were heard last night at a meeting of the Toronto Trades and Labour Council."

A further Globe and Mail report states:

"The Council voted unanimously to send letters of protest to Premier George Drew and Labour Minister Charles Daley."

Mr. Speaker, I submit that this is a matter of



...the report will be  
made available to the public.

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made available to the public.



3-2-45  
Mr. Salsberg.

serious concern to large sections of the people of the province, and that a reply is necessary, because it reflects upon the labour policies of government-owned institutions.

I have a copy of a letter issued by the union concerned to all trades and labour councils in the province. It is issued by the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. Merely to acquaint the hon. members of the house with it, part of it reads as follows:

"For the past couple of years, our Brotherhood has carried on a campaign of organization amongst the employees of the Hydro Electric Power Commission of the province of Ontario. For the greater part of that time, the Hydro Electric Power Commission and its officers have not taken an active interest in our efforts. However, recently, because we were making progress, there has developed an active opposition on the part of the Hydro Commission and its officers, and they are carrying on, from inside, a most unfair and costly campaign, to offset our efforts, and set up a company union, under the domination of the officials of the Commission."

Now, Mr. Speaker, this letter went out to the councils throughout Ontario, and is becoming a very serious matter.

The letter, in conclusion, states:

"We believe we are at the cross-roads. If the Government 'gets away' with the company union on its own property, what is the outlook for ordinary industry?"

I doubt, Mr. Speaker, whether this Legislature or the people of Ontario would like the Government policy to be one against legitimate trade unions and as favouring company unions. I am, however, advised, Mr. Speaker --





MR. SPEAKER: You requested permission to ask a question. Have you asked it?

MR. SALSBERG: Just one more point to the hon. Minister (Mr. Challies), and I am through. I am advised that the Commission promised to enter into negotiations with the company union without awaiting decision on certification, and a draft agreement is now in process of preparation.

I think, Mr. Speaker, that the hon. Minister responsible for the Hydro should certainly give assurances as to the exact policy of the Hydro, to allay the fears that are arising amongst the organized workers, that the Hydro or any other government-owned public utility will operate in favour of company unionism, and against legitimate trade unions.

HON. GEORGE H. CHALLIES (Minister without Portfolio)  
Mr. Speaker, this is simply another demonstration of the unfortunate position which arises when one charged with some responsibility finds himself being asked to answer a question based on an article in a newspaper, without having any previous notice whatever as to what that question will be, so that an answer could be prepared, and to be asked to state a matter of policy, and other questions also.

I submit, Mr. Speaker, that a Minister should have twenty-four hours notice in order to prepare his reply properly.

As this article appears in the paper this morning, and the hon. member for St. Andrew (Mr. Salsberg) has referred to it, I will answer the point categorically, because I think at this time the policy of the Commission, as far as this question at issue is concerned, should be



Mr. Speaker: I am requesting permission to ask a

question - have you heard it?

Mr. Speaker: That was some time in the past.

Minister (Mr. Gaultier): Yes, I am advised.

That the Commission proposed to take into consideration

also the current value without making a study on

certification, and a study of the situation is not in progress

at present.

I thank Mr. Speaker, and the hon. Minister.

Responsibility for the future of the country will be

as to the great policy of the future, so that the future

and the future of the country will be determined by the

policy of the future, and the future of the country will

be determined by the policy of the future, and the future

of the country will be determined by the policy of the future.

Mr. Speaker: I am asking the Minister of the

Ministry of the Interior, and the Minister of the

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Mr. Speaker: I am asking the Minister of the

Ministry of the Interior, and the Minister of the

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Ministry of the Interior, and the Minister of the

brought out, and I will do it at this time.

1. Charges that the Commission is discriminating against employees organizing a union and is financing a company union.

Answer: The Commission has not discriminated in any way against the organization by its employees of any union; nor is it financing any company union. I am quite sure it has complied with the existing Acts and has not interfered with the labour relations activities of its employees.

2. The Commission is accused of an unfair and costly campaign to oppose an Electrical Union and has set up a company union under the domination of officials of the Commission.

Answer: The Commission has not sponsored any campaign to oppose any Electrical Union and has spent no funds to oppose any Union. The employees originally formed their own Association in 1936 and had an agreement with the Commission. The employees and the Commission jointly took steps with a view to complying with P.C.1003, which later was adopted by this Legislature. Under the existing setup the employees Association is an entirely independent body which the Commission has no means of dominating.

3. "Since then the work of this Company Union has been extended over one hundred fold", the latter said.

Answer: Any extension of work of the Employees' Association is a matter of concern solely to the Association and no affair of the Commission; the Commission has no right to interfere with it.

4. "The services of a highly paid lawyer have been obtained".



throughout the year, and it will be at that time.

1. It appears that the Commission is investigating

various employees operating a union and is financing

a company union.

Answer: The Commission has not discriminated in any way

against the organization of the employees of any union; nor

is it financing any company union. I am quite sure it has

complied with the existing laws and has not interfered with

the labor relations activities of the employees.

2. The Commission is accused of an unfair and

biased campaign to oppose an American Union and has

set up a company union under the domination of officials

of the Commission.

Answer: The Commission has not sponsored any company union

opposed any American Union and has spent no funds to

oppose any Union. The employees originally formed their

own association in 1900 and had an agreement with the

Union. The employees and the Commission jointly took

steps with a view to complying with P.D. 1003, which later

was adopted by this legislation. Under the existing

laws the employees' association is an entirely independent

body which the Commission has no means of controlling.

3. "Since there has been of this Company Union has

been attended over one hundred times," has been said.

Answer: Any attention to work of the employees' association

is a matter of course solely to the Association and so

with the Commission, the Commission has no right to

interfere with it.

4. "The services of a highly paid lawyer have been

expended."



Answer: The Commission had nothing to do with the retaining, instructing or paying of any lawyer connected with the Association, nor has it any commitments with respect thereto or any intention of making such commitments.

5. "A magazine has been published and distributed".

Answer: Since the Employees' Association was reconstituted, following the enactment of the Ontario Labour Relations Act, the Association has been wholly responsible for the publication of the employees' magazine in question and is paying all costs and expenses in connection therewith.

6. Circulars condemning the Trade Unions have been sent out regularly.

Answer: The Commission has had nothing whatever to do with such circulars and has no knowledge of them.

7. They (the Employees' Association) have no visible means of financial support.

Answer: I am informed that the Association has made assessments and is collecting dues, and has sufficient funds to meet all expenses as they fall due, none of which has been supplied by the Commission either directly or indirectly.

Those are the answers, Mr. Speaker.

MR. SPEAKER: Orders of the Day.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): First Order.

THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Third reading of Bill No.32, "An Act to amend the Counties' Re-forestation Act."  
Mr. Thompson.

HON. W. G. THOMPSON (Minister Lands and Forests):  
Mr. Chairman, I move third reading of Bill No.32, "An Act to amend the Counties' Re-forestation Act."

Answer: The Commission had nothing to do with the remaining  
interesting or giving of any further comments with the  
association, but was at the committee with respect there-  
to as an instance of making such comments.

Q. A committee has been published and distributed.  
Answer: Since the employees' association was reconstituted,  
followed the appointment of the Ontario Labour Relations  
Act, the association has been wholly responsible for the  
publication of the employees' magazine in question and is  
paying all costs and expenses in connection therewith.  
The committee constituting the Trade Union have

been very active.

Answer: The Commission has not been asked to do with  
such matters and has no knowledge of them.

Q. Any (the employees' association) have no  
positive means of financial support.

Answer: I am informed that the association has made  
arrangements and is collecting dues, and are willing  
to meet all expenses as they fall due, none of

which has been supplied by the Commission either directly  
or indirectly.

That and the answer, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. Speaker: Order of the day.

MR. SPEAKER: A. D. (Prime Minister): First Order.

The Order of the day: Third reading of Bill

No. 32, "An Act to amend the Forestry, Re-forestation Act."

Mr. Thompson.

MR. SPEAKER: (Minister Lands and Forests):

Mr. Chairman, I have third reading of Bill No. 32, "An Act

to amend the Forestry, Re-forestation Act."



Motion agreed to; Bill read the third time.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Second Order.

THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Second order; third reading of Bill No.33, "An Act to amend the Crown Timber Act."

Mr. Thompson.

HON. W. G. THOMPSON (Minister of Lands and Forests): Mr. Speaker, I beg leave to move third reading of Bill No. 33, "An Act to amend the Crown Timber Act."

Motion agreed to; Bill read the third time.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Order No.3.

THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Order No.3; third reading of Bill No.36, "An Act to amend the Public Works' Act."

Mr. Doucett.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, in the absence of the hon. Minister of Public Works', I beg to move third reading of the Bill, No. 36, "An Act to amend the Public Works' Act."

Motion agreed to; Bill read the third time.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, I move you do leave the Chair, and that the House resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole.

House in Committee; Mr. Reynolds in the Chair.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Order No. 10.

THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Order No. 10, "An Act respecting Forest Engineers."

Mr. Thompson.

THE CHAIRMAN: Bill No. 34, "An Act respecting Forest Engineers."

HON. W. G. THOMPSON (Minister of Lands and Forests): Mr. Chairman, Section 1, sub-section B: I beg to move an



... will read the third time.  
... (The Minister) ...

Order.

... of the ... ...  
... of Bill No. 10, ... the ...

Mr. Thompson

... of ... ...  
... I ... ...  
... will read the third time.  
... (The Minister) ...  
... of the House ...  
... of Bill No. 10, ...

Mr. Thompson

... (The Minister) ...  
... in the ... of Public Works, I  
... to ... of the Bill, No. 10, ...

... will read the third time.

... (The Minister) ...  
... to ... the House resolve  
... of the House.

... (The Minister) ...

... (The Minister) ...

... of the House ...

... (The Minister) ...

Mr. Thompson

... Bill No. 10, ...

... (The Minister) ...

... (The Minister) ...  
... section 1, and section 2: I ...

amendment there, and I would like to withdraw all of sub-section B and substitute therefor:

"Forestry shall mean advising or reporting upon or the management or administration of forests or forest lands."

I might say the purpose of the amendment is --

MR. E. B. JOLLIFFE (Leader of the Opposition):

Would the hon. Minister mind reading that once again, before he goes on?

MR. THOMPSON: "Forestry shall mean advising or reporting upon or the management or administration of forests or forest lands."

MR. CYRIL OVERALL (Niagara Falls): Was the first word "Forestry" or "Forest Engineers"?

MR. THOMPSON: "Forestry".

MR. OVERALL: I think that is a little ambiguous, to mix up "forestry" and "forest engineers". There will be forestry after the Bill is passed. You are apparently mixing the two. I would respectfully suggest you start off by defining "forestry" and "forest engineers", advising to report upon sos and so.

MR. THOMPSON Mr. Chairman, this was drafted by the legal men in the office, and they used the word "forestry", and in the original section which was drawn the word "forestry" was used.

HON. LESLIE E. BLACKWELL (Attorney General): Mr. Chairman, the hon. Minister of Lands and Forests has quite properly pointed out that the question involved is entirely one of draftsmanship, which is just one more thing for which lawyers must bear the responsibility.

I would therefore suggest this consideration to the mind of the hon. member who has raised the question, sub-section B, of Section 1, sets out to define the practices



amendment there, and I would like to propose all of

amendment 2 and amendment 3.

"Forestry shall mean any activity or undertaking  
upon or the management or administration  
of forests or forest lands."

I might say the purpose of the amendment is --

MR. S. J. VAILLANT (leader of the opposition):

Would the hon. Minister also suggest that when people

before he goes out

MR. THOMPSON: Forestry shall mean anything  
or anything upon or the management or  
administration of forests or forest lands."

MR. S. J. VAILLANT (Minister): And the first

and forestry or forestry engineering?

MR. THOMPSON: Forestry.

MR. VAILLANT: I think that is a little ambiguous,

to put up forestry and forest engineers. There will

be forestry after the bill is passed. You are apparently

missing the fact, I would respectfully suggest you state

off by defining forestry and forest engineers."

referring to people upon who and so.

MR. THOMPSON: Minister, this was replied by

the legal man in the office, and they used the word

"forestry", and in the medical section which was given

the word forestry was used.

MR. S. J. VAILLANT (Attorney General): It

Chairman, the hon. Minister of lands and forests has said

properly pointed out that the question involved is entirely

one of jurisdiction, which is just one more thing for

which lawyers must bear the responsibility.

I would therefore suggest this consideration to the

list of the hon. member who has raised the question, and

section 3, of section 1, sets out the duties and powers



known as forestry. Now, for perfectly practical reasons that have commended themselves to the hon. Minister of Lands and Forests, it was thought that Forestry should be re-defined as far as the practices are concerned. I would assure the hon. members that the re-definition of "forestry", as relating to the practices, is sound, and the application of the Act has relation to the practice of the occupation or profession of a forest engineer, and then relates to the practices as re-defined.

Perhaps I should take the opportunity of adding this, while on my feet, the reason for the amendment of the practices is simply this: the Act contemplates the registration of those who will carry on those practices, and I understand that representations were made to the hon. Minister that the present definition would stop, for instance, surveyors making surveys, and mapmakers making maps, which is quite outside the scope of forest engineering, and that is the limitation as contemplated under this Act. I hope the hon. members will accept that explanation and concentrate on the rather simple question whether the new definition of forestry, as related to the practices, should come within this Act as a proper and accurate definition.

MR. NELSON ALLES (Essex North): I would like to speak on Section 1, sub-section B, Mr. Chairman. I must admit that in complimenting the Government on this Bill I was under some misunderstanding. It was exactly that section B which led me to believe that this was a Bill to enable the Government to implement certain things, and to do so, that called for standards which would classify the future scientific workers in our forests. I realize now





this is not a Bill for any such purpose, but a Bill, as far as I can see, under the sponsorship of the Association of Forest Engineers.

Mr. Chairman, this, I submit, is quite another thing; this clause makes this purely a Bill for the protection of the Association of Forest Engineers.

That is all I have to say, except it is disappointing to realize it is not what we thought it was.

THE CHAIRMAN: Does Clause B stand?

MR. CYRIL OVERALL (Niagara Falls): Following the argument of the former speaker, I would like to point out to the hon. Minister of Lands and Forests there is no mention here of the Association of Forest Engineers, but I think it would have improved the Bill had there been such an Association named under this Bill. I think there should be another sub-section here which should read, "There shall be an Association known as the Association of Forest Engineers", because this Bill mentions a Board of Examiners.

I think you will agree, if you had an association composed of forest engineers that worked for the Government and forest engineers that worked for the pulp and paper mills and private enterprise, it would be a poor way of describing the association by saying a Board of Examiners will constitute the officers of this Association. It is rather an irregular way, I think, of setting up an Act, and if we had here an association of forest engineers all under that Board of Examiners, apart from the executive officers, or included with them, some of the officers could be on the Board of Examiners, but, as set up here, there is no association of forest engineers, and you have mentioned and defined "Forestry", apparently, as forest engineers, and



This is not a bill for any one purpose, but a bill for the  
 on the one hand, under the provisions of the Association of  
 Forest Engineers.

Mr. Chairman, I think, I should, in your opinion

think this should be done with the bill for the

section of the Association of Forest Engineers.

That is all I have to say, except it is suggested

that the bill is not now in session it is

THE CHAIRMAN: Now I think it is

Mr. Chairman, I think I should like to follow the

statement of the Forest Engineers, I would like to point out

to the fact that there is no one who is

in the line of the Association of Forest Engineers, but

I think it would be better to have the bill for the

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be a bill for the Association of Forest Engineers, I think there should

I suggest they are two different things. We can still have foresters in this country, but they are not forest engineers. Although I am in favour of the forest engineers, I cannot help but say, because I am a professor of mechanical engineers, I would not like to throw out the foresters. I think you would like to have foresters engaged in that profession, but not qualified as forest engineers. That is why I suggest, if I catch this amendment correctly, I would like to suggest, when an amendment of this sort is put forward, this group on this side of the House are allowed some opportunity of examining the amendment. Yesterday, on the Elections' Act, the hon. Attorney General (Mr. Blackwell) asked the voters' list be reserved, so some consideration could be given by the Government as to the re-wording of this section, and now we have an amendment put forward which is difficult to assess or evaluate. You strike out the whole sub-section, and substitute other wording. I understand what you have said, and I appreciate and agree with the wording of the amendment of the sub-section as put forward, but I doubt if all the hon. members in this House appreciate it. I think the hon. leader of the Opposition (Mr. Jolliffe) has already indicated that, and I would like to suggest, Mr. Chairman, that it be either re-printed, or some of us be given some indication of the amendments, because I have several suggestions to make. They probably will not fit with your ideas, but if we have some idea of what you intend to put before the House a few hours before, so we can evaluate the meaning,--and I think when this Bill came up for second reading we only had two or three hours to examine the wording,--and I think that was unfair, and I



[illegible]



feel I should properly ask you to reconsider the Bill in the light of what has been said, and I would ask you to reserve this sub-section, and give us some indication as to what is in the sub-sections, so we may make a contribution.

MR. THOMPSON: What we did do yesterday, was to place a copy of this amendment in the hands of the hon. leaders of the various groups in the house. That was done twenty-four hours ago, and I presumed that was enough notice. I did not get them to each individual, however. If the hon. member wishes, I am prepared to withdraw this to-day, until the Hon. members have had an opportunity to consider the amendment. I had hoped, when I placed a copy in the hon. leaders' hands, each member would have a chance to look them over. I will withdraw the Bill to-day.

Bill No. 34, An Act respecting Forest Engineers, postponed.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Order No.11.

THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Order No.11, Bill No. 31, the Election Act, 1945, Mr. Blackwell.

Sections 1 to 15, inclusive, agreed to.

On Section 16.

MR. B. E. LEAVENS (Woodbine): I wish to move an amendment to Section 16, by striking out all the words after the words "mental hospitals" in the next four lines, and using this amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I feel that those in charitable institutions, hospitals and houses of refuge or industry should not be classified in the same classification as criminals or those mentally ill. I feel in a great majority of the cases the people are in there through no fault of their own, and should not, at this time, be classified in

I feel I should properly ask you to reconsider the Bill in the light of what has been said, and I would ask you to reserve this sub-section, and give us some indication as to what is in the sub-section, so we may make a contribution.

MR. THOMPSON: Now we did it yesterday, and to place a copy of your amendment in the hands of the hon. leaders of the various groups in the House, that was done twenty-four hours ago, and I presumed that was enough notice. I did not get them to each individual, however. If the hon. member wishes, I am prepared to withdraw this to-day, until the hon. members have had an opportunity to consider the amendment. I had typed, when I placed a copy in the hon. members' hands, each member would have a chance to look them over. I will withdraw the Bill to-day.

Bill No. 24, in the respective Forest Engineers, postponed.

MR. THOMPSON: Now (Prime Minister): Order No. 11. THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Order No. 11, Bill No. 21, The Election Act, 1925, Mr. Thompson.

Section 1 to 15, inclusive, agreed to.

On Section 16.

MR. D. J. LAMONT (Opposition): I wish to move an amendment to Section 16, by striking out all the words after the words "mental hospital" in the next four lines, and using this amendment.

MR. CHAPMAN: I feel that those in charitable institutions, hospitals and houses of refuge or industry should not be classified in the same classification as criminals or those mentally ill. I feel in a great majority of the cases the people are in there through no fault of their own, and should not, at this time, be classified in



the same class as criminals and those who are mentally sick.

I feel that they should have the right of the franchise. I do not think that this province or any other province should disfranchise old folk who, in most cases, owing to circumstances not under their control, are receiving charitable support or care owing to circumstances not under their control.

MR. J. B. SALSBERG: (St. Andrew): Mr. Chairman, I rise to support the amendment. I think it would be disgraceful if we were to permit in this new Act the retaining of this bit of antiquity which is quite iniquitous. It is a remainder of the Poor House laws. I think there is no room for any such law on the Statute Books of any modern civilized community.

There is no use belabouring the point, but I think the hon. member for Woodbine (Mr. Leavens) has put it very correctly. Because someone is aged and poor and must rely upon support which is called here "charitable support" from a community is no reason why such a person should be disqualified in any shape or form, or denied rights which any other citizen enjoys.

I hope that this House will not take upon itself the responsibility of continuing this discrimination any further, as far as this Province is concerned.

HON. R. P. VIVIAN (Minister of Health): Mr. Speaker, if I have understood the hon. member's motion (Mr. B. E. Leavens) to strike out of the Act these words, I would like to point out that the hon. member who has just spoken (Mr. Salsberg) perhaps is not quite aware of all the facts. There are substantial numbers of people now inmates of Houses of Refuge or Houses of Industry who are not mentally



the same class as criminals and those who are morally sick.

I feel that they should have the right of the

citizenship. I do not think that this provision or any

other provision should discriminate on the basis of race

or color, owing to the fact that it would be contrary to the

principle of equality which is the basis of our government.

and under their control.

MR. J. C. CALHOUN: (St. Andrew's, Mr. Chairman, I

also support the amendment. I think it would be a

disgrace to us as a nation to permit in this way the

discrimination which is the basis of our government.

A member of the House says. I think there is no

reason for any such law as the House Bill of any other

civilized community.

There is no one belonging to the class, but I think

the House member for Georgia (Mr. Lester) has put it very

correctly. Because someone is not a good and honest

person support which is called here "characteristic support" from

a community is no reason why such a person should be

excluded in any shape or form, or denied rights which are

the rights of citizens.

I hope that this House will not take upon itself

the responsibility of continuing this discrimination and

therefore, as far as this provision is concerned,

MR. H. P. VIVIAN (Minister of Health): Mr. Speaker,

if I have understood the hon. member's motion (Mr. H. P.

Lester) to strike out of the Act these words, I would

like to point out that the hon. member who has just spoken

(Mr. Lester) perhaps is not quite aware of all the facts.

There are substantial numbers of people now living in

houses of refuge or houses of industry who are not morally

competent to vote; and if the proposal of the hon. member from Woodbine (Mr. B. E. Leavens) were to carry, you immediately would be in great difficulty to decide as to who was or was not mentally competent to vote; because we have a large number of people of the arterio sclerotic and senile types; and if the hon. member (Mr. Leavens) cannot bring forward some proposal which will enable discrimination to be made as to who shall or shall not vote, we will be in difficulty.

MR. B. E. LEAVENS: (Woodbine): Does the hon. Minister suggest for a moment that it is just to discriminate against those who are mentally capable of voting, but are inmates of such an institution? Why discriminate against all residents in such a place?

MR. L. G. ROBINSON (Waterloo South): Mr. Chairman, I would suggest that it is not a matter of qualification to enter a House of Refuge that a person shall be mentally unbalanced.

HON. LESLIE E. BLACKWELL (Attorney General): We are all speaking individually on this question. A select committee of the Legislature met and deliberated on all the aspects of this Act, and, as far as my recollection may go, --and I may be mistaken,--I do not think that this particular question which is under discussion now was raised and discussed in that committee.

Further, -- and this is purely a personal attitude now, because I do not want to take a final position with regard to something which comes and which requires the greatest and careful consideration, but I personally take the position in this Legislature that I am not in favour of a person being disqualified from the exercise of their



concerned in 1914; and if the proposal of the new member from Woodbine (Mr. E. E. Lawrence) were to carry, you immediately would be in great difficulty as far as the use of the word "compulsory" is concerned; because we have a large number of people of the middle class and some types; and if the new member (Mr. Lawrence) cannot bring forward some proposal which will enable discrimination to be made as to who shall or shall not vote, we will be in difficulty.

MR. E. E. LAWRENCE (Woodbine): I have the honor, Minister, to suggest for a moment that it is just to discriminate against those who are specially capable of voting, but are unable to do so at present. My discrimination against all residents in such a place?

MR. E. G. ROBINSON (Waterloo North): Mr. Chairman, I would suggest that it is not a matter of qualification to enter a house of commons that a person shall be specially qualified.

MR. JAMES E. BLACKWELL (Attorney General): We are all speaking individually on this question. I want to state of the Legislature and not deluged on all the subjects of this act, and, as far as my recollection goes, I am I say be mistaken,--I do not think that this question of qualification which is under discussion now has been and discussed in that context.

Further, -- and this is purely a personal opinion, because I do not want to take a final position until I am to something which comes and which requires me to express my own personal consideration, but I personally take the position is this Legislature that I am not in favor of a person being disqualified from the exercise of their



franchise merely because or by reason of a dependent condition they come into an institution.

I am, however, not prepared to-day, on behalf of the Government, to accept the amendment in its present form without the most careful consideration of what is involved.

What the Hon. Minister of Health (Mr. Vivian) has seen fit to very properly indicate to the Legislature is the simple fact that by reason of the overcrowding of the mental institutions of this Province, there are a number of people who have come into houses of providence, etc., who are mentally incompetent. And if I had the permission of the hon. members to do so, I would like to see this section reserved, so that it could be given careful consideration so as to provide a method by which those who are mentally competent but are there because of their lack of means should not be disfranchised; but that those who are mentally incompetent should be disfranchised.

MR. A. BELANGER (Prescott): I think the point raised by the Hon. Minister of Health (Mr. Vivian) is sound. Some middle means might be taken to have something drafted, somewhat along that line: "and is certified to be incompetent," or "certified to be incompetent by the head of the institution." I am not quite sure on that. But I think there should be some change, to distinguish between those inmates who are incompetent and those inmates who are not incompetent.

I would second the motion to reserve this Section.

MR. H. CONNOR (Hamilton, East): Mr. Speaker, I would like to support the motion to reserve this section. There

These are the only cases in which the  
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I am, however, not prepared today, or possibly at  
any time, to accept the amendment in its present  
form without the most careful consideration of what it  
involves.

There are two main points of view. The first is that the Government should be responsible for the maintenance of the law. The second is that the law should be maintained by the people themselves. The first view is based on the idea of the State as a monopoly of force. The second view is based on the idea of the State as a collection of individuals.

John and Mary E. : 127000017, 120, 122, 124, 126

But I think there should be some change, to distinguish between those inmates who are incompetent and those inmates who are not incompetent.

I would second his motion to reserve this question.

Mr. J. CONNOR (London, England): (not in the room)

Like we suggest the motion to reserve this section. There



is a House of Refuge in my riding; and what happens each year is that all these people have their names placed on the voters' list and they arrive at the poles and someone checks them. And you have old men, with ribbons received in the service of their country, refused a vote because they might be receiving assistance in such an institution.

This was placed on the agenda for discussion in September, when we first met, and I raised the issue then; but I do not think it was again discussed during the sittings.

HON. LESLIE E. BLACKWELL (Attorney General): Perhaps the hon. member said so much that I cannot remember all of it. But if the House will simply accept the suggestion that this section be reserved, I would invite suggestions which the members may have, -- I do not mean in the House, but if any member will send in suggestions, they will be carefully considered in an effort to draft a clause that will be acceptable to the House.

MR. HARRY C. NIXON (Brant): May I point out to the hon. Minister that there are many families who have a member which they support; and I cannot see any difference.

MR. L. HANCOCK (Wellington South): I suggest that the hon. Attorney General (Mr. Blackwell) consider whether they are qualified to vote, -- only that they cannot vote if they are certified mentally incapable.

While on my feet, I would suggest that there is no one in this House who would dare say that a hundred per cent of the people outside of this House are mentally capable to vote.

HON. LESLIE E. BLACKWELL: Might I have the opportunity of receiving the suggestions which are coming to me



in a House of refuge in my mind; and what happens each year is that all these people have their names placed on the voters' list and they arrive at the polls and someone checks them. And you have old men, with ribbons received in the service of their country, released a vote because they might be receiving assistance in such an institution. This was placed on the agenda for discussion in September when we first met, and I raised the issue then; but I do not think it was again discussed during the

attempts.

HON. LESLIE E. BLACKWELL (Attorney General): Perhaps

the House member who so much that I cannot remember all of it. But in the House will simply accept the suggestion that this section be inserted, I would invite suggestions which the members may have, -- I do not mean in the House, but if any member will send in suggestions, they will be carefully considered in an effort to draft a clause that will be acceptable to the House.

MR. HARRY G. NIXON (Texas): May I point out to the

Hon. Member that there are many families who have a member which they support; and I cannot see any difference.

MR. L. J. HANCOCK (Washington State): I would like that

the Hon. Attorney General, Mr. Blackwell, consider whether they are qualified to vote, -- only that they cannot vote if they are certified mentally incapable.

While on my feet, I would suggest that there is no

one in this House who would dare say that a hundred per

cent of the people outside of this House are mentally capable to vote.

HON. LESLIE E. BLACKWELL: Right I have the oppor-

tunity of receiving the suggestions which are coming to me

from all sides of the House. If the Hon. members will consider what they have in mind and will think through the method of accomplishing it, and let me have something which will accomplish what is desired, it will receive consideration.

MR. GEORGE L. HARVEY (Sault Ste. Marie): Mr. Speaker, I would not want the press to publicize the statement made by the hon. Minister of Health (Mr. Vivian). I do not want the people to get the idea that it is the practice to put our mentally or physically sick in houses of refuge, -- that is just a temporary practice, is it not, Mr. Minister?

HON. MR. VIVIAN: (Minister of Health): It is, I think, well known that practically all houses of refuge have within their walls people who are mentally sick.

MR. H. CONNOR (Hamilton East): Mr. Speaker, it has been the practice to put their old and sick in the Houses of refuge.

MR. W. L. MILLER, (Algoma-Manitoulin): Mr. Speaker, sitting in this particular section of the opposition we do not wish to hamper the government in this matter. I hope they do not wish to suggest that every member of the Government is mentally unbalanced.

MR. F. R. OLIVER (Grey South): There are competent doctors attached to all these homes, and would it not be possible for the doctor to give a list of those in the home who are not mentally able to vote?

THE CHAIRMAN: Clause 16 stands.

MR. A. A. McLEOD (Bellwoods): As a member of the committee which examined this Act and advanced proposals for amendments, I want to inform the House that when this particular matter was under consideration I placed on the



from all sides of the House. If the House members will con- sider that they have in mind and will take through the method of reconsideration, it, and let us have something going will accomplish what is desired. It will come in consideration.

MR. GEORGE I. HANCOCK (Maine Ave. 1st Dist.) Mr. Speaker I would not want the House to postpone the reconsideration by the Hon. Minister of Health (Mr. Tivian). I do not want the people to get the idea that it is the practice to put up with a completely different kind of business of reform, -- that is just a completely different kind of business. It is not, Mr. Speaker. MR. TIVIAN (Maine Ave. 1st Dist.) It is not, Mr. Speaker, that I have been told that practically all kinds of business have to be done in this House and are handled in this way. MR. HANCOCK (Maine Ave. 1st Dist.) Mr. Speaker, it has been the practice to put these old and new in the House of Representatives.

MR. J. I. HANCOCK (Maine Ave. 1st Dist.) Mr. Speaker, I am glad to see this particular session of the Legislature we are not in danger of the Government in this matter. I hope next to not wish to suggest that every member of the Government is completely satisfied.

MR. J. I. HANCOCK (Maine Ave. 1st Dist.) There are important factors related to all these things, and would it not be possible for the House to give a list of items to the House and not necessarily able to vote.

MR. J. I. HANCOCK (Maine Ave. 1st Dist.) As a member of the committee which examined this and advanced proposals for consideration, I want to inform the House that this particular matter was under consideration I placed on the



agenda the matter of lowering the age of qualification.

There was considerable discussion on the matter and there was also a difference of opinion, not a rigid difference of opinion, but there was nevertheless a feeling that it would be unwise at that juncture for the committee to divide on this question, but rather that we should include the matter of age qualification in the report of the select committee, and refer the whole matter to the House for full consideration.

Some reasons why the age qualification should be lowered were put forward very ably and very admirably by the hon. member from Woodbine (Mr. B. E. Leavens) yesterday. I did not rise to speak on the matter at that time because I did not feel that it was necessary in view of the lateness of the hour, merely to repeat these arguments. But when the question was finally considered by the committee I intimated then that I would move an amendment to this section and hoped that all the members of the committee would give it careful consideration.

I fully realize that some hon. members of the House may consider the suggestion of lowering the age qualification to be rather drastic. At the same time, as the hon. member for Woodbine (Mr. Leavens) pointed out yesterday, things have changed since the authorities in this province of Ontario and in other provinces fixed the voting age at 21.

Reference has been made to the fact that young people at the age of 18 are subject to call for military service. I have no precise statistics on this, but I would say that a very large percentage of those bearing arms for Canada to-day are between the ages of 18 and 21. The select committee

of the nature of the work of the committee.

There are two main points to be considered.

and there are also a number of other points.

of the nature of the work of the committee.

It is also to be noted that the committee

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3-2-45  
Mr. MacLeod.

recognized that these people who are given the vote by reason of the fact of their war service should not have the vote taken away from them when they are demobilized and returned to civilian life, and in this the Chairman of the committee agreed and the section has been amended in such a way that those entitled to vote under the Active Service Election Act will be able to vote in perpetuity regardless of whether or not they have reached the age of 21. In passing I might mention to the House that I cast my first vote in a federal election when I was only 15. Perhaps I should not mention it here because the Attorney General may take action against me.

MR. JOLLIFFE: You had better explain the situation.

MR. MacLEOD: But perhaps the Attorney General will feel more kindly about it if I say that on that occasion I voted for the Government of the late Sir Robert Borden because I believed that the Union Government of that period should be sustained in office.

Coming back to the main question, under this amendment we do give the vote to those in the armed forces because of the service they are rendering for Canada. But there is another aspect of the question that we should not overlook, namely, that there is another army functioning on the home front, on the production front, which also includes many thousands of these same young people, and I think it would be highly undesirable as well as inadvisable to discriminate between the soldier in uniform and the young person who serves his country by manning the production line.

It all boils down to this. As the Leader of the Opposition stated in the committee quite correctly, this is a proposal that you either are strongly for or strongly



...that these people are given the vote by  
...the fact of their being in the country should not have  
...the vote taken away from them and the franchise  
...and returned to them in 1870, and in 1871 the franchise  
...of the committee and the people has been removed  
...in such a way that those entitled to it under the act  
...have been excluded and will be so in the future.  
...of which we are not sure have reached the age of  
...to be placed in a legal position to the same that I have  
...this year in a legal position when I was only 14.  
...I should not wonder if there were some who  
...and have been in the country for some time.

Mr. [Name] has had legal advice on this question.  
Mr. [Name] has had legal advice on this question.  
...and I am sure that it is not the case that  
...I have not the advantage of the law and I am sure  
...because I believe that the same government of that period  
...would be satisfied to allow.

...to the same position, and I am sure  
...and we do not see why we should be treated  
...of the matter they are interested in. I am sure  
...without respect to the question of the vote and the  
...nearly, but I am sure that the same law on the same  
...thing, on the same basis, with the same result.  
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...be made, and I am sure that it will be made in the future.  
...between the subject in relation to the vote and the  
...between the subject in relation to the vote and the  
...it will be made by law. As the matter of the  
...opposite to the committee and the people, and I  
...a proposal that you should be allowed to do so.

against, and there is no use turning on the heat and becoming emotional about it. I certainly have no desire to do that. The thought I desire to leave with the House before I sit down is this, that for far too long we have been thinking in terms of making our young people responsible to the community. But I suggest that in the light of all the changes that are taking place in our world of to-day we should get away from that idea and begin to think in terms of making young people responsible for the community. I do not know of anything that will give the young people of Canada a keener sense of their responsibility as citizens than to impose upon them the obligation of making their voices heard and expressing their opinions in electing governments in this country.

Therefore, Mr. Chairman, I move, seconded by Mr. Salsberg, that section 17(a)(i) be amended by striking out the words "twenty-one" and substituting therefor the word "eighteen".

MR. JOLLIFFE: Mr. Chairman, I assume that this section like one of the others that we have dealt with to-day will be reserved and that we shall not have to make a final disposition of it to-day. I mention that because in speaking to the point I would suggest that this Act ought not to be considered along party lines, and the difference between us on this particular question is not a party difference. What the hon. member for Bellwoods (Mr. MacLeod) has said about the discussion in the committee is correct. My own feeling at the time was that this is a question which should be publicly ventilated and thoroughly discussed in the House.

I think that when the hon. member for Bellwoods was





3-2-45  
Mr. Jolliffe.

telling the House that he cast his first vote in a federal election at the age of 15 he should have continued and told the House the actual circumstances, that it was a legitimate vote and I think lawful at the time because of the fact that he was then on active service overseas. He did not mention that, and I think he should have. It is not very often that I agree with the hon. member for Bellwoods, and it is really a pleasure on this somewhat rare occasion to be able to do so.

I do agree with the hon. member for Bellwoods that there are to-day the strongest reasons why the voting age should be reduced to 18. I am saying that not only on my own behalf but I think also on behalf of a great many of the older people. I believe I am correct in saying that when a Gallup poll was recently taken on this question, the people of more mature years were more in favour of reducing the voting age than were the younger people. I do not recall the exact figures, but at any rate the reason probably was that people of more mature years feel a certain sense of responsibility, and they have come to feel that if youngsters of 18, 19 and 20 are to be called upon to discharge certain important obligations in wartime, it is only logical to call upon them to discharge other important obligations such as exercising the franchise in both war and peace, which might have the effect of making the younger people sooner and more seriously accept their responsibilities if allowed to vote at the age of 18.

I know that one consideration which will certainly appeal to certain hon. members of the House, particularly the lawyers, is that the age of 21 has a certain legal significance, I think perhaps a mystic significance, because

[illegible]

I know that the consideration which will certainly appear to certain men, especially in the House, particularly the lawyers, is that the age of 21 has a certain legal significance, I think perhaps a mystic significance, because



there are certain rights and obligations under the law of contracts which do not arise until a person reaches the age of 21 years. It is, however, equally true that there are very serious legal obligations and liabilities which arise before any person reaches the age of 21 years. It is entirely possible, as the Attorney General knows, for a person 18, 19 or 20 years of age to be hanged by the neck until he is dead for the crime of murder, and every day in the week young men are sent to the penitentiary even though they have not reached the age of 21. So the analogy between voting at 21 and acquiring the right to make a contract and incur liabilities at 21 does not go all the way.

Then, too, it is well worth considering that a good many people in this country who may be 20 years of age at election time do not get another opportunity to vote until they are perhaps 25. That, I think, should be taken into consideration. The fact is that the great majority of our young people get no opportunity to vote until sometime after reaching the age of 21.

Of course it is necessary to draw the line somewhere, and the line heretofore has been drawn at 21. In Great Britain until recent years the line was drawn at 30 years of age for women. Apparently the people there thought when the franchise was extended to women that men were wise enough to vote at 21 but women were not wise enough to vote until they were 30. The Right Hon. Mr. Baldwin, now Lord Baldwin, was ridiculed and severely criticized in a famous election campaign in Great Britain because he undertook to sponsor a change in the election law and reduce the voting age for women to 21. That was known as the flapper vote. The line drawn was purely an arbitrary one which had no real





meaning, and in Great Britain to-day no one would seriously advocate going back to the old provision and raising the voting age for women to 30. I do not think that would be considered for one moment, now that the voting age for women has been reduced from 30 to 21.

Here in this bill we have drawn the line at 21 for both men and women. Clearly the line must be drawn somewhere. It seems to me far more logical to draw it at a point where we consider that a young man is old enough to get married and to begin to raise a family, old enough to take a job in industry or operate a farm or work in business, old enough to be called up for military service to serve their country in war, and at a point where they are old enough to incur all the penalties of the law if they should offend against the law. That seems to be a much more logical point at which to draw the line than at the arbitrary age of 21.

In conclusion, what impresses me most of all in favour of reducing the voting age is not so much our own background, not so much that in other jurisdictions the voting age has been reduced, as in Alberta for example, where people can now vote at 19, not so much the fact that young people at 18 or 19 with a secondary school education in most cases ought to be prepared to vote, but I am impressed most of all by the consideration that we cannot fairly or logically expect young people to assume the responsibilities they ought to assume unless we allow them to exercise the franchise. I believe that we should make much better citizens of our young people if it were made clear to them that at 18 years of age they are expected to be adults and that they should be prepared to vote and to







become useful and intelligent citizens. If that expectation was made clear to them, I believe that they would take their responsibilities of citizenship much more seriously.

MR. ANDERSON: Mr. Chairman, I would like to endorse what has been said by the Leader of the Opposition most whole-heartedly. There is one point I should like to have cleared up, and that is whether the wife of an Indian soldier has the right to vote. During the last war Indian soldiers married English girls and brought them back to this country and for a while they were allowed to vote. But later the Act was amended so that they lost that right. I have not been able to find whether that point is covered by the bill. Would the Attorney General tell us if such women would be permitted to vote under this bill?

MR. BLACKWELL: Perhaps we might leave that question until we come to the pertinent section.

MR. ANDERSON: I thought it was pertinent to this section dealing with those who may vote.

MR. JOLLIFFE: This is the right section, I think, but the hon. gentleman's question does not relate to the amendment which has been moved by the hon. member for Bellwoods, and perhaps it might be better first to discuss the amendment of the hon. member for Bellwoods and then have the point cleared up which has just been raised by the hon. member for Fort William (Mr. Anderson) which entirely escaped my mind when we were considering the bill in committee. It is a point that I think should be cleared up.

MR. RIGGS: I was going to move an amendment myself if the hon. member for Bellwoods had not moved his amendment with respect to lowering the voting age, but I think his



amendment should be extended to apply also to section 17 (b).

Speaking to the amendment, the present voting age is just another example of the fact that the individual is not considered ahead of property. This tendency goes back a long, long way in history, whenever new changes were proposed. I would like to quote from an article in the Windsor Star written by H. L. MacPherson. The article goes back a long way into British history, and I should like to quote this paragraph from it:

"When Prime Minister Earl Gray brought down his Reform Bill in 1830, providing for a redistribution of seats and an extension of the franchise, the Tories of England, and particularly the smug members of the House of Lords, all but burst their breeches. It was only by threatening to 'pack' the House of Lords, with new appointees who would support this bill, that he was able to get it through in 1832."

That has always been the tendency when reforms have been proposed. But in this age we should look at things in a new light. Our young people are fighting on the home front as well as in the armed forces, and we should recognize that and reduce the voting age.

MR. CASSELMAN: I am afraid, Mr. Chairman, that the last speaker was beginning to take it for granted that the amendment was going to be opposed and he had me a little bit worried.

The Leader of the Opposition has suggested that this section be reserved for further consideration and I believe it is important that the sponsor of the bill should get the feeling of the House upon this question. I believe that the people of the province of Ontario and the people of this Dominion generally want the right to vote given to our young





people of 18 years of age. It is unfortunate that some of our young people themselves say: We do not know enough to vote. But I say that if we give them the opportunity to vote if they want to, they will soon begin to take an interest in public questions. In a good many high schools in the province of Ontario to-day the students are studying civics. When they find out that they do not have the right to vote until they are 21, they say to themselves; It will be five or six years when I am through university and perhaps practising law before I shall have the right to vote, and naturally they do not take so much interest in public questions. I would like them to have the right to vote at 18.

MR. BELANGER: The position I took in the committee was that we did not have enough information before us to deal with this question, that sufficient publicity had not been given to it by the organs of public opinion, the newspapers and the magazines, or by representative bodies throughout the Dominion. But the issue is now before the House and I think we should reach finality on this question.

Perhaps the question is a wider one than at first appears. We are now dealing with one particular subsection of the Act, but is not the corollary of what we are talking about this, that those who are really keen on reducing the voting age to 18 years should have raised the question on the previous section dealing with the qualifications of the candidate?

In Section 13 it is there stated: "Any person of the full age of twenty-one years and a British subject by birth", etc., ..... "shall be qualified to be a candidate." As I say there is as much correlation between those two

Example of 10 years of work. It is understood that some of  
our young people themselves will be in the army and in  
total, and I am sure we will have the opportunity to  
have it that way and we will have a very good  
interest in public questions. In a good way with people  
in the province of public questions and the government are studying  
public questions. When you find out that they do not have the  
right to vote until they are 21, they say to themselves;  
it will be like in our country when I was in the university  
and perhaps something like that I shall have the right to  
vote, and especially that we have no much interest in  
public questions. I would like them to have the right to  
vote of 18.

Mr. Deane: The question I ask in the committee  
and that we had not even enough information before us to  
deal with this question, that is why the committee had not  
been given to it by the organs of public opinion, the news-  
papers and the magazines, or by representative bodies  
throughout the country. But the matter is now before the  
House and I think we should reach a decision on this question.  
Perhaps the question is a little more than at first  
appeared. It is not dealing with the particular amendment  
of the act but it is dealing with the whole of the act  
about which, and there the more really than we are talking  
today and in 10 years we will have reached the decision on  
the question dealing with the constitution of the  
Committee.

In Section 15 it is stated: "Any person of  
the full age of twenty-one years and a British subject by  
birth, and... shall be qualified to be a candidate."  
As I say there is a close correlation between those two



sections as between "either" or "or", etc.; any argument which we are putting forth to give boys and girls of eighteen years of age the right to vote, I think those same arguments would go to prove that they should have the right to be elected, not only to vote. Those two in our democracy go together, can hardly be separated. Then I think the whole question involved -- it goes even further and every single argument that is presented in support of giving an earlier franchise to our citizens also goes -- as was practically hinted at by the hon. Leader of the Opposition -- to bring down the age of contractual age. If boys and girls of eighteen years of age have the right and have the obligation to go to war, and if they are given the right to vote and if they have the right to be elected, I think then that it follows that they are able to contract, they are able to undertake obligations. They should not be required any time they want to enter into a contract with somebody else to have their father's signature or their guardian's signature. People of twenty years of age have to have their father's signature to an act in order to obligate themselves.

So I thought perhaps out of this discussion might arise some suggestion that a special committee be appointed -- and I think that is almost in line with the recommendation of the Select Committee -- be appointed to go into the whole matter of decreasing the age of majority and make the age of majority right through our Statutes eighteen years of age instead of twenty-one. Now, of course, that is a wide question; it needs to be gone into very wisely and prudently when the decision is taken, satisfying all the citizens of this province or the majority of the citizens



of this province and I would suggest to the Government whether it would not be a wise thing to take section number 13 of the Act and the whole question of minority and majority regarding citizenship and appoint a special select committee of this House to go into it and report at this Session in a short time. It will not take long to make this investigation as soon as it is published that the commission is ready to receive from responsible bodies arguments or suggestions that they will give. I am just giving you that. I am in favour of the amendment but I think it is kind of nonsensical just to take this particular section, this question of the right of electing and leave aside the question of contractual rights, and etc. I think all this forms one single consideration and should be gone into and instead of adopting it piece-meal, instead of amending the contract law, etc., and discussing it at that time piece-meal, I think it would be a good idea to decide right at once and make the age of majority eighteen instead of twenty-one. That is my suggestion.

MR. L. GRIEVE ROBINSON (Waterloo, South): On the contrary to being nonsensical, I think that the proposed amendment is very sensible in making a distinction between the two because giving those eighteen the right to vote and yet not run gives them three years knowledge to practice and prepare in the making of decisions in the selection of candidates and while I am not myself going into the matter of reducing the age as far as contract is concerned -- that would probably involve a jurisdiction other than the Province of Ontario and might take a very long time. So that I do not see any reason at all for seaparating these two items.





MR. WILLIAM MURDOCH (Essex South): Mr. Chairman, I do not wish to unduly spend time on this particular section, although I do not think that I can be accused of prolonging the time of any legislation at this Session. We have heard during the sittings of this House many references to words, such as 'may' and 'must' and I really am a little surprised that there has not been some reference to it to-day made by some hon. member of the Opposition to the heading of this subsection 17 which says, "Who may vote". I had expected there might have been a little challenge as to the word "may" and that it should be changed to "must". I realize that the word has been changed to "must" in Australia, with a penalty, and of course we have heard many things from that fair sister Dominion of Australia in this House. I realize, too, that I have been called on this side of the House perhaps a reactionary Tory so many times that I would not like to be too radical in my views. However, as my hon. friend from St. Patrick Riding (Mr. Roberts) mentioned yesterday, in order to do things perhaps a few years from now you sometimes have to start to talk about them to-day. And as a new member I was very much surprised that in my particular riding of South Essex, in spite of the fact that I implored all my friends to come out on election day and vote, the Liberal candidate in my riding did exactly the same thing only with much greater gusto -- in spite of all this effort --and it was a great effort -- less than sixty percent of the people came to vote.

We have been discussing to-day the fact that young people should have this vote. The hon. member for Woodbine (Mr. Leavens) suggested a change in another sub-





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Mr. Murdoch.

section referring to older people and yet the people who are physically capable of voting do not vote. I made a rough estimate, after I had implored my friends and other candidates had implored theirs, there would be only about thirty-five percent of the eligible voters who had gone to the polls on election day and registered their votes, and as I say, I am a little surprised that there has not been some reference made to this by the hon. members for the Opposition in changing that "may" to "must".

MR. J. B. SALSBERG (St. Andrew): As the seconder of the amendment, I want to speak just for one moment. All that remains to be emphasized in my humble opinion is the particular democratic character of this amendment. It is a question of extending the franchise and the democratic participation of what is commonly accepted as mature people in the life and in the Government of the nation. The responsibilities of young people become greater and they accept those responsibilities more sincerely, more responsibly if they have the right to select their representatives to participate in the election of people who make the law. It is no accident, Mr. Chairman, that the Soviet Union, that has set quite a number of examples that we can afford to emulate -- I think even the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Drew) may agree in the general result although he said when in the Soviet Union he did not see anyone smile and I, who was there the same summer, saw ten thousand people parade on Youth Day and they were what you might call the smilingest young people I ever saw -- but in the Soviet Union they participate in the battle against Nazism and in the building of that young powerful nation they are given the right to vote at the age of eighteen. They feel





they have not only a stake in the community because of the economic system prevailing, but also because they have a voice in the selection of their representatives in determining policy. I could go further, of course, but I dare not.

You know, I am a member of a rather ancient people and among my people it is traditional that a young male of thirteen is expected to assume full responsibility in communal life. In the eyes of the law, according to tradition, he is kept responsible for all sins he commits. The dad is no longer responsible for him. That makes him old at a young age and some of them take it very literally and become over-serious at a tender age.

However, I would not suggest 15, but I do submit, Mr. Chairman, that with all the experiences and changes which have taken place in our economic life, and in social relationships and the social position of the people, that we should extend the franchise to those of 18 years, feeling that we are thereby inviting a great mass of young active people into active participation in the democratic processes of our social life. I think it will help in the development and growth of the country. I think it will stimulate the general political life to react more progressively to ideas, and I think that is the trend in all democratic nations. The Soviet Union and other parts of Canada are going in that direction, and I think Ontario should certainly fall in line and set an example to the rest of the country.

MR. FARQUHAR R. OLIVER (Grey South): Mr. Chairman, I would like to say a word or two on this rather important





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Mr. Oliver.

principle that is involved in the amendment now before the House.

I think the select committee very properly reserved judgment on these matters, and delegated the question to the floor of the House where we could have wider discussion, and where they would perhaps draw comments from outside, from the newspapers, and so on, so that we could have more detailed information than we would otherwise possess.

I was interested in the remark of my hon. friend from South Essex (Mr. Murdoch). I think we all agree in this day and age the electorate is much too apathetic; they do not come out of their own accord to cast their ballots, and to exercise their franchise, which has been so dearly won for them down through the years, and I was wondering, as my hon. friend was speaking about this.

I am rather hopeful, if this House decides to lower the age for voting from 21 to 18, that it will provide and prove to be an inducement for the young people of between 18 and 21 to organize themselves into bodies which will help to get out the vote; in other words, if they will stir up enthusiasm, which will prompt the older people to exercise their franchise, as well as the younger ones.

I have done my best to get whatever information is available in respect to the attitude of the younger people towards the voting in Alberta, where the age limit was lowered from 21 to 19, and I think I am correctly informed when I say that when those young people were granted the franchise in Alberta, they immediately set out to prove to the people of Alberta that they were justified in lowering the age from 21 to 19. In other words, they



1. The above is a very preliminary report on the results of the investigation. It is not intended to be a final report, but rather a preliminary one. The results of the investigation are being reported to the Commission on the basis of the information received from the various sources mentioned above. The Commission is requested to take such action as it may deem proper in the premises.

I was interested in the results of my 1900. I tried  
from South West (St. James). I think we all agree in  
that the the situation is not so drastic;  
they do not seem to be in any danger of being their  
religion, and so we will have to wait, which has been  
so long for them even though the year, and I see  
nothing, so we hope. I will be working about this.

I have been very busy in the last few days, but I have been able to get some information together for you. I have been very busy in the last few days, but I have been able to get some information together for you.

in looking the way from 21 to 19. In other words, they  
to prove to the people of Alberta that they were justified  
transferred the Province to Alberta, they immediately set out  
informed that I was that same young people were  
was however from 21 to 19, and I think I am correctly  
people concern the people in Alberta, where the one limit  
is available in regard to the attitude of the younger



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Mr. Oliver.

organized themselves into groups, and they sought in every way they could to get the vote out and to get the people interested in whatever candidate was their choice on election day.

As far as I am personally concerned, I am prepared to support the amendment proposed by my hon. friend from Bellwoods (Mr. MacLeod), in the hope that there will be found, in the ranks of the younger voters in this province, something which will provide a stimulus that is so greatly needed, and will seek to show those of the older generation that the franchise is a very worth-while thing and it should be exercised to the full.

I do not know what the rest of the hon. members in my group intend to do on this question, but as far as I am concerned, if it comes to an issue in the House I shall support the amendment of my hon. friend for Bellwoods.

HON. LESLIE E. BLACKWELL (Attorney General): Mr. Chairman, the amendment moved by the hon. member for Bellwoods (Mr. MacLeod) is, of course, before the House on the bill in committee. He has, I think, on the actual moving of the amendment advanced the only reason given this afternoon why the amendment should not carry, and that reason is that while serving in His Majesty's forces in the last war he was able, while on active service, to do what was then provided for active service voters, and that was, to cast his vote for a Union Government, which was a vote for conscription. That was a sound and intelligent decision at that time, to cast that vote.

With advancing years, his political thinking has apparently changed until he has now come to regard the

of course, the committee has no power, and they doubt in every  
way they could to get the vote out of the people  
interested in whatever amendment was their choice on  
election day.

As far as I am personally concerned, I am prepared  
to support the amendment proposed by Mr. Don. It may seem  
to some that the amendment, in the hope that there will be  
some, in the hope of the people's vote in this province,  
something which will provide a solution that is so greatly  
needed, and will tend to some of the other restoration  
that the Committee is a very good thing and it should  
be carried on the bill.

I do not know what the rest of the House intends in  
the House today to do on this question, but as far as I am  
concerned, it is now or never in the House I shall  
support the amendment of Mr. Don. I am for it.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I have a question to ask:  
The House, the committee, the House, the House, the House  
the bill is considered. The bill, I think, on the usual  
basis of the committee's report and the House's view. This  
amendment and the amendment should be carried, and that  
passed as soon as possible in the House's interest in  
the fact that it is a bill, and it is a bill, and it is  
that we have passed the bill, and it is a bill, and it is  
that we have passed the bill for a House amendment, which  
was a vote for consideration. That was a good and useful  
and decision of the House, to carry that vote.

With respect to the bill, the bill, the bill, the bill  
specifically changed will be the one to be carried.



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Mr. Blackwell.

casting of the vote for that principle, as the result of being part of a reactionary Tory conspiracy.

As it is now the hour of 4.25, I had meant to suggest, when we embarked on this bill in committee, that no matter what stage we had reached at 4.30 I would suggest the House might rise, so that the hon. members could catch their trains.

I am going to suggest to the House, therefore, that this Section be reserved for the time being, in the discussion of this Bill as it goes through the House. I think it would be highly desirable that the Voters' List Act, as well as this Act, should be left in Committee, so that all these reserved subjects in the report might be considered simultaneously, as they are co-related, and have effect, one on the other. Therefore, Mr. Chairman, if I have the permission of the House, we will reserve this section of this Bill, and when it next comes into Committee we will proceed to follow through the other sections.

MR. GEORGE H. MITCHELL: (York, North): Would the hon. Attorney General (Mr. Blackwell) also include number 13 which deals with the question of persons running for office at the age of eighteen? That, to me, is as important as Section Number 17.

MR. BLACKWELL: Having regard to the nature and complexity of these particular Bills, in view of the fact that this particular matter has been raised by more than one hon. member, if the rules permit, I am quite happy to have that included in the general consideration.

MR. EDWARD B. JOLLIFFE (Leader of the Opposition): Mr. Chairman, just so there will be no misunderstanding, I



advice of the vote for that principle, as the result of

being part of a resolution that accordingly.

As it is now the hour of 4.45, I had meant to

suggest, when we returned on this bill in committee, that

no matter what stage we had reached at 4.30 I would suggest

the house might rise, so that the hon. members could catch

their trains.

I am going to suggest to the House, therefore, that

this section be reserved for the time being, in the discus-

sion of this bill as it goes through the House. I think it

would be highly desirable that the voters' list act, as

well as this act, should be left in Committee, so that all

these reserved subjects in the report might be considered

simultaneously, as they are co-related, and have effect, one

on the other. Therefore, Mr. Chairman, if I have the

permission of the House, we will reserve this section of this

bill, and when it next comes into Committee we will proceed

to follow through the other sections.

MR. GEORGE H. BLACKWELL: (York, North). Would the

hon. Attorney General (Mr. Blackwell) also include number

12 which deals with the question of persons running for

office at the age of 21? That, to me, is as important

as section number 17.

MR. BLACKWELL: I have regard to the nature and

complexity of these particular bills, in view of the fact

that this particular matter has been raised by more than

one hon. member, if the rules permit, I am quite happy to

have that included in the general consideration.

MR. EDWARD B. JOHNSON (Leader of the Opposition):

Mr. Chairman, just so there will be no misunderstanding, I

would like to say that, as far as I am personally concerned, I would endorse the course suggested by the hon. Attorney General (Mr. Blackwell), although I am personally opposed to reducing the age from twenty-one to eighteen, as far as candidates are concerned. I do not follow the argument, at all, of the hon. member from Prescott (Mr. Belanger). I did not think his argument was sound, at all.

MR. BLACKWELL: The decision on one might have some bearing on the other. It is only in that sense that I made the suggestion.

MR. MITCHELL: Mr. Chairman, this matter of Section Number 13; if we are prepared, under Section 17, to consider some changes in the age of voters, my own experience has been that you have to depend on the public to decide how capable you are, in any case, to hold office, and if the general public decide you are not capable of sitting in office at the age of eighteen, they will tell you so in no undecided way.

MR. A. A. MacLEOD (Bellwoods): As I understand it, Mr. Chairman, the hon. Attorney General (Mr. Blackwell), is proposing that we leave it now, and when we come back to it the amendment will still be before the Committee?

MR. BLACKWELL: Oh, very definitely.

MR. MacLEOD: I agree thoroughly with that, Mr. Chairman, because I think it is very unwise on a Friday, when so many hon. members of all parties are away, to carry this matter beyond the present stage. I thoroughly agree it should be held over until the hon. members of this House have had the proper opportunity of considering it.

MR. CHARLES A. STRANGE (Brantford): Mr. Chairman, are we to understand that Section 13 will be re-opened



your time is very short, as far as I am personally concerned,  
I would suggest the course suggested by the Hon. Attorney  
General, Mr. Tolmie, although I am personally opposed  
to reducing the law from twenty-one to eighteen, as far as  
candidates are concerned. I do not raise the argument,  
at all, of the law passed from the State (Mr. Tolmie).  
I do not give his argument any weight, at all.

MR. TOLMIE: The question on one might have some  
bearing on the other. It is only in fact, since that I made  
the suggestion.

MR. TOLMIE: Mr. Chairman, this matter of section  
twenty-one is not proposed, under section 17, to con-  
sider some changes in the age of voters, my own experience  
has been that you have no regard in the public to decide  
the question too early in the year, to hold office, and if  
the general public opinion you are not capable of making  
in office at the age of eighteen, they will tell you so in  
the coming year.

MR. TOLMIE (continued): As I understand it,  
Mr. Tolmie, the only argument against Mr. Tolmie's  
is proposing that we lower it now, and then we come back  
to it the next year will still be before the legislature?  
MR. TOLMIE: Oh, yes, definitely.

MR. TOLMIE: I have suggested this law, Mr.  
Chairman, because I think it is very timely on a change,  
when so many young members of all parties are now, so  
very close to the voting age and payment stage. I personally  
think it should be paid over until the next session of this  
house, and the proper opportunity of considering it.  
MR. TOLMIE: I think (continued): Mr. Tolmie,  
and we in understand that Tolmie is still to be proposed



on Monday?

MR. BLACKWELL: No, Mr. Chairman. What I suggested -- and I thought I made myself clear on that, -- was that the section presently under discussion, Number 17, will be reserved, and when the Bill comes into Committee again we will proceed to discuss all these reserved subjects in the Committee's report together. They all have bearing one on the other. Then we will go back to Committee on both Bills.

THE CHAIRMAN: Shall Section 17 be reserved?

Motion agreed to; the Section stands.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Mr. Chairman, I move the Committee rise and report progress.

Motion agreed to.

The House resumed; Mr. Speaker in the Chair.

MR. WALTER B. REYNOLDS (Leeds): Mr. Speaker, the Committee of the Whole House begs to report progress on certain Bills, and I move the report be adopted.

Motion agreed to.

HON. GEORGE A. DREW (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, I move the House do now adjourn.

MR. EDWARD B. JOLLIFFE (Leader of the Opposition): I assume, Mr. Speaker, that we will proceed on Monday with Bills on the Order paper. Would the hon. Attorney General (Mr. Blackwell) indicate if he proposes to go ahead with the Securities' Act on Monday?

HON. LESLIE E. BLACKWELL (Attorney General): Mr. Speaker, yes; I am prepared to indicate that. I had intended, on Monday, to proceed with second reading of both the Security Act and the Prospecting Syndicate Act.

on Monday?

Mr. Tolson: Yes, Mr. Tolson. That I suggested  
-and I thought I made myself clear on that, - and that  
the session probably ended discussion, Monday IV, will be  
present, and even the Bill comes and Committee again to  
Bill proposed to discuss the House reported Bill in the  
Committee's report. They will have passing on  
on the floor. Then on all to look at Committee on work

After

Mr. Tolson: Well, I think it is necessary?

Session opened at 10:00 AM.

Mr. Tolson: Yes, I think it is necessary.

I want the Committee to see the report.

Session opened at 10:00 AM.

The House passed the bill.

Mr. Tolson: Yes, I think it is necessary.

Committee on the House report.

Session opened at 10:00 AM.

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Session opened at 10:00 AM.

MR. HARRY C. NIXON (Brant): Mr. Speaker, earlier in this Session we were told, I think, that the House might expect a statement from the Acting Minister of Agriculture, who was then absent, in connection with the report of the Commission on Agriculture.

HON. GEORGE H. DOUCETT (Acting Minister of Agriculture): Yes. Early next week we will table the report. I might say I only took over this Department recently, and this report did not come to my hand until a few days ago. I have been making a study of it, and it will be tabled. There is nothing in the report that every hon. member of this Legislature should not be permitted to see.

Motion agreed to; the House adjourned at 4.40, p.m.

(Page 680 follows)



MR. CLAYTON C. BROWN (BROWN): Mr. Chairman, I believe in  
that manner to work with, I think, that the House might  
accept a statement from the House of Representatives.  
and that would be, in connection with the report of the  
Committee on Agriculture.

MR. CLAYTON C. BROWN (BROWN): Mr. Chairman, I believe in  
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